M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN.

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1833 00827 9843

Gc 977.401 L54wh v. 2
WHITNEY, WILLIAM A., 1820-
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL
RECORD OF LENAWEE COUNTY,
MICHIGAN

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

https://archive.org/details/historybiographi02whit

HISTORY

AND

Biographical Record

OF

LENAWEE COUNTY,

MICHIGAN.

V. 2

CONTAINING SKETCHES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY,

TOGETHER WITH A

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF MANY OF THE OLDEST AND MOST PROMINENT SETTLERS AND PRESENT RESIDENTS, OBTAINED FROM PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH THEMSELVES OR THEIR CHILDREN.

VOL. II.

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY

W. A. WHITNEY & R. I. BONNER.

ADRIAN:
WILLARD STEARNS, PRINTER.
1880.

Allen County Public Library
Ft. Wayne, Indiana

TO THE

SURVIVING PIONEERS

AND

DESCENDANTS OF PIONEERS

OF

LENAWEE COUNTY, MICHIGAN,

THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

1835102

PREFACE.

With the completion of this, the second volume of the History and Biographical Record of Lenawee County, our labor terminates, not without some regrets, however, for the work has been attended by many pleasant and very agreeable features To be sure, it has required unceasing labor and energy to accomplish the end, yet by patient adherence we have produced a work that will be of great value in the future. We have made something that will live after us, and be a constant source of information and satisfaction to all persons interested in the county, or the records of those whose lives are here sketched.

Those who read these pages in the years that are to follow should understand that, with very few exceptions, these sketches have been taken from the subjects themselves, by sitting down with them, and receiving from their own lips the statements we have made. There is but very little "guess work" about it, as it was facts and incidents that we sought after and obtained.

There has been no attempt at eulogy, but a plain, straightforward history, depicting the hope, the wearying anxieties and heart-struggles of those brave, generous, noble men and women who came into Lenawee county when it was a wilderness, who, by their industry and frugality, have achieved results so far beyond what they ever dreamed of. It is to be hoped that their posterity will emulate their memory by the lessons they have taught.

Lenawee county is a glorious county, and none better can be found. It is inhabited by a thrifty, intelligent and happy people, prosperous because they are industrious, and industrious because they are temperate and content. On every hand there is comfort and plenty. Nearly all of the farm houses are good, and large numbers of them are beautiful in architecture and massive in size and appearance. Education and refinement is the rule, while the accomplishments are not neglected. In very many houses there is either a piano or organ, with ther evidences of culture and good taste to correspond.

$15.00 - P.O. 25551 - 11-21 - 26 DEDUZ

The farmers of Lenawee county now comprise the independent class of the community, and are so estimated in all comparisons, and no person can fully realize their comfortable conditions unless they visit them at all times of the year as we have done, and see the evidences of wealth on every hand that abound throughout.

We have written the records of between five and six hundred of the pioneers of the county in the two volumes of our work, and have traveled in all nearly ten thousand miles to accomplish the task.

We have received many favors at the hands of our friends and patrons, which we gratefully acknowledge, and so close our labors among the pioneers of Lenawee county.

WHITNEY & BONNER.

ADRIAN, MICH., January 1, 1881.

HISTORY

AND REMINISCENCES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LENAWEE COUNTY, BY PIONEER SETTLERS IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS.

IT has been deemed best by the publishers of this work to forego all attempts at making any history of the settlement of the different townships of the county, but instead to embody parts or the entire addresses of different individuals who have prepared and delivered them before the County Pioneer Society at their stated meetings. These addresses have been prepared by competent men in every instance, who have spent much time and research in their efforts to give a vivid, truthful and "unwritten history" of events since the first settlement of their township, and it would be futile to attempt to re-write, embellish or condense there valuable, pleasing and able papers. We have, therefore, decided to give them as they are, believing that by so doing we shall preserve the most accurate, entertaining and valuable history of Lenawee county that is possible to be had. It was the idea of the organizers of the County Pioneer Society to procure this history while the men who helped to make it were yet alive, and the object has been well attained so far as the work has been accomplished. Until every township has been "written up" by its most competent resident, the mission of the society is unfinished, but the officers are earnest men, and will see to it that it is done.

The Lenawee County Pioneer Society was organized in Adrian, February 27th, 1875, and the first meeting was held at the City Council Room, Dr. D. K. Underwood, of Adrian, being elected the first President, and William A. Whitney, of Adrian, the first Secretary. The first call was made by William A. Whitney. After the death of Dr. Underwood, Francis A. Dewey, of Cambridge, was elected President, and has held the position ever since. Both Mr. Dewey and Mr. Whitney, who have been residents of the county for over fifty years, have written much valuable history, and furnished many incidents that have been carefully laid away among the archives of the society.

LENAWEE COUNTY

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

A WELL written paper read before the Pioneer Society in March, 1876, by Francis A. Dewey, Esq.:

One hundred years ago, before the foot of the white man pressed the soil of the valley of the Raisin, there dwelt in and about what is now Lenawee county, and roamed over the unbounded forests, a powerful tribe of Indians, known as the Pottawattamie tribe. They were feared and respected by the neighboring Indians beyond the western lakes, not so much for their wisdom in government, or greatness in character, as for the skill and prowess they displayed in the savage warfare that was continually being waged by contending chiefs. Accustomed to dangers and hardships in every form, and taught to consider themselves invincible, they had learned to regard life as valueless, if its price was victory. Their hunting grounds were boundless, and game was plentiful from Lake Erie to the Mississippi river. I will here state a few facts about one of the great camping grounds of this tribe, in Tecumseh, which was platted out, as tradition has it, hundreds of years ago, and the remains of the historic embankments can be seen to this day. On a level plat of ground on the east side of the river Raisin, and about half way between Brownville and the Globe mill, there was a large square embankment made which enclosed nearly a quarter of an acre, and near by was a circular embankment of about ten rods in circumference. In the centre of the last named enclosure was the bowl, where in years long since passed away, the original owners of the forest assembled their thousands of warriors, filled the bowl of the pipe in the round plateau with the sacred herbs, and lighted it for a smoke. There the painted warriors would sound their war-whoop, sing and dance around the circular enclosure, and take a whiff from the extended rural pipe-stem, for a savage war or a united peace, as the braves decided who sat in council in the large square enclosure. At this encampment the great war chief, Tecumseh, was often in council with the tribes of this territory; here

it was, in council in the year 1812, decided by many chiefs, among whom was Tecumseh, that the Indians of the western lakes should aid the British in the war of 1812 to 1815. Here, I would say, on the first of June, for some memorable event, it was customary among the Indians to sacrifice and burn the white dog. From the round enclosure there diverged four trails; one for Detroit, one for Monroe, one south, and one for Chicago. In later years, as the Indians went annually to Malden, Canada, in the month of June, up to the year 1832, to receive their annuity and presents, hundreds of them yearly encamped on the grounds where Judge Stacy's house now stands. On that memorable camp-ground many Indian war songs have been sung; many a time has the Indian blood flowed freely, so that the warriors would count less in numbers. Let it be said to the honor of the Indians, the whites were very seldom molested. In the year 1807, at a council held with the dusky sons of the forest at Detroit, November 17th, by Governor Hull, who was then Governor of the Northwest Territory, the Indians ceded the lands in the south part of Michigan to the whites. The tribes in council were the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandottes, and Pottawattamies, who were the original owners. The boundaries fixed by that treaty were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the river Miami of the lakes, running thence up the middle of said river to the mouth of the great Auglaize river; thence running due north 132 miles until it intersects a parallel of latitude to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the river St. Clair; thence northeast the course will lead in a direct line to White Rock, Lake Huron; thence due east until it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, in said lake; thence southerly, following the said boundary line down said lake, through the River St. Clair, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river into Lake Erie, to a point due east of the Miami river; thence to the place of beginning; embracing now about 260 townships of Ohio and Michigan. The county of Lenawee was surveyed in the year 1819, by Joseph Fletcher, and by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated March 15th, 1820, was brought into market by a public offering on the first Monday of July following. The above record we get from the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C.

Forty-five years ago one of the chiefs, Meteaw, was well known in this county. One of his traits of character was that he had a very particular taste for whisky. On a beautiful October morning he placed his packs of fur on his fleet pony and started for market; his adored squaw gave him many instructions what to buy with the sale of the peltries. After an absence of six days he returned to his wigwam; his admired wife met him with friendship, but soon learned that his belt, tomahawk and blanket were gone, also the furs and pony swept away for a little whisky. Some sharp words were uttered in the Indian dialect. Meteaw said to his squaw: "I will this day make a vow and record which you and I shall not forget." He took the squaw's hatchet, walked out to a log, placed two fingers on it and cut them off

Ever after that the promise was kept, and the fire-water was left out of the bill of merchandise.

In the month of June, in the year 1824, a new era dawned in the vast forest solitude of Lenawee county, by which thousands of people were brought into the wilderness to settle, subdue, and bring it under cultivation. It was the dawn of a brighter day, a glorious sunrise for the pioneers of this favored land. The first settler was a most worthy man, Musgrove Evans, a scholar and a gentleman, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and his estimable wife was a sister of Gen. J. W. Brown. He settled at Tecumseh, 25 miles from any road or white family, and built a log house 20 feet square. Its floor was the bare earth, and its roof was made of strips of elm bark. During the winter of 1824 and '25 it furnished shelter for 16 persons. Beneath the bark roof of this primitive log shanty I have oft times spent a few hours and heard the frontier settlers relate the stories of the deer, the night-prowling wolf, and the bear—but better yet was it to hear of a new family coming to improve the lands, and best of all was to hear of a child being born, which showed the prosperity of the country. The first white child born in this county was George Evans. He is now an officer in the army on the Pacific coast in California. The first school house built by Evans and Brown was 12 feet square, of tamarack logs. Mrs. George Spafford taught the first school in the winter of 1824–5. The first saw mill was erected in 1824 by Evans and Brown, and in the summer of 1825. Mr. Evans platted the village of Tecumseh. The first frame house was built by J. W. Brown in 1825, and was then the only public house in the territory west of Monroe. In the same year Mr. James Knaggs built a store which proved of great value to the Indians and white settlers. In the year 1826 a grist mill was built by Brown, Wing and Evans, the new settlers agreeing to pay Turner Stetson, who was the contract builder, the sum of $200 as part payment, and I am very glad to say that my father had an interest in the first grist mill in the county. Sylvester Blackman was the first miller, and Jesse Osborne carried the first wheat to mill. Many pioneers brought their grain to this mill, some of them coming a distance of 60 miles. Mr. Evans was the first mail contractor and postmaster. He was appointed by the United States government in the year 1826 to survey a military road from Detroit to Chicago, which proved to be a great and general benefit to the new settlers. The first frame school house of Tecumseh was built in 1826. The county was organized in 1828, with two towns, Tecumseh and Logan. The first judge of the county was J. W. Brown. The court house was built at Tecumseh in 1829, and for a number of years there was so little litigation the court was opened and closed on the same day. Mr. Evans was appointed assistant marshal in 1830 to take the census. His district included Lenawee county and all the territory west to Lake Michigan. That census shows that Tecumseh, with the territory west to Lake Michigan, had a population of 771; Logan, south to the Ohio line, 500;

Blissfield, 145; Hillsdale county, 75; making the total population in the territory west of Washtenaw and Monroe counties, 1,491. This valley contains now not less than 80,000 industrious and intelligent people. Well do I remember when it was seven days' journey from Tecumseh to Monroe and return, by the old Indian trail, through dense forests and miry swamps, without a bridge for any stream, and 25 miles without a house. The best and most reliable team was a yoke of oxen. Thus express packages, the mail and freight were carried with safety, and for a considerable time with dispatch.

———:o:———

CAMBRIDGE.

A PAPER read in Adrian, by Hon. Norman Geddes, before the Pioneer Society, March 1st, 1876:

Coming to Michigan when a boy, in 1835, with my father, who settled in Cambridge, near Springville, in this county, where he lived until his death, upon the farm purchased from the government in 1833, I can truly say that I have spent nearly all my life in this county.

I remember very well the long journey from our old home in western New York, in a lumber wagon covered with canvas. We were 12 days upon the road—coming through Canada and crossing the river at Detroit, then a city numbering about half the population that Adrian does to-day. Although I have frequently traversed the same route, in about as many hours as it then required days, I have never since, so thoroughly enjoyed the trip as upon that first journey. All was new. From Lewiston to Detroit was one grand procession of canvas-covered wagons, and in them was the enterprise that has made what was then called the west,—the garden of the world. Arriving at my oldest brother's, who had preceded the rest of the family some two years, we found the La Plaisance Bay turnpike, running from Monroe to its intersection with the Chicago turnpike, some 16 miles west of Tecumseh, in process of construction. This road was built by the United States, while Michigan was yet under territorial government, and it was because of its location that my father purchased, in 1833, the farm upon which he afterwards settled. One living upon the turnpike to-day can scarcely realize the wonderful changes that have taken

place upon that thoroughfare since its construction. From 1835 to 1840, there was one continuous procession of movers' wagons. Six four-horse coaches each day, ran over the road, loaded with passengers, and all was life and activity. From 1833 to 1836, that part of the country was settled by a class of people of whom any of its present citizens may well be proud. The great mass of those early settlers were from New York and the New England States, with a few from the old world. They were men of character, intelligence and enterprise, coming west to better their condition and that of their families.

Among the many pleasant memories of that period, none is more vivid than that of the universal kindly feeling exhibited by all the settlers—one towards another. There were no castes, no cliques, no aristocracy. All were on a common level, and seemed to vie with each other in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their neighbors. It was no uncommon thing to go three, four, or five miles to assist a settler in raising his log house, and there was no hesitation, no hanging back, no trumping up of excuses, but when asked to go, they dropped their own work, shouldered their axes, and worked with a will, and for those, of whose names even, they had never before heard.

Say what we may about the progress, the improvements and advancements that have been made, (and I admit all that can be claimed in this direction), I still claim that never in the history of the State has there been so much of genuine manhood, so much of disinterested benevolence, of kindness of heart, so much of sociality, and in the best sense of the word, of christian good feeling, as was evinced in the early settlement of the country. So far as these things and many others growing out of them are concerned, it was the Golden Age of the State.

With the increase in wealth, with what has been gained in polish, in education, in fine houses, fine clothing and equipage, and in knowledge of the world, must be reckoned the reserve, the coldness and the selfish exclusiveness which now too often separate those living in the same neighborhood into cliques and castes, making distinctions in society unknown in the early days of Michigan.

In the northern part of the townships of Cambridge and Franklin is one of the most charming of the many beautiful lakes of the State. I feel that I can never quite forgive the author for bestowing upon so lovely a body of water, such an unpoetical name. For, while it may be true as a matter of fact that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet it is far from pleasant to contemplate such a dire misfortune as would be ours if our own loved and favorite flower had been christened by some harsh, unpoetic, inexpressive appellation

He who visits Sand Lake to-day for the first time can have but a faint conception of its beauty 40 years ago. It is true the lake is there, but its surroundings, how wonderfully changed. Then every year the fires ran over the woods, burning off the underbrush and fallen timber, leaving only the large oaks. The view was not as now, obstructed by dense underbrush, but one could see the wild deer as far as the eye

could reach, and could ride or drive over the hills in any direction. Then in the months of May and June there was such a carpet of flowers as has never since been seen. A gorgeous display, covering almost every foot of what was termed the opening lands, and making the hilly country about Sand Lake a very paradise for the lover of flowers. The lake has no visible inlet or outlet. My friend, Dr. Benjamin Workman, of whom I shall speak more at length, before closing, informed me some years ago that in 1836, while rowing a boat over the western portion of the lake, he came directly over some very large springs where the water seemed fairly to boil, moving the sandy bottom with great violence. He was ever afterwards of the opinion that he had discovered one of the sources of water supply of the lake. At that time the lake was two or three feet lower than it is to-day, and there was a beautiful drive nearly around it, close to the water, upon a hard, sandy beach. Why the lake is so much higher than at that time, is a question for the scientist rather than the historian.

However, it is not of Sand Lake itself, but of some of the remarkable men, who, attracted by its wonderful beauty, first settled upon its banks, that I desire more particularly to speak. If there are any of the early settlers of Cambridge or Franklin present, the names of Rev. Henry Tripp, Rev. William N. Lyster, Dr. Benjamin Workman, and James King, Esq., must occur to them as among the more prominent. These were remarkable men, and deserve a more extended notice than it is practicable to give them in the brief limits of this paper, in which I can do little more than allude to them, and to the influences which they have exerted upon the people of the county. Commencing with the first: The Rev. Henry Tripp was an Englishman by birth and a clergyman of the Baptist church. In early life he had been a sailor; had crossed the Atlantic before the age of steamships some eighteen times; was for a time in the naval service of the United States, and served under Commodore Decatur, in the war with Tripoli; was for many years a missionary to Jamaica, and finally, in 1831, when all that part of this county was a solitary wilderness, and the territories of Michigan and Wisconsin combined, numbered only 32,000 inhabitants, he located land upon the southern bank of Sand Lake, upon section 13, in Cambridge, and lived there for many years with his estimable wife and family. When he first came to that lake in the wilderness he felt as if he had found the promised land. It seemed to him the most beautiful spot on this fair earth, and he made haste to secure a home for himself and family upon its southern border.

Among all the distinguished men who have at some period of their lives resided in this county, there have been but few who deserve a more kindly mention than does he. Rough and unpolished in his manners, blunt and plain of speech, he would have been an utter failure as a teacher of etiquette; yet under that rough and rugged exterior lived one of the noblest and truest hearts that ever throbbed. He was emphatically a man of convictions—and with such a man it was only necessary to be satisfied that a given course was the right course, in

order to induce him to follow it at all hazards. Endowed with an indomitable will, he did not stop to count the cost, but pressed right onward in the line of his convictions. Actuated by a conviction of what he believed the right, regardless of all opposition of the opinions of his neighbors and friends, regardless of everything save what he conceived to be duty, he cast, year after year, the only abolition vote in his town, and while we may call him a fanatic, we can but respect the sincerity and the honesty of his fanaticism. Of a religious cast of mind, and with strong convictions of religious duty, he had no sympathy with any mere formalism. He judged men by their fruits, their works, rather than by their profession. His preaching was characterized by the same spirit as was that of Nathan when he said to David, "Thou art the man." He never knew what fear was. While he was himself rough and unpolished in his manners, his wife was one of the most gentle, refined and cultured of English ladies,—was the type of a true woman. She, too, must have been fascinated with the beauty of the country, or she could scarce have endured the hardships and privations inseparable from its settlement. In those days there were no calendar clocks, almanacs were not as plenty as now, and even clergymen sometimes found it difficult in keeping track of the days of the week. I remember one occasion when the elder had an appointment to preach at the house of Deacon Giles Hubbard, on a Sunday. The people assembled, but the preacher did not come. He was at home serving the Lord by clearing off his farm in the woods. The next day, dressing in his Sunday clothes, he wended his way to the Deacons, where, when he arrived, he commenced remonstrating with the good Deacon's wife for her violation of the Sabbath by doing her washing on that day, and thereupon the Deacon's wife felt called upon to administer a little wholesome reproof to the Elder, because of his dereliction upon the day previous, and a somewhat careful examination of the calander, soon convinced him that the weather and the crops afforded much more profitable subjects of conversation than any assumed violation of the 4th commandment.

As illustrative of some of the hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, he once told me this story: Being out of flour and corn meal, and having neither wheat nor corn, he started from home with a yoke of steers hitched to a sled, expecting to purchase wheat and corn at Clinton, but finding none for sale at that place, he came on to Tecumseh, but was unable to obtain anything there, and came thence to the Valley, in Raisin, where he succeeded in purchasing five bushels of wheat and seven bushels of corn from Darius Comstock, which he brought to the old Red Mill in this city, now owned by Messrs. Benson & Mumford. Here he found people from Coldwater, Jonesville, and other parts of the State, waiting their turn to get their grists. He waited three days and three nights, staying in the mill and living upon cakes, which he, himself, mixed and baked upon the stove, before he could get his grinding done and start for home, where he arrived after just one week's absence. His family, meanwhile, not

knowing what had become of him, whether he had been killed by the Indians, or had met with some fatal accident, were, as well may be imagined, in the greatest possible distress.

The Rev. William N. Lyster, a clergyman of the Episcopal church, an Irishman by birth, was in personal appearance, and in his general make up, the very counterpart of Elder Tripp. Delicately formed, brought up in luxury and wealth, he was educated for the ministry, and could have occupied any Episcopal pulpit in the country—was, in fact, for a time, rector of Christ church in Detroit, and I think of the church in Tecumseh. But, like Elder Tripp, he became fascinated with the beauty of Sand Lake and its surroundings, and having inherited wealth, he purchased and at one time owned nearly all the land about the lake.

The early settlers will recollect him. His Utopian schemes for improvement, his log fence commenced, but never finished, his rope fence, the house he built upon the west bank of the lake, inaccessible for teams, his French cart upon which he jolted about the country, preaching at log dwellings and school houses. This man, with the culture and education, fitting him for what is termed the best society in any country, was in manners and in all his life, simple as a child. While he could have received a large salary and occupied a prominent pulpit, he preferred the simple, unostentatious life that he led upon the banks of Sand Lake, to that of any other in the world. Unlike Elder Tripp, there was nothing rough or harsh in his organism, or in his preaching. His sermons were models of persuasive eloquence, and I venture to say that the service of the Episcopal church has never been read by any clergyman of the State, so perfectly and so beautifully, as by him. As I remember this part of his work, it seems to me to have been absolutely faultless. He sometimes wore his clerical robes, but often preached without them. His distinguished characteristics were simplicity and self-abnegation.

Lenawee county has had many noble, christian men in the ministry, in its numerous churches and sect, but among them all, it would be difficult to find the peer of Rev. William N. Lyster in all those qualities which go to make up our highest ideal of what a clergyman should be.

Of James King I can say but little. He was an Englishman of superior education and acquirements—I have been informed, a graduate of one of its famous universities. Falling in love with the lake, he purchased land from the government, upon its southern border, in 1835, (a part of the farm now owned by Jesse Pentecost, Esq.,) and built a log house upon an eminence commanding a magnificent view. He was a man of fine presence, of cultured mind and extensive learning, had mingled with the best society in his native England, and in knowledge of poetry, literature and art, had no peer in all that region of country. But in that most practical and useful of all arts and acquirements, especially for a man with a wife and children dependent upon him—the art of making a living on a new farm, in a new coun-

try, he was a failure by the side of some of his neighbors, who could scarce read their mother tongue.

His accomplished wife, reared as she had been in luxury and wealth, knew absolutely nothing of domestic life or of its acquirements, especially as the wife of a farmer without money.

Spending, as she did, much of her time in her boat upon the lake, sketching its beautiful banks and hillsides, she doubtless drank in lessons, which her more practical sisters, engaged in the varied duties of domestic life, would, perhaps, have been incapable of receiving. But, while she was feeding her soul with visions of beauty, and deriving comfort and consolation from the study of nature, the children became ragged and almost naked. This lack of practical knowledge finally compelled Mr. King to abandon his farm.

I have been informed that he subsequently obtained an appointment as a professor in a Canadian college, and afterwards founded the village of Kingsville, in Canada, became wealthy, and is now enjoying his old age in comfort and affluence.

Those of you who were in the habit of visiting the lake as long ago as in 1836, may recollect seeing a man rather above the medium height, broad shouldered, deep-chested, and with a marked intellectual cast of countenance—a man whom after meeting in the street, you would involuntarily turn to look at—a man who, when he spoke, riveted your attention. He was usually clothed in sheep's gray, well worn and patched, yet you could not but feel, while in his presence, as if in the presence of a king. That man was Benjamin Workman, an Irishman, who, like Elder Tripp and Rev. Mr. Lyster, had become infatuated with the beauty of the lake, and in 1835 located lands upon its shores. Although he had the advantage of the best culture of his native land, was a thorough, classical, scientific scholar, yet he found himself at fault in trying to make a living upon a new farm in the woods. Gradually his clothing became more and more seedy, and his purse lighter and lighter, and a casual visitor at the lake would not have been likely to envy either him or his possessions. There he lived until the parties interested in the old *Constitutionalist*, the first Whig paper ever published in this county, commenced looking about for an editor. Workman was selected, and took charge of the editorial department of that paper, boarding, while here, with the late David Bixby, some two miles north of the city. I was too young to know much about his success as an editor, but have a vague recollection that he was regarded as too honest for the position. He was a man of strong convictions, and men with convictions are not always successful as editors of a party paper. He afterwards taught school at Tecumseh and at Springville. And among the most delightful memories I have of school life is that of attending his school at Springville. After this he removed to Canada, studied medicine, engaged in business, became wealthy, and was for many years either at the head of or connected with the insane asylum at Toronto. A year ago I spent two delightful days with him at the asylum, found him a hale old man of

80, with a clear and vivid recollection of his life at the lake, and of his old neighbors and friends. In Canada, where he is known extensively, he is held in the highest esteem, and all over the Province great deference is paid him as a man of culture and learning.

In giving prominence to the names of these men, it has been far from my purpose to ignore or disparage any of the other early settlers in that part of the county, many of whom deserve to be held in honorable remembrance, so long as true courage and a faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship shall be recorded among the virtues. But I have selected from among the names of those early settlers, these: First, because it is impracticable to speak of all; but mainly because I knew these men at a time when education and culture, above and higher than that afforded by our common schools, was rarely met with, and my boyish imagination invested their names with a sort of halo, which advancing years has tended to increase rather than diminish.

Then it was a mystery past my comprehension, why men of so much learning, culture, and of real ability, so well fitted to fill important and prominent positions in the great world and among men, should have come across the great ocean, leaving behind friends, the refinements and luxuries of the civilization of the old world, to endure the hardships and privations of a home in the wilds of Michigan.

I did not comprehend or appreciate that genuine nobility and simplicity of character, which induced the preference of a free, manly, independent life in the woods, to the attractions of a position, however free from physical want or suffering, it may have been in the old world, which was yet regarded by them at least, as lacking the freedom which is necessary to the very life of such minds. The influence exerted by their teachings, and above all by their lives, can never be measured or known, but will continue to widen while time lasts.

Following is an address delivered by Francis A. Dewey, March 10th, 1877:

When we look back to the beautiful and majestic forest scenes in the wild oak openings, also the dark interminable timbered lands with the picturesque, clear lakes in Cambridge, it brings to mind many fond remembrances. I love to review many scenes and incidents which transpired years ago, when the forest lands, the wild Indians, and the still more wild beasts of this remote township were in their own native homes, untrammeled by the arts of the white traders, or encroached upon by the woodman's axe, or the large plantations of the now well contented and cheerful farmers. The north half of this town is somewhat rolling and very hilly, on some sections, interspersed with many beautiful, clear lakes, bountifully supplied with fish of several varieties. The soil is generally a sandy and gravelly loam, and well adapted to produce all kinds of grain. There is also a fair allowance of marsh lands. The whole north half is termed oak openings. The south half is what was called heavy timbered lands, rather level, abounding with large and stately oaks, majestic black walnuts, with

what was considered by the early settlers an exhaustless supply of whitewood, sugar maple and ash timber. From the high lands in the vicinity of the lakes, two small streams of water meander their course until one helps to form the north branch of the river Raisin, and the other the south tributary of the same stream. We will briefly review a few passing years, of the first improvements made, and the first white settlers of this township. First was the military road surveyed and laid out by the United States government in the year 1825, running from Detroit to Chicago, passing through the north part of this township, a number of years before any white inhabitant had erected his cabin west of Tecumseh. The records of the United States land office show that John Gilbert, of Monroe county, N. Y., entered the first land, 160 acres, on section 4, in this town, in 1825. One of the commissioners, who assisted to lay out this military road, located several thousand acres of land for a Rochester company on the line of the road, in which John Gilbert was one of the managers. The second lot was purchased in the year 1829, by Isaac Powers, of Washtenaw county. The third lot was taken by Charles Blackmar, July 11, 1831. Mr. Blackmar was the first actual settler of the township, having erected his house in the year 1830, 15 miles from the nearest settlement. Here, with his wife and children, he was monarch of all. His horses and cattle roamed at large for miles around. Mr. Blackmar was a true specimen of the undaunted men who led the way into this great and growing, and now populous town. At his house the traveler always found a cheerful welcome, and was refreshed with the choicest selections of game from the forest. When the scourge of the world, called the cholera, was wafted from the eastern to the western hemisphere, in its desolate track, the high and the low were made to mourn. This black cloud of an epidemic went over our country. In the remote and primitive home of Col. Blackmar a traveler died with the cholera. The landlord was taken with the disease and died in less than thirty hours. Thus passed away, in August, in the year 1834, a noble and good man who had lived to see his isolated home in the midst of a thriving settlement. The second public improvement made in the township was the La Plaisance Bay military road from Monroe, intersecting the Chicago turnpike in this township, and laid out in 1832.

In the years 1835 and '36 the woodman's axe was heard on all sides, with the crash of the falling trees, in place of the howl of the wolf and the bear. The cheerful log house, with its ample fire-place, was erected, roads were opened, clearings were made, corn, potatoes and wheat were planted which yielded, with a little cultivation, bountifully. Thus prosperity, with the true and generous hospitality which prevails in all new settlements, united the good citizens in the bonds of friendship and good will to all. The first school house was erected in the east part of the town, in the year 1835, on lands where the Springville school house now stands. There was school taught in the west part of the town in the winter of 1836. Scholars came a distance of four miles to learn to read and spell. The first practicing physician was

Dr. A. N. Moulton, who settled in the west part of the town in 1834. In the fall of 1835 a number of citizens met in council at the inn of Abram Butterfield to give a name to this township. Of the number present were A. Butterfield, Isaac Powers, William Blackmar, N. S. Wheeler, Joseph Achins, John Pawson, Paul Geddes, John Stephenson and John Smith, who have the honor of giving Cambridge its name, which was unanimously ratified by the company present, and afterwards by the Territorial Legislature. The first town meeting was held at the house of Abram Butterfield, April 4th, 1836. Isaac Powers was elected Supervisor and Justice of the Peace; Paul Geddes, Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk; Harlow C. Smith, Justice of the Peace and Assessor; A. N. Moulton, Justice of the Peace, and Dr. James Geddes, Constable and Collector. There were 26 voters, and very unanimous they were. In the year 1836 Abram Butterfield was appointed postmaster, and the first postoffice was immediately opened. The first mail route through this town was on the Chicago road, in the year 1831. The first mail route over the La Plaisance Bay road was in January, 1835, through Cambridge. The first store was erected by Hart & Mosher in 1836, and well filled with groceries, dry goods and hardware. I will here remark that Mr. Mosher still continues the mercantile business, sustaining his well merited reputation as a merchant, miller and wholesale flour dealer, with no signs of a failure in the last 40 years.

In the year 1836 a saw mill was built on the far famed Wolf Creek, which, in speculative times, was reported in eastern cities as navigable for the largest class of steamboats from Lake Erie to the lakes in Cambridge. City lots bordering on the stream sold for fabulous prices, and wild cat money was circulated in uncut reams. The first grist mill was built in 1837. The first resident ministers of the gospel were Elder Tripp, Rev. John Stephenson, Elder John Smith, and Rev. William N. Lyster. The latter selected his home on the high and beautiful banks of Sand lake, and here amid the towering oaks he built his house. A few rods from his residence on a large and majestic tree was an eagle's nest, where the Indian tradition said they had raised their young for 100 seasons. Looking from the window out on the lake could be seen in their season large flocks of ducks and hundreds of wild geese, intermingled with the low-set and solitary loons, and with the graceful and admired swans. In the depths of these waters were untold numbers of fish of many varieties. This venerable pioneer rector of the forest held services in this town for over 30 years, and when the first church was built in this town, in the year 1855, Rev. William N. Lyster furnished one-third of the money towards its completion. To-day this church is the most stately of the four in town. Saint Michaels and All Angels stands a monument for its late rector. We look back 41 years ago when that college graduate, and we will say, that unblemished gentleman, with the olive branch of the gospel of Christ in his hand, and the charity of virtue in his heart, planted himself with family in a forest full of savages and wild beasts.

Generations will pass away, but the virtuous record of the true minister of the gospel will not be forgotten.

Late in the fall of 1836 Mrs. Onsted, in passing through the woods, a mile from any house, met a large panther who disputed the right of way. Her courage and bravery drove the varmint up a tree where he was left to howl in solitude. A short time after that a large bear got into a yard where there was a hog. His jaws were immediately fastened to the porker's neck. The squealing was tremendous. Mrs. Owen, with undaunted courage, ran with the first ready weapon, a pitchfork, and plunged it deep into the side of the bear. The hog was left staggering. The bloody trail of the bear was followed, and bruin shot. His weight was over 300 pounds. In the summer of 1838 a family by the name of Loveland, living in a small cabin covered with bark, on section 18, during a heavy shower, for protection went into a building near by which was partly finished. They were there but a few minutes when lightning struck the building, and Mr. Loveland and two daughters were killed. The wife and one girl were not hurt.

In the year 1838 Mr. Sylvester Walker opened a hotel at Cambridge Junction. This house sustained a well earned reputation among the traveling community as being one of the best west of Detroit. The passengers of two stages dined at this house daily. Oftentimes there would be from ten to twenty wagons and carriages awaiting their turn for accommodations at this hotel. About the period of 1840, it was the boast of the farmers to have luxuriant fields of grain, a good pair of oxen, and occasionally a horse, and most every farmer kept a dog. And they also took pride in one other thing—in raising up the largest and best families of children, and we would respectfully say, let their posterity imitate them. One family in the west part of the town were not blessed with children, but usually kept from 10 to 16 dogs.

In the month of June in the year 1828, about the third team that had ever passed over the Chicago military road was that with the family of Mr. Ebenezer Jones. In looking for a western home they had come as far as Wolf Lake, where they camped over night. They were of course delighted with the beautiful waters of the lake and the rich alluvial soil; also the fine scenery. They unloaded the wagon, erected their tent, and left their horses to roam around and rest. Here they intended to make a farm plantation, with a pleasant home, 12 miles from the nearest house. During the second day a large company of Indians encamped on the opposite side of the lake, and two of them rode round on ponies where Mr. Jones was. They did not like, as they seemed to act, those white intruders, and showed some warlike demonstrations. Mrs. Jones was much frightened; their wagon was again loaded, the tent was done up, and they left the admired lakes; also the Indian war-path. He afterwards erected his home on the banks of the St. Joseph river. Thus this township lost the first white inhabitant, and the western river gained the first white citizen, and improvement, between Allen's prairie and Tecumseh, viz.: the now flourishing village of Jonesville.

In the year 1832 it was my pleasure to spend a few days in the month of June in this remote township, among the beautiful lakes on a hunting excursion, and looking for lands. Following the section lines between sections 18 and 19, and diverging a south course, we came to a clear, rapid-running stream, which was but a few rods to its fountain, a large, flowing spring. The water of this crystal fountain was the most delicious beverage ever given man to drink. Here near by, in a secluded nook among the hills, was the gentle rising smoke from a camp fire There was a well-made tent with the arms of the British crown stamped on one side, also a small log cabin close by, with a neat little forge with bellows; also a great many other appliances in very bright and excellent order. Here were crucibles for melting metal, with many other articles which we did not know what to call; also three stalwart men, dressed in what is called corduroy suits. They appeared to own this property by squatters' right, three miles from any road or white inhabitant. Here these men of the forest, three in number, when the furnace was in blast, and they worked at their occupation, would turn out what purported to be $500, in bogus half dollars a day. This, we will presume to say, with our limited knowledge of early pioneers, was the first mint in Lenawee county, and perhaps in the territory of Michigan. I will not omit to say that there was a solid bank in the vicinity, which was never known to fail. The fluctuating panics of the Wall street brokers, or the wild-cat currency of the speculators, never had any effect upon its deposits.

This town has had the honor of having four of its citizens elected to the State Legislature, viz.: Albert Wilcox, T. H. Mosher, Sylvester Walker, and Marshall Reed.

In conclusion we would say it is well to remember the past, and to recall the toil, privations and self-sacrifices of those who pushed forward into the wilderness, to provide pleasant homes for their families. It was no slight test of bravery to face the hostility and defy the treachery of the wily Indians of the forest. It was no small expenditure of physical strength and hardy endurance, which cleared away the majestic forest, and brought the untold wealth of this land in cultivated fields, smiling with bountiful harvests. And yet to those early pioneers, it was a labor of love, as they looked forward to the time when their posterity, reaping the fruit of their improvements, would dwell amid plenty, with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. I am pleased to say we are here to-day to review, and so far as may be, gather up reminiscences of former times, and repay this debt of gratitude, while our hearts are filled with thanksgiving for the early pioneers. Many have passed on to the land of the unseen, and we are closely following them. Soon our part will be done, and we shall be here no more. Others will occupy our homes and farms, and the cheerful seats at the table and the fire side. May our beautiful farms and pleasant homes spread out until our citizens shall be numbered by thousands where they now only count hundreds.

WOODSTOCK.

AN ADDRESS delivered by Orsamus Lamb, Esq., in March, 1877:

Standing before you to-day, I feel that great reverence, due to men and women of sterling worth and usefulness—a reverence emanating from a consciousness that you, by faithful and untiring industry, privations and hardships, have been instrumental in converting a howling wilderness into a flourishing and enlightened commonwealth.

Your children and friends who have come upon the stage within the last generation, surrounded by the fruits of your toil and your labor, can never fully appreciate the blessings and comforts with which they are surrounded on every hand, nor the hardships that you have endured and overcome. The immediate necessities which go to sustain life, are the first sought after by humanity, as well as by all other specimens of created life. In this, man differs but little from the lower orders of animal creation. So far, man and animals resemble each other; beyond this the animal never, to any preceptible extent, rises, and this is the boundary of their common dominion.

But the onward and upward aspirations of mankind clearly and sharply define the superiority of the human faculties above those of the mere animal kingdom Man is continually looking for something yet beyond his immediate grasp, something that shall satisfy the longings and outstretchings implanted in the human heart by the fiat of Omnipotence, something that shall be conducive of more happiness, more peace, more prosperity and contentment than they now are the recipients of, or can enjoy. Were it not for this propelling influence, man would again retrograde to his normal condition, and all the experiences of the past, the examples of the present. and hopes of the future, would pass for naught. The desire for a higher state of usefulness, a more exalted sphere of being, and a wider range of thought and enjoyment, induced you, my respective fellow pioneers, to leave the green hillsides, the pleasant valleys, and the sparkling waters of your eastern homes, in order that you might hew out of the vast wilderness of Michigan the ideal homes, the lasting honors and the untarnished names which fancy created and hope inspired you to possess.

You came in the morning of life, possessed of little else than willing hands, stout hearts, and sincere and honest desires. You endured toils and danger, sorrows and tribulations, disappointments, and, at

times, defeat; yet, amid all these besetments, the beacon light of hope remained steadily burning to lead you on to comparative happiness and prosperity. Although your most fond hopes may not have been fully realized, although the picture which your fancy drew in those halcyon days of youth, and untried realities are incomplete, although some of the sheen and lustre of that picture does not now appear, although all along down the rugged paths which you have traveled, lie buried hopes and departed joys, and stricken comrades and green graves, and sad memories, yet, amid all these inevitable discouragements, you have cause to rejoice on account of the great success which has crowned your untiring and honest efforts. There have been distinguished men in all ages and in all countries, some for their genius, their virtues, intellectual endowments, and high moral worth, others because of the very opposite of these. And it would be strange that if among the pioneers of Lenawee county there should not be found a parallel, or, at least, an approximation to this rule. As it is expected that in my feeble way, something may be said concerning the history of Woodstock, I shall principally confine myself to reminiscences of that part of the county of Lenawee. And when I undertake to take a retrospect of the stirring scenes, and recall to mind the various actors therein, and live over again those early days of my boyhood, I feel inadequate to the task of faithfully reproducing in fancy even, an outline of what was once a reality. Sometimes beautiful, at others, joyous and exhilarating, again tame and common place, then sorrowful and sad, now comic and ludicrous, again tragic and dreadful. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and sadness that busy fancy recounts and rehearses the deeds of those early days, pleasurable when the well-remembered personages, and smiling faces, and cordial greeting, and sympathetic words, come thronging back in fancy, as in the days of yore; sad, as we again call to mind our own and kindred griefs and sorrows. We stand again beside the couch of suffering, of agony and death. Fancy recalls the racking throes of pain and anguish, the chill dews of death, the tearful surroundings, the coffin, and the rattling sands upon it. But we will dispel, as best we may, these bitter memories, and think of scenes less gloomy and better suited to an occasion such as is the present.

On a bright November afternoon in 1834, weary and worn, travel-stained and unpresentable, I first set foot upon the soil of that part of Franklin, now known as Woodstock. The scenery was as unlike anything I had ever before witnessed, as one could well imagine. It was then an almost unbroken wilderness, with nothing to break the monotony except the Chicago turnpike, as it was then called, which stretched itself by devious and irregular windings in an easterly and westerly course across the township. When viewed from some eminence it appeared like a huge serpent lazily pursuing its onward course, utterly unconcerned as to its destination. A few and only a few rude tenements were erected along its borders, with intervals of miles between. All the residue was as destitute of anything which indicated civiliza-

tion as was this continent before the feet of Columbus pressed its virgin soil. The oak openings contained only aged oaks and hickories, with no undergrowth of timber, and reminded one of some vast fruit orchard of boundless dimensions uncared for and desolate. No sound broke the stillness save that of the twitter of the birds, the howl of the wolf, or the sharp and rapid progress of the startled deer.

If my memory serves me, Cornelius Millspaw was the first settler on the Chicago road in Woodstock, where he continued to reside for a year or two, and then sold and went further west to what is known as Somerset Center, in Hillsdale county, but while living there his daughter Mary was married to one Thomas Jolls, which, to my recollection, was the first marriage solemnized in Woodstock. Pursuing an easterly course on the turnpike two miles, Silver Creek was reached, where Jesse Osborn had first built a dwelling for himself. He was a man of character, of sterling integrity, of matchless industry and unwearied activity. Possessed of a physical organization capable of great endurance, he became renowned as a master spirit in pioneer life. Ten years before the time of which I speak, he settled at what is now Tecumseh, a little north of where the residence of Judge Stacy now stands. At Tecumseh he helped to erect the first house built in Lenawee county, and he it was who raised the first wheat therein. He planted a large orchard at Tecumseh, said to be the first of which Lenawee county can boast. When he removed to Woodstock he immediately planted another orchard on a grander scale than the first, and it stands to-day the pride of his son, ornamental, useful, grand and beautiful, a monument to his industry, perseverance and skill. Many of his friends ridiculed the idea that a man at his advanced age should spend his time in an enterprise which would probably render no return until after he should be gathered to his fathers. But he stoutly maintained that he should live to enjoy its fruits and realize its usefulness. The sequel proved the correctness of his predictions. He lived many years after that to enjoy the fruits of his labor in that regard, as well as in all others pertaining to a farmer's life in this latitude. Beneath his roof I have spent some of the most pleasant days of my life. It was there and from his hands I received her who has been the faithful and sympathetic partner of my joys and my sorrows, of my trials and triumphs for thirty-eight years. The family are now but a remnant of what they then were. The father, seventeen years ago, removed to Kansas, where he again commenced as he had done before. And he has left the peculiar impress of his industry and skill upon the fruitful soil of that State, a monument of his former worth. But to him life's fitful fever is now over; he went down like a shock of corn fully ripe, beloved and respected by the new friends he had found and acquaintances he had formed. His ashes lie peacefully beneath the green sward and bending skies of Kansas, where the prairie winds sigh a fitting requiem to his memory. His wife, the wise counselor, the willing helpmeet, the loving mother, the Christian lady, and the model woman, long before he removed to Kansas, laid aside her earthly

cares and anxieties for a glittering crown beyond life's tempestuous sea. A marble monument marks her resting place beneath the swaying branches of her Woodstock home. Out of a family of ten children only five remain. One son, Alvin C., lives on the old homestead; one son at Lansing, one daughter in Detroit, one in San Francisco, and one in Adrian. As one journeyed eastward from Silver Creek about one mile, they came to a little cabin, built in the rudest manner, and in front of it stood a small hickory, upon which was nailed a small sign, about four inches wide and twenty long, on which appeared to weary travelers the welcome words, "Cake and beer to sell." It was occupied by an old man of English birth, and his wife, whose wrinkled face and smoky skin first impressed me with the idea that Shakspeare must have been enabled by some process of necromancy to have discovered when describing the witches in Macbeth. Yet forbidding as was her appearance, one soon found that under her rough exterior there beat a sympathetic and benevolent heart. Her husband had been a soldier under Gen. Harrison, and she had been a daughter of the regiment, where, in the softest accents that a rough soldier could command, he wooed and won the gentle dame I have feebly endeavored to describe. I said she possessed a sympathetic heart, which was true as a rule, but as there are exceptions to most rules, so there was to her philanthropy and sympathy. Sometimes she drank of something other than the small beer which she became renowned for brewing, and at such times the unlucky wight who crossed her path came in for an energetic volley of words not particularly adapted to the Moody and Sankey style of revival worship. At such times the tender partner of her life was told in unequivocal terms that she had no particular objections to seeing one-half of his physical being in England, and the other in that place of torment, to which Dives was consigned when he lifted up his eyes and saw Lazarus afar off. She was an economist, and contrived in a way peculiar to herself to combine profit with pleasure. As she looked after her dairy work as well as her beer, and was a great snuff-taker as well, and also desired to be tidy, she would at times wash her churn and milk vessels, and with the same hand hold her snuff ready to inhale, and her wiping towel at the same time. But never having tested her butter, I have never learned whether it was any better than that made in the ordinary manner. But she and her partner left for other and newer fields of usefulness as the country began to be settled, and what finally became of them I am unable to say. But it will be but a little stretch of fancy to believe, like Cooper's Leather Stocking, they have found a final resting place where the prairie winds sweep softly by them unheeded, and the evening zephyrs sigh softly around them.

A little east of the home of the old Englishman and his wife just described on section 10, is the homestead that my father, in the spring of 1834, entered at Monroe, and in the following November reached there, after having accomplished a journey from Western New York by wagons. We came in company with the family of Willard Joslin.

The journey lasted about seventeen days, as near as I can remember. When in the vicinity of Conneaut, Ohio, we encountered a severe snow storm. This was near the close of October. The prospect seemed dreary and discouraging, as we wallowed through the snow, which was knee deep, with our heavily laden wagons, for about two days, after which we came to the outside limits of the snow storm; the sun shone brightly and warm, and we felt cheerful and comparatively happy. The weather continued beautiful until we arrived at our journey's end.

But a journey in those days was a different matter from what it is now. The season being so far advanced, we did not deem it prudent to trust ourselves and teams to the uncertainties of a lake trip by steamer, although most of our goods were sent that way and landed at Monroe. We forded the Maumee at Perrysburg, and as it was late in the day we thought some of stopping there over night; but being desirous of prosecuting our journey as fast as possible, and hearing there was a tavern five miles this side, we went on, and soon meeting two men on horseback, we enquired how far it was to a tavern. They replied that it was ten miles, but as we had been informed that it was only five, we concluded they meant to perpetrate a joke at our expense; and we were confirmed in our belief, as we soon drew up before a log building which sported a hotel sign. A boy coming to the door in answer to our inquries, informed us that we could stay over night. We gladly unharnessed our weary teams, and visions of plenty no doubt flitted before our horses' minds—if horses have minds. But disappointment was in store for them, as there was nothing for them to eat, except some of the most worthless and damaged marsh hay imaginable. And when we got into the house it was no better than at the barn; no bread, no meat, no flour, no potatoes, in fact nothing that could satisfy the sharp cravings of hunger. All the family, except a boy of about my own age, seemed to be suffering from a low type of chill fever. I was somewhat amused on questioning the boy as to grain and provisions, and finding they had nothing of the sort, and feeling somewhat out of patience, inquired of him, "What do you keep?" to which he very innocently replied, "We keep tavern." But notwithstanding his declaration, I concluded as the testimony of the two men on horseback should preponderate, I then and there rendered my first judicial decision in what was then called Michigan, that the men on horseback were correct and the boy was wrong. However, I am not tenacious, and you, ladies and gentlemen, can draw your own conclusions. But at the dawn of day, like the Arab of the desert, we folded our tents and departed, not without paying for what we did get; and I think if the boy spoken of, outlived the ague and chills, he must have become a successful hotel keeper, as he had mastered the first principles of the business, and knew how to charge. When we got to Tremainsville we found all that we desired, and man and beast did ample justice to our breakfast, for we were literally starving.

We then pursued our journey towards Dundee, then called Vannesse's Mills, over the low, sandy, yellow oak openings, interspersed

with marshes, through which we floundered and mired our teams until nightfall, and then were obliged to camp by a hay stack, to which we tied our teams. As we had no means of lighting a fire, and I was the oldest boy in the crowd, I was directed to take a younger boy of Mr. Joslin's with me, and go back about three miles after fire, at a house we had noticed as we passed. We managed very well in getting back to the house, as we got there before it was very dark, and could follow the wagon tracks; but I became convinced that in going back it would be more difficult, and took my observations and bearings from the north star. The house stood stark and alone, with no other appearances of home life around it. The baying of a dog awoke the silence, which before that was simply oppressive; two or three spectral-looking beings tottered to the door, and the firelight within told all too plainly that the miasma of the place had sapped the foundation of life and health. Whether they ever recovered or not, I am unable to say, but think it would be a surer thing than betting on a Presidential election to say that they never did. But I must say that my experience thus far had inspired me with no very exalted ideas of what I had so often heard called "the pleasant Michigan." But by the aid of the north star as our guide, we finally got back to camp, and enjoyed ourselves much better than on the previous night, having provided ourselves with provisions and provender.

Benjamin Laur settled on section 12, in Woodstock, in the month of April, if my recollection serves me, of the year that we came in November. He was an active, industrious man, upright in his dealings, a good farmer, and later in life a consistent member of the M. E. church, as was his amiable lady. They both lived to see their honest industry crowned with success—the wilderness around them bloom and blossom as the rose, and the reclaimed forest give place to fields of plenty. The cabin in which they and their children sheltered themselves has long since given place to a spacious and comfortable home, and the children settled in comfortable circumstances in life around them. But they have passed from this to a more genial clime, and have entered into an inheritance that fadeth not away. Peace to their ashes.

Soon the tide of emigration and the spirit of enterprise brought new accessions, new neighbors, new friendships and new associations. I shall undertake to enumerate some of the earliest of these in the order in which they settled, as memory serves me. I shall, without doubt, make some mistakes, for I have no memoranda. After those already enumerated came William Western, who settled on section 8 and subsequently removed to Wisconsin with his family. Whether now living or not I am unable to say.

Next, George W. Clark, a son-in-law of Jesse Osborn. He was a man of fine sensibilities, of superior mind, of strict integrity, a gentleman, with a high sense of honor, careful of giving offense, and quick to resent an insult, sincere in his profession of friendship, and an honored and open foe. But in the spring time of his usefulness con-

sumption carried him over the unrelenting gulf of death. He left two children, only one of whom now survives. She is the wife of A. M. Sickley, now Supervisor of that town.

Thomas McCourtie, who first settled on section 11, and soon again settled on section 9, was a man of indomitable perseverance and industry, lived to accumulate a splendid farm property, and only died a few years since, and in a short time his wife followed him. But their children remain to enjoy the fruits of their parents' industry.

Isaac Smith settled on section 10, one-half a mile east of my father's place. He was one of nature's noblemen; industrious, honest, courteous and obliging, warm in his friendships, just in his judgments, impartial in his decisions, conscientious in his life, pious and devout in his Christian character, and an honor to the Episcopal church to which he belonged. He reared a large family—worthy children of an industrious sire. Not illustrious on account of mighty deeds in war or statesmanship, but illustrious for all the manly virtues. He has gone the way of all the earth, and lies in his lowly bed. May the green earth lie lightly upon him, and the sunshine of heaven beam bright on his waking.

C. M. McKenzie settled on the western shore of Devil's Lake, in an indentation of its shore, to which he gave the euphonious name of "McKenzie's Port." He kept a hotel there, where we sometimes assembled and held one of the two-days' elections which the law then required. On such occasions the face of our host used to beam with good nature, and he seemed to be in his proper element. He soon, however, sold out and came to Adrian, where he became a successful brick-maker, and accumulated a fair property, reared his family, and finally, after having served as a soldier of the cross for many years, laid aside his armor, and entered the rest prepared for the blessed.

Joseph Younglove settled on section 36, where he opened a hotel on the new road opened from Adrian to the Chicago road, in the western part of Woodstock. He filled numerous offices in the town, sustained a good reputation, and finally removed to Illinois, and whether he is now living or not, I am unable to say.

Richard Osborn also settled on section 36, and reared a large family of children, who have distinguished themselves in the various pursuits of life. He is still living with a son at Addison, is about ninety-four years of age, seemingly in the possession of his faculties, can read without glasses, and is supposed to be the oldest man in the county. He has always sustained a spotless reputation, and maintained an honorable record.

Susanna Sanford settled on section 15, came to Woodstock with a grown up family of seven sons and two daughters. Five of the sons and both daughters were married and had families of their own. Mrs. Sanford was a woman of more than ordinary abilities, of generous impulses, strict integrity, pure womanly affections, and of heroic resolves. After many years of usefulness and at a ripe age she was released from her earthly labor, and it is hoped has entered a heavenly rest.

Her son's ages ranged in the following order: Malachi, a good man, dead; Ezekiel W., the father of a large family, gone from the scenes of earth, professing a belief in the Saviour; Joseph B., of a religious turn, and a professed soldier of the cross, gone to test the theories he advanced as a gospel minister; Ezra, now living, but with locks blossoming for the grave, has been an industrious man, but unsuccessful; Wardel W., who died years ago, a bachelor, after having by industry accumulated a good property; Lewis, the youngest, now living, and has held several offices of trust, now lives in Woodstock.

There are many more that should receive a passing notice, but time forbids, and the accumulation of the names of the settlers who immediately followed those of whom I have spoken, if giving only a passing notice, would fill a volume. The days of which I have been speaking were days of toil, privation and suffering. To rear the rude dwelling, subdue the forest, prepare the soil, fence the lands, harvest the crops, and in short create a home with anything like comfort, required indomitable courage, untiring industry, and unwearied attention. Yet those noble men who forsook the luxurious ease of their eastern homes, the scenes of their childhood, the graves of their fathers and mothers and kindred friends, and those noble women who left behind them the luxuries of refinement and ease, the allurements of society and style, are worthy of the blessings which the most sanguine of them may have pictured, as well as the gratitude of an enlightened people.

Although Woodstock has not been the theatre of many remarkable incidents in her history, yet in looking back over her early history there are many events to which my mind will revert. Some of them sad, some of them pleasant, some mirthful, some tragic, some dramatic, some comical. As the country began to fill up, then came the speculator, the gambler, the lawyer, the physician, the tradesman and the Gospel minister.

I well remember the first sermon that was preached in our vicinity; it was at my father's house, and delivered by a man of persuasive eloquence, an itinerant, one who was not seeking for luxurious ease and preferment. His prayer seemed so appropriate, so earnest, and yet so simple, that one could not fail to be impressed with it. He alluded to the hardships and privations of the people, their isolation from Sabbath and sanctuary privileges, and the besetment on every hand; prayed that the wilderness might bloom and blossom as the rose, and that the wanderer might be claimed and the prodigal son be restored to his father's house. He portrayed the scene of the prodigal son's return, so that one could fancy they saw the whole scene re-enacted and passing in review. Assembled in a rude place of worship, with seats improvised from every conceivable material at hand, it was a picture worthy of the artist's skill. The incense that ascended from that humble altar was doubtless as sweet smelling before "the great white throne," as any that ever ascended from the altar of the most renowned pile of Corinthian architecture that ever graced the old or new world. Those sincere men of Christian faith and perseverance, are

models of excellence, worthy of imitation in more favored localities. It has been justly said by some one, that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. We frequently were permitted to test the truth of the assertion, as pretenders to ministerial calling would intrude upon the good nature of the pioneer. I have in my mind one of that description. He held that a minister's duties should be confined strictly to that branch of Christian duties to which laymen are not supposed to be admitted, and took a certain other minister to task for engaging in the temperance cause, and challenged him to a discussion of the question in public, which the temperance minister reluctantly accepted, after being told that his reluctance arose from the consciousness of his untenable position. So a certain winter evening was appointed for the discussion. Each disputant was to have one assistant. The temperance man having the affirmative of the question, opened in a short, concise and logical manner, during which time the anti-temperance man looked awfully wise, turned over the leaves of his well-worn Bible, made copious notes, and by the time the affirmative had closed, he seemed to tower like Saul above his assistant and audience. He appeared like an avenging spirit, and arose majestically. I seem to see him now. He began by quoting Paul's advice to Timothy. He said Paul was a good man, yet he was not above taking a social glass; perhaps never became intoxicated, but from what he could glean from his writings, he was well acquainted with the exhilarating effects of the ruby wine, and at times something stronger; that he would not advance anything unsupported by Scripture, and to convince the audience more fully, he would cite an instance in Paul's life, with which, perhaps, the temperance men had never become acquainted; and that was when as related in the "Acts," Paul was being carried a prisoner before the Rulers, and coming down to Appi Forum, he thanked God when he came in sight of a tavern; upon which his assistant who had been at some place where he had been following the teachings of his principal, and at that particular time being influenced more by zeal than discretion, arose and solemnly informed the audience that Paul not only thanked God and took courage, but enthusiastically and generously exclaimed: "Come in, boys, let us go in and take something to drink." This was the last straw on the camel's load, the audience was disgusted, and invited the temperance man to come and preach for them, and left the great man with small calibre to himself.

I remember one very eccentric minister. Occasionally he would preach an excellent discourse, powerful, logical, and at times eloquent. At others his efforts would be entirely opposite. On one occasion his theme was the attributes of the Deity, and as the occasion demanded he became eloquent, but after soaring in fancy flights was at a loss for words appropriate with which to descend. Said he, with his hands elevated to their utmost extent, "The Lord is the Lord of the cattle upon a thousand hills.' Here he became confused in his ideas, the appropriate words could not be recalled. He again repeated, "The Lord is the Lord of the cattle upon a thousand hills." Another pause, "in

the summer time, in the winter time," another pause, "and in the barn yard." This was too much for the risibilities of us boys, and we smiled audibly. I remember on one occasion there was a temperance lecturer holding forth at our school-house on a Sabbath afternoon, and a certain old toper whose religion—if he possessed any—consisted in putting down temperance men, came up to the open door evidently intent on mischief. But the Chairman, knowing his man, caught his eye, and by sheer magnetic force kept the old man silent, but at every sharp or cutting remark of the lecturer the old fellow would gesticulate most vehemently, wag his head, perform circles, ellipses, arches, triangles, and all the various imaginary figures known to geometery, but the Chairman kept him otherwise still. In the course of the speaker's remarks, he said Woodstock must be reformed. This imperious declaration seemed to wound the old man more than any other remark made, and as soon as the lecture was over, the old fellow excitedly exclaimed, "You say Woodstock must be *deformed*, you say Woodstock must be *deformed*. By what authority do you make such a declaration?" At this the boys caught up the word *deformed, deformed, deformed,* which went from mouth to mouth. The old man could not fail to be amused at a joke, even at his own expense, and a smile began to settle down upon his hitherto stern features. He replied, "I know what I am talking." He, pointing to the speaker says reformed—I say deformed, which it would be if he had his way. The speaker, seeing the ludicrous side of the thing, and discovering the old man's vulnerable point, and that he had been imbibing, quietly, but with a merry twinkle in his eye, remarked: "My old friend here reminds me of the clapper of an old pump—he goes the best when he is wet." This was too much for the risibilities of the old man; he burst into a loud laugh, rushed up to the speaker, said he "give me your hand for thirty days, *you* are a trump," and from that time forward they were friends, and no other disturbance occurred. But the old man could not forego the bottle, and died as he had lived.

But I must close my desultory remarks, necessarily so from the nature of the case, without doing that justice to many others just as worthy of note as any spoken of. I forget for the moment that I am growing old, and seem to live over again a life which has imperceptibly glided away. Those majestic solitudes, before those days unbroken save by the howling of the wild beast, the war of the elements, or the peals of the reverberating thunder, now respond to the busy hum of industry, the scream of the locomotive, and the chime of the church-going bell. Where the red man once bivouacked around his camp-fire, with his girdle of wampum strung with the scalps of his enemies, and then whirled into the mazes of the war dance, now fields of plenty and homes of industry, comfort, elegance and luxury, gladden the eye of the beholder. Where the unsightly swamps and quagmires and waste places marred the symmetry and beauty of nature, now arises the stately manufactory, with its thundering machinery, all subjected to the control of man, for the good of the generation—yes, and of gene-

rations yet unborn—where vice, ignorance and superstition was once the rule, now it is the exception, and institutions flourish which are worthy of the progress of the age, and a bright prospect opens for the future.

But the gray hairs and bowed forms of those I knew in boyhood, admonish me of the mutability of all things human. We know of a certainty that all earthly things are transient and fleeting, and in process of time, even at the best, the decay of ages will crumble all these monuments of your industry into dust, and soon the last pioneer will have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. But if each will see to it that when the grim messenger shall make that imperative call against which no human power can prevail, he shall be found prepared for the inevitable journey, then shall we receive the summons with joy, and not with sorrow. Then shall we hear the welcome plaudit: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter with all the loved ones that have gone before you, into that rest which remains for the faithful."

———:o:———

CLINTON.

THE historical and incidental part of an address delivered by the Rev. W. P. Wastell, in June, 1877.

Early in the present century there was an enchanting spot embosomed in the primeval forest of the far west, named Clinton, whose foster father, had become famous on account of a certain ditch, which has not proved so despicable as was once conjectured. The red men, their squaws and papooses dwelled here, never thinking that the pale face would come and clear them out. In their quiet seclusion they did not calculate on the restlessness of the Yankee, nor on his ambition to call the broad acres his own. Neither had the "Yank." then determined to travel from the Atlantic to the gulf, to secure a preemption right; neither had he then learned to sing in jubilant strains, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

In the early part of September, 1825, Mr. John Terrill, came as an explorer to Clinton, and determined to locate. But returning east, he did not come to remain permanently until 1830, when Thaddeus Clark accompanied him. They arrived here together January 24th;

their cavalcade consisted of a pair of mules and a farm wagon, which did them good service, conveying them, their families and their effects safely to the promised land; a little emigrant, then three years old, climbed on the knees of noble Thad., and nestled her weary head on the bosom of the not less noble Mrs. Thad. That little one has grown since then, so that she is a reigning belle in the circle of our sisterhood, but her name is Louisa Clark, still.

George Lazell came March 17, 1829, from New York. Clinton was all woods, no roads, no houses. Mr. Lazell left Saline in the afternoon, and reached by foot, within four miles of Clinton at dark, when descending the hill just east of us, he felt sure he had found the home he sought; he exclaimed to his companions, this is the place. He knew that Col. Hixon had previously built a log house on the spot where his estimable relict now resides, in her more imposing surroundings. The original structure could not be seen looming upwards, because it was night; he walked by faith, he knew it was there, and when as he conjectured, he neared it, he shouted at the top of his voice.

The Colonel replied, and in the absence of gas—yes, even of kerosene—came out with a lighted candle, held it up, shouted, and thus at that early day the Colonel proved himself to be "one of the lights of the world,"—"a city set on a hill which could not be hid." Mr. Alpheus Kies was already there, having come by team, while George Lazell had camped out at Saline. Mr. Lazell purchased the very lot on which he now resides, which it appears was the second purchase ever made in Bridgewater. Alpheus Kies about this time built a log house, where Mr. Reynolds' new purchase now stands.

The first marriage in Clinton was that of George Lazell and Deborah Gillett, which took place April 22, 1832, and the first death in Clinton took from Mr. Lazell the wife of his youth, after having been married only ten months. The brothers, Edwin and John Smith, took up their abode in Clinton. It was not the first time the name Smith had appeared in history; not the last. John Smith opened his business operations in the basement of the brick store now owned by J. M. Davis, Esq. Dr. Cressey was his first customer. An incident transpired which the facetious Esculapius was wont to narrate. The purchase amounted to the enormous sum of nine cents; fifty were handed in for pay, and fifty-nine were handed back for change, which the Doctor, safely depositing in his wallet with dignity, walked off. Waiting his time when the store was full, he appeared and enquired of the proprietor whether he corrected mistakes? With a scratch on the head he answered, "Of course" This was the inaccuracy of inexperience which practice soon corrected, and be assured the acuteness of our prince of merchants did not find him napping; such an affair never recurred.

In the month of May, 1830, Benjamin B. Fisk came in from Livingston county, N. Y. The emigrant's family consisted of himself, wife and five children. The sixth son, B. Western Fisk, (his second name, "Western," indicating the latitude in which he saw the light,)

was the first child born in the village of Clinton. The father, B. B. Fisk, raised the second frame building in Clinton. He was our first blacksmith, and did all the work in his line from Clinton to Jonesville west, and Ypsilanti east. He sold his property, which is the land now owned by Dr. A. F. Tuttle, to Edwin Smith, now dead, but who will live in fragrant remembrance as a friend to his adopted home.

In the fall of 1831 every adult in the village of Clinton was invited by B. B. Fisk and wife to dine. They all at one time sat around their table to eat roast wild turkey, and they proved Turks enough to masticate and gobble down that formidable animal, and that, too, without asking permission of the Russians. The second death in Clinton occurred in this very house. The person was John Huston. Mr. B. B. Fisk, knowing the taste of his epicurean neighbor for esculents, traveled several miles to obtain a supply of potatoes. Having called in his hungry cronies, roasted about half a bushel in the ashes of his mammoth fire-place, and fed them without stint. About cotemporaneous with this, Jake Gilbert sent out his cards to those who were within visiting distance; when behold, as one of the wonders of the age, a roll of butter was on the table. Having gone round the circle it came off, missing. Fruitless search was made for it, but the excitement having subsided, the lost roll was found in the huge pocket of Jake's overcoat, in which, if it had not dissolved itself into tears, it had into some other liquid. Mr. B. B. Fisk, in the summer of 1832, was taken down with what proved to be his last sickness. He died September 28, 1832. His grave was the first dug in our old burying ground, the ground itself having been laid out by Owen Pomeroy, the day subsequent to his death. Elder Bangs, the first Methodist minister in Clinton, preached his funeral sermon. His wife is still living, aged eighty-one years and two months. She is the widow of the late Elder Powell, who was her third husband, so thoroughly did she understand the doctrines of woman's rights. She is in retirement, *cum otium dignitate*, waiting to be called to her better home, When so called, we shall miss her as one long designated "a mother in Israel," a woman who helped those who preached the Gospel.

July 4, 1831, occurred the first celebration of Independence day in Clinton. There were about one hundred persons present all told. It is our grief to relate that by an explosion David Reed lost both his arms. Dr. Patterson, of Tecumseh, was the officiating surgeon, his assistants George Lazell and Calvin Drown; his surgical instruments, a butcher's knife and a carpenter's saw. The knife was made by Mr. B. Fisk from a file over fifty years old. It's the property of the widow Powell still, and may now be on exhibition. About the time of this influx to Clinton a lady in Saline observed "that she was dreadful glad she was to have neighbors, as there would be but twelve miles between them." In connection with the celebration just noticed, there came up a thunder storm, with wind and rain, so that the roads were literally deluged. Many of the ladies' bonnets loosed themselves from their moorings floating on the flooded streets, and without leave of their

owners, "paddled their own canoe." Many took a cold bath in aiming to rescue the rude adventurers from a watery grave.

The first grist mill was started by Smith & Dodge. There perhaps should be mentioned the name of Payne, a citizen ever to be respected, who died on his passage from Panama to San Francisco. That mill and business are in operation to-day.

In 1836–7 some of the gentry here had a fine stud of saddle horses, and knew how to stride them as well as exhibit them. J. W. King, with his horse "Rob;" Samuel Chandler, "Peacock;" D. W. Owens' "Boliver;" Dr. A. Cressey, "Black Hawk;" C. H. McClure, "Champion;" Andrew J. Clark, "Dandy," &c. These gents would saddle up on a pleasant afternoon, ride say to Tecumseh, dismount, and, as Artemus Ward would say, "Go in to see a man once or twice before starting back." When they arrived at the school section, then in a state of nature, leave the public roads, and tutor their horses to clear the fallen trees, then ride into town, single file, double file, and all abreast. Most of those have gone to their long home. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

In these same years the firms now to be named had large stocks of merchandise. King & Warner, Clark & Snow, Smith & Payne, H. & S. Chandler, E. & E. A. Brown, Seth Worth, A. Richardson, John Smith, G. E. Bull, *et al.* It took a small fortune to get a stock of goods from New York in those days. King & Warner paid $1.45 per hundred on hardware and groceries, and $1.95 on dry goods from New York to Detroit, amounting to $1,500 on the stock, and from Detroit to Clinton $1 for heavy and $1.50 for dry goods on the same stock.

Trade came in from sixty to ninety miles west. The travel on the Chicago road was immense. About every third house was a hotel, and every landlord kept a team to haul supplies from Clinton, the emporium of this part of the known world.

The late comers at a hotel cheerfully accepted a space on the barroom floor to spread their robes or blankets for the night. Two daily lines of stages were then running over this route, and the passengers had to be accommodated here. Captain Parks, in the house now occupied by H. Smith, would have refreshments in readiness until midnight, and commence breakfasting the early starters at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The winter of 1836–7 was and is memorable for the mammoth sleigh ride to Ann Arbor. The sleigh for the occasion was built by John and Oraman Skinner, assisted by their brother Ben, who was a boss carpenter. It was nearly forty feet in length, with seats arranged omnibus fashion. The driver's seat was nine feet high, and carried two reinsmen, with one knight of the whip. The team consisted of twenty of the best horses in the vicinity. Three span of them were owned by the Skinner brothers. The tongues were so rigged that three span could hold back down hill. The four leading span were controlled by postillions, who wore red uniforms trimmed with black. The best carpet in town was used to cover the sides of the conveyance,

a whole piece of green flannel to cover the seats, red bombazine bordered the frame, the top was covered with heavy drilling. A landlord three miles east had a son, known as the "bugle;" they placed him on the high seat. A jerk, when entering Saline, caused him to topple over through the canvas into the ladies' laps, when all cried out, "Bugle, toot, toot! You toot!" The entire load consisted of fifty-six persons, all married but one couple, a comely though slender pair; the man weighed 260, the lady only 210. Prominent among the originators of this ride were the following pioneers: Alpheus Kies, Richard Townsend, James Parks, Thaddeus Clark, J. W. King, John Terrell, D. B. Warner, Edwin Smith, J. P. Silvers, Hiram Dodge, B. R. Felton, F. S. Snow, Henry Chandler, Daniel Hixson, Alonzo Cressey and Shubael Green. The whole expense $450, over $16 a head for those who footed the bill. A few days after, Mr. Skinner put eight horses before the same sleigh, and took eighty-four school children to Saline and return. The vehicle, however, was not more than half filled at that.

The first Presbyterian minister who preached in Clinton and preached Mrs. George Lazell's funeral sermon, was Noah Wells, who is now a resident of Ohio, over seventy-eight years old.

The first resident Baptist minister, R. Powell; Methodist, Bangs; Episcopal, Lester.

The first physicians, Messrs. Pierce, Cressey and Christie. The first lawyers, Emsworth and St. John. The first school teacher, J. J. Adam, now of Tecumseh. The first postmaster, H. N. Baldwin. This gentleman took the census of the village in 1836, and the count was 925 souls, with not one-half of the roofs to cover them, which enclose the 1,000 to-day. People understood dwelling spoon fashion then. One house was occupied by five families, numbering thirty persons.

———:o:———

HUDSON.

THE important portion of a paper read before the Society, pertaining to Hudson, by James J. Hogaboam, in September, 1877:

Mr. Hiram Kidder settled in the Raisin valley in the year 1831. In February, 1833, the 6th day, he entered a part of sections

six and seven in the present township of Hudson, in the name of Daniel Hudson, Nathan B. Kidder, and William Young. In the month of August Mr. Kidder took men with him from the Raisin valley and rolled up the body of a log house. In the latter part of October he moved his family thither. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Kidder and their children, Harriet, Celestia, Addison, Maria and Nathan. A few days later, November 1st, about sunset, the Ames party arrived at the solitary habitation of Mr. Kidder. This family were natives of Massachusetts, but they had scattered through the New England States and the State of New York. In the spring of 1833 they determined to send Charles Ames and Thomas Pennock into the wilds of Michigan, to locate homes where all the families of that branch of the Ames stock could be reunited in one settlement. Advised by Nathan B. Kidder, Esq., then of Geneva, N. Y., they came to the house of Hiram Kidder, in the Raisin valley, in May, 1833, and guided by him they visited the Bean Creek country, in the vicinity of the lands then recently entered by him, and so favorably were they impressed with the beauties of the country, they located land in the immediate vicinity adjoining the Kidder entries. Mr. Ames, according to the original tract book, entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, in town 7 south, one east (Hudson), and the southeast quarter of section 1, and the northeast quarter of section 12, town 7 south, one west, now (Pittsford). Mr. Pennock entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, town 7 south, one east (Hudson), and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12 (Pittsford). They returned east, and in November, as before stated, they arrived with their families—or, to be more definite, Mr. Charles Ames and family and some members of other families, and some unmarried individuals belonging to the Ames stock, to-wit: Mr. Charles Ames and wife, Miss Ball, sister of Mrs. Ames, and afterwards the second wife of Mr. Henry Ames, Miss Elizabeth Ames, since and now Mrs. James Sprague, Henry Williams, and Ezra Ames and Alpheus Pratt. Henry Ames was married, but had left his wife east on account of ill health, and Alpheus Pratt had left his wife at a house of a Mr. Pease, a little west of Adrian, to rest a little before completing the journey; the other two men were unmarried. The night of October 31st they lodged at the house of Stephen Perkins, about four miles west of Adrian. All day November 1st they pursued their way through the forests between their last lodging place and Bean Creek; there was snow on the ground. Mrs. Ames carried a babe about seven weeks old, and had to ride, but the men of the party and the two girls, the Misses Ball and Ames, walked the entire distance. The girls frequently stopped by the wayside to wring the water from their stockings, and then proceeded until a repetition of the operation became necessary. These new comers found the Kidder mansion yet unfinished; it had a part of a floor, but lacked doors, windows and chimneys. A few days afterwards Mr. Jesse Smith arrived, located some land, and returned east. Mr. Oliver Purchase and Samuel VanGan-

der also arrived about the same time, and located land which Mr. Purchase entered at the Monroe land office, on the 6th of November, and then returned east. Mr. VanGander remained on the land. The Kidder house was soon completed, and was for a time the common house for all the settlers. In a short time, however, a second house was completed (this one on the land of Mr. Ames), whither the Ameses removed. Henry Ames and Alpheus Pratt entered land on the 5th day of December. That entered by Henry Ames is now the farm of the venerable Clark Ames, and that entered by Mr. Pratt is now known as the Bush farm, in Pittsford. I should have mentioned in its proper place that early in November Mr. Simeon VanAken visited the valley and located land, in what is now the village of Hudson. He fixes the time of his arrival in the settlement on November 9th, and says that on his way in from Adrian he met Mr. Pratt going Adrianward with an ox team and lumber wagon; Mr. Pratt was probably going to Mr. Lyman Pease's, to bring Mrs. Pratt to the settlement; we judge so from the fact he seems to have had the best team and the family carriage with him. Mr. VanAken did not winter in the settlement.

The Kidder settlement being near the west line of the county, naturally extended over the other county, in what are now the townships of Pittsford and Wheatland; in fact, very soon after the settlement started, the larger part of it was in Hillsdale county. During the winter under consideration, 1833–4, there was but one family in the township, that is now called Wheatland, that of Mr. Silas Moore, who came into the town from the Chicago road.

One morning in early winter Mr. Kidder was accosted at his own door by a stranger, who introduced himself as his nearest neighbor, Mr. Francis Hagaman, residing in the northwest corner of town 8 south, two east, now called Seneca. In August of that year, 1833, Mr. William Cavender moved there by the earnest request of his brother-in-law, Samuel Gregg, Esq., entered land on section 6, town 8 south, two east, and on section 1, town 8 south, one east. On the 9th day of November Francis H. Hagaman and Gersham Bennett entered land in the southwest corner of the township of Dover, and in the northwest corner of the township of Seneca, and soon after built a log house and wintered there.

On the 1st day of May, 1834, Hiram Kidder commenced work on a mill race. On the 1st day of June the millwright, Samuel O. Coddington, of Geneva, N. Y., commenced the work on the mill. On the 1st day of July the mill irons were hauled from Adrian by ox teams, and on the 14th day of the same month the frame was raised. The mill was put in operation about October 1st, was completed during the same month, and cost $1,441.31. Early in June Mr. Kidder platted the village of Lenawee, on the land of the mill company. In the month of May Beriah H. and Erastus Lowe came to the village and located south of the village of Hudson. They soon after traded with Davis, who had commenced a clearing along the creek just north of

Main street, and they immediately set about building a saw mill, which they finished in December.

In the winter of 1834-5 the Legislative Council broke the valley into smaller organizations. Town 6 south, one east, was organized as the township of Rollin. Hudson remained a part of Lenawee, and Medina and Seneca a part of Fairfield, and Somerset, Wheatland, Pittsford and Wright composed the township of Wheatland.

In Lenawee township the spring business was opened by a marriage, Mr. John Rice and Mrs. W. K. Douglass were the parties, and Oliver Potter the officiating magistrate. This was the first marriage in what is now Hudson township.

July 27th, Mrs. Davis, mother of Reuben Davis, died, the first death in the township. July 28th, Mr. George Salisbury opened the first Lanesville store. On the 8th day of August the citizens of town seven south, one east, held the preliminary meeting for the purpose of organizing a township. It was decided to petition the new State Legislature, about to convene in November, for a separate organization. On suggestion of Mr. Hiram Kidder it was named Hudson, after Dr. Daniel Hudson of Geneva, N. Y., the senior member of the company which purchased and owned the Kidder mill property, and Lenawee village. The Legislature only continued in session six days, and took no action on town organizations. There was difficulty about the admission of the State, and the Legislature only passed a few acts looking to the transfer of jurisdiction when admitted.

On Sunday, August 9th, the first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of Mr. Lowe. In the month of November, Mr. Lane built a frame house where the Comstock house now stands—the first frame house in the township. During the fall William Frazee and family, Salmon Trask and family, and a Miss Abigail Dickinson, were among the arrivals in the Lanesville settlement.

On the 11th day of November, 1835, the Rev. William Wolcott preached the first sermon in the village of Lanesville, at the house of Mr. Lane; at the same time and place a temperance society was organized.

———:o:———

ROLLIN.

AN historical paper written by Nicholas A. Page, of Rollin: In May, 1833, the township of Rollin was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the red men and their dusky families. The only roads were the trails made by the Indians in going from lake

to lake, and around their borders. These trails in many places were a foot in depth, and not much more than a foot in width. The only houses were their wigwams, built on the banks of the beautiful lakes in summer, and in the thick wood in winter, where their inmates were protected from the cold. How quiet! No sound could be heard in the day time but the bark of the Indian dog, or the tinkle of the bells tied to the necks of their ponies, or the occasional scream of the eagle from his distant perch. But at night the howl of the wolf and the scream of the owl were dismal in the extreme.

On the north and east side of Round lake, near where John Landon now lives, Meteau and his tribe built their wigwams, and also on the east side of Posey lake, near where Grant Lester now lives, and up at the head of Devil's lake, near the farm owned by Mr. Gates, north of Round lake, were their council grounds. In the year 1835 a grand council was held there; these were their favorite camping grounds. Here they lived in quiet; but their quiet was not long to last. The sound of the white man's axe could be heard in the distance. Civilization, with its westward move, was on their track. They must yield their beautiful lakes, on the banks of which they had reposed so many summers, or in their bark canoe had paddled over the sparkling waters, or bathed their dusky forms mid fun and frolic.

On visiting their camp a man cannot but think they are happy and contented in their wildwood home. Do we not sometimes sympathize with the poor Indian, though treacherous and cruel as he sometimes is? Home to him is sweet. Fond remembrances linger in their old homes, and about old camping grounds. The scenes of their childhood remain fresh in their memories. Their wish to remain here was very strong. At one time an old Indian came where men were hoeing corn; he sat down on the ground, seeming to feel sorrowful and dejected. He pulled up a handful of wild grass and said: "This is Indian grass; on this our ponies have fed; this is our country; we do not wish to leave it." Speaking of the Indians brings to mind seeing Meteau eat his dinner. Several of the young Indians had been fishing. Their mode of catching fish was peculiar. They would take off all their clothing, tie a string around their waist to put the fish on as they caught them, and armed with their bow and arrow, would wade into the water where it was about a foot in depth, proceed carefully until they saw a fish, shoot it, and put it on a string, and in a short time would have a fine mess. One brought the old chief two fine black bass, that would weigh about one pound apiece. One of the squaws brought a large ripe or yellow cucumber, and a quarter of a loaf of wheat bread that was baked in an oblong tin. He put the fish on a bed of coals, then sliced the cucumber with his belt-knife, and ate it, then the bread, and in the meantime would turn the fish on the coals; by the time the bread was gone the fish were cooked; he took the fish by the tail-fins, stripped the skin and scales off, then the meat, &c. His mother and wife sat near him; his mother was asked how old she was and replied, "A hundred snows old."

A few inhabitants had moved into the township of Adrian previous to the year 1830, but had paid but little attention to the lands west. The first piece of land bought of the government was the west half of northwest one quarter of section 20, by Ira Alma, of Seneca county, N. Y., June 4, 1831. Part of the land is owned by Mr. Perkins, owner of the Quaker Mills property. The next tract, taken by A. J. Comstock, of Lenawee county, Territory of Michigan, on May 10, 1833, on which Rollin village and mills are located.

Early in the spring of '33 this whole country was thoroughly explored. Joseph Beal and William, his son, and others, started from the vicinity of Adrian, by a southwest direction, to the section of the country where Morenci now is located. Following Bean creek up to near where Hudson is built, not knowing where they were, they found a section corner, set their compass, then started for Round lake, came out near where Dr. Town now lives; they were gone from home about a week. In their long tramp not a house or a white man was seen. The same spring, Orson Green and Joseph Beal came out to the Bean Creek country to find homes for themselves and friends. The night of the 10th of April, 1833, they slept on the bank of Devil's lake. On the morning of the 11th caught a mess of fish; had a fine breakfast. Mr. Green thinks that at this time there was not a house between the Chicago turnpike and Fort Wayne. The first day of this month (June) David Stear, of Belmont county, Ohio, took up the first land for farm purposes—the northwest one quarter of section 4. Other parties took lands also in May. In June following the first family settled in the township on land located by Stephen Lapham, east one half of the southwest one half of section 4; Levi Thompson and family *the first pioneers!* The rude log cabin has gone to decay, but memories still linger. There must have been many a sad and lonesome hour passed by this family; not a house within a dozen miles; not a man to say "good morning" to—all alone with his wife and three little children. How few there are who are willing to take such a step. But Mr. Lapham was not long to remain alone in the wild woods of Rollin. In August Erastus Aldrich and family settled on section 9. In October Joseph Beal and his son Porter, settled on the southwest one quarter of the west one quarter of section 10. They first put up a little shanty, large enough for the two to live in till they could build a house. This they accomplished without help. They cut logs and hewed them square. In this way they succeeded in building one of the nicest log houses there was in the woods for a long time. Joseph Beal, the only one living in the town of the first settlers, is now ninety-four years of age; his eye-sight is very much impaired; his step is also feeble, but his memory is bright and active. He was six years of age when Washington was first elected. What changes has he witnessed! This great Republic, then in the morning of its existence, now in the brightness of its glory; then weak and needing help—now the grandest, noblest government on earth, the shadow of its wings extending to the down-trodden, and a refuge to all. Joseph Beal lives

1880

with his son, Porter Beal, on the same farm they moved onto when all was a wilderness, forty-three years ago. In peace, his evening sun is setting, amid the joys and comforts of his quiet home.

Early in January, '34, William Beal settled on section 8 (the farm now owned by Charles Murphy), and up to March there were but four settlers in town. But from that time to July the number had largely increased. Among the number that moved into the town in '34 were David Stear, on section 5, John T. Comstock, on section 7, Warner Aylesworth, section 28, John Upton, on section 28, Matthew Bennett, on section 24, Salem Vosburg, on section 22 (where he now lives), James Macon, on section 27, Roswell Lamb, on section 29, Joseph Allen, on section 27, John R. Hawkins, on section 20, Levi Jennings, on the section where he now lives; Orson Green where he now lives; Jonathan Ball on the farm now owned by his son. Nathaniel Ball and Ephraim Sloan moved into the town with William Beal; James Sloan settled on section 7 (now known as the Patterson Landing). When he raised his house in the early spring of '34 every man in town was present—nine in number, coming from all directions, with guns in hand, with the firm step of men that felt they had something to do, to commence on new land covered with heavy timber; but they were equal to the great work before them.

In June of this year the first death in town occurred—the wife of John Upton. The funeral was held at the house of the deceased, and she was buried on the farm. A solitary tree now marks the grave of this early settler, who was so soon called away from her new home.

The first white child born in town was Mary Vosburg, August 27, 1834, daughter of Salem and Lydia Vosburg, now living where they first settled in May, '34.

The first marriage in town took place this year at the house of William Beal—Hiram Aldrich to Eliza Titus. They were married by Job Comstock, Justice of the Peace of the town of Adrian.

As near as can be ascertained there were about twenty-three settlers in town in the year 1834, each one feeling the need of constant effort to make themselves and families comfortable. The ground for their cabins had to be cleared and their cabins built, provisions to be brought from a distance, and a part of the settlers with scanty means. The gun and the fishing-rod were sometimes brought into requisition to supply food for the family. How anxious these pioneer men and women were to get a little piece of ground cleared on which to plant a little corn and a few potatoes. This was a necessity; food must be raised, for it could not be bought. The axe, the only necessary tool of the pioneer, was in constant use; its sound could be heard from early dawn till dewy eve; every day the little clearing would be wider, and the early settler would look over the work done through the day with pride. So much work done and not to be done again, was the cheering thought as he went to his cabin at the close of the day.

The winters of 1834–5 were very mild; but little snow, the least snow of any winter since the town was settled, giving a fine opportu-

nity for the settlers to chop fallow, build fence and make their houses more comfortable. Of this work they took hold with alacrity; the sound of the axe was heard early and late. The spring showed many fine fallows ready for the fire; five, ten and twenty acres had been chopped around the log houses, and many showed comfort and convenience.

The first Monday in April, 1835, was a day in which the people felt much interest; the three townships, Adrian, Rome and Rollin, had formerly composed one township, called Logan, but this section had been divided, each township electing its own officers. Whether there was a Whig and Democratic ticket is not known; but one thing is certain, the election was in favor of the Whigs, and the town has been Whig or Republican ever since. The first town meeting was held at the house of Joseph Beal. The first officers chosen were: Matthew Bennett for Supervisor; William Beal for Town Clerk; David Stear, James Bacon, Joseph Beal, for Assessors; Elijah C. Bennett, Collector; David Stear, John T. Comstock, Directors of the Poor; Warner Aylesworth, Asa R. Bacon, Joseph C. Beal, Commissioners of Highways; Elijah C. Bennett, Constable; Joseph Gibbons, Orson Green, Joseph Stear, Commissioners of Common Schools; Joseph Gibbons, Orson Green, Joseph Stear, Elijah C. Bennett, James Boodery, School Inspectors. Nearly every man in town was an office holder. *Query:* Would not the people be pleased if it was the same now? The new government added a centralizing and independent interest that had not been felt before its organization. The principles of religion, morals and temperance were warmly advocated. It is thought that religious meetings were held in the commencement of 1835, at the house of Salem Vosburg, and other places. In April of this year a commencement was made on the saw mill at Rollin. A. J. Comstock gave the management of the building to William Beal, and for this purpose he left his farm. About this time he sold the land on section 8, and bought the northeast one quarter of section 20, and the east one half of the southwest one quarter of the same section, and built the first house and moved into it. Mr. Beal employed Ephraim Sloan, Hosmer Clark and others to assist in the work. In June of this year John Foster located and settled on the west one half of the southeast one quarter of section 27. Barnabus Bonney settled on the southeast one quarter of section 13. Samuel Comstock had purchased one half interest in the lands of the Rollin mill property, put up a log house, and moved into it in July. Mr. Haskins and his sons, William and Luther, settled on sections 24 and 26. In May of this year Dr. Hall settled in the township; also, Daniel Rhoads and his son, William, settled on the west one half of the southwest one quarter of section 21. Dr. Hall, when Daniel Rhoades became settled, made his home with him. The Doctor had many trials to encounter in ministering to the sick and the afflicted, no roads or bridges but those made by the settlers for their convenience. The trial was a severe one, but pluck and energy overcame all hindrances. The Doctor soon married and set-

tled on the farm now owned by the Cook brothers, moved from the farm to Rollin, where he lived a short time, then to Hudson where he has remained ever since. He has a fine store there filled with drugs and medicines, of which he has so ably dealt out for the good of the people. Happy and contented with his lot in life, and the part he has filled—a lesson to all what economy, prudence, and energy will accomplish under difficult and trying circumstances. Poor and penniless when he trailed the wild woods of Rollin in 1835—now surrounded by all the needs and conveniences of life.

In the summer of this year Wm. Beal was appointed Postmaster and Porter Beal mail carrier. Previous to the appointment of Wm. Beal as postmaster all the mail was distributed at Adrian. This was very inconvenient for settlers to go a distance of eighteen miles for their letters and papers. This change was received with much pleasure. They began to feel that they were not to be deprived of all the advantages they had left in their old homes.

The spring of this year had been quite favorable for the burning of brush and log piles, so that nearly every settler had a little piece of land cleared for corn and potatoes, and a little garden. Provisions had to be brought from a distance—sometimes from Monroe and Toledo,—hence they were high and somewhat scarce. This gave the settlers a strong anxiety to raise all they could. New settlers were coming in, and all that could be raised would be needed. Teams were scarce, hence some did not clear the land from logs, but would simply burn the piles of brush, then plant corn and potatoes among the logs; in this way fine crops were raised.

In the fall of '35 the saw mill was raised. The raising of this building required considerable help; all within three or four miles were invited, coming from all directions; sometimes one alone, then two or three would come together. There is an exciting pleasure in the settling of a new country that is not known at any other time. It is often remarked by those that have settled in a new country how well they enjoy this kind of life—to chop the first tree, to build the log cabin, to move into it, with no one near—all around as the hand of nature left it. How vividly these thoughts call to mind our first settling in this section in '34. As soon as the body of the house was raised we moved into it—no floor, or door, or roof. The wagon box was taken apart and a roof framed out of it, over the bed blankets hung up around the beds.

Forty-two years ago this month we lived in this rude structure about three weeks, or until we had cleared the land and sown about four acres of wheat. There was no repining; 'twas a necessity that we should live in this way 'till we could put in a crop that would secure us food the coming year. It was well it was so; from that little piece of ground we obtained a bountiful yield.

But I have digressed. The thought of this early commencement sometimes brings a desire to make the same again.

A few days before we moved into the log body of a house the wolves

held a concert near the grounds—not a Gilmore concert, for their tones were more discordant—but as many different tones as Gilmore could invent. Those that never heard the howl of these wild creatures cannot imagine the variety of sounds two or three together will make.

The saw mill was started in November, giving the settlers the convenience of obtaining lumber without traveling so great a distance; of this advantage the settlers were highly appreciative—lumber was very much needed to make their cabins comfortable. "Where there's a will, there's a way," is an old saying, and often proves true. Many very good floors had been made by splitting small logs that had been cut the right length, then hewing the split pieces on one side; but this mode of making floor was quite expensive. But two houses were built in the town or village of Rollin in '35 The houses must have been well crowded. Preparations for the building of the grist mill were being made. Only three or four additional settlers moved into the town in the fall of the year. Bishop Vanwert settled on the e. ½, s. e. ¼, sec. 27; Jacob Foster on the n. w. ¼ of sec. 22. It was at Mr. Foster's house where the town meetings were so long held. Thomas Kealey settled on the land now owned by Ashman Catlin, in the town of Hudson, but soon sold this piece of land to Batty Talbot, then settled in Rollin, and purchased a half interest in the mill property.

In the fall of this year there must have been thirty-five or forty settlers scattered over the town. A more determined, active, resolute set of men could scarcely be found; there were no laggards here; no idlers; it was no place for such men. The people were not willing they should get a foothold. The first law suit was caused by an effort to sell whisky, by a man by the name of Thomson, who had established a little trade south of the lake; he was notified to appear at Adrian. This was the last effort to sell whisky for some time. There was sickness this fall—mostly fever and ague—but as a general rule the town was quite healthy.

The winter of '35-'36 was more severe than the winter of '34-'35—more snow and colder—giving the settlers an opportunity to haul logs of which they made good use. The saw mill was kept very busy. Large choppings were made. John Tingley, then living with his brother north of Adrian, hired forty acres chopped and cleared that season; in the fall of '36 he made Rollin his home. Wm. Hathaway settled in the town in '35, but had been among the earliest landholders. The axe had been kept very busy. The crash of falling timber was heard early and late A good deal of merriment was produced among the choppers by cutting large trees nearly to falling then leave them 'till early morning. A few blows from the axe would send them crashing to the ground, and the sound could be heard a long distance. It would call out the wildest cheers far and near. Perhaps the next morning it would be repeated by some one else.

The election this year was held at the house of Jacob Foster, living at the center of the town. The town officers elected were nearly the same as the year before. Justices of the Peace and Constables were

for the first time elected. They were Matthew Bennett, Orson Green, Leonard G. Hall and Brayton Brown, Justices of the Peace. William Hathaway, Ephraim Sloan, Elijah C. Bennett and Joseph Allen for Constables.

Levi Sherman settled on the farm now owned by Merrit Sherman, and Josiah Ball on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 28. Beal Sloan settled on the farm where he now lives.

The spring of '36 gave promise of more than usual interest to the settlers of the township. The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad was in course of construction, with the expectation that Rollin village would be one of the points made on its western route. The line for the road was surveyed, but that was all; Hudson finally obtained this favored boon. The question has often been asked why the road was not built through the village of Rollin. Perhaps it would not take long to state the reason, as I have understood it. Before the Erie and Kalamazoo company were ready to commence work on the line west of Adrian, the State of Michigan borrowed money to build roads in the State. One of the roads to be constructed was to start from Monroe, thence to Adrian, Coldwater and Lake Michigan. But the state wished to be the owner of the right of way from Adrian west. The Erie and Kalamazoo company had received their charter, and did not wish to give it up. A consideration of $15,000 was offered for it, but was rejected. Hence the road was given to Hudson.

Preparations for building the grist mill moved forward with activity. A grist mill was one of the greatest needs of the community. There was no mill nearer than Adrian or Tecumseh, and there were but very few horse teams in the country. Ox teams were mostly used, and to go a distance of eighteen or twenty miles with an ox team was in those days quite an undertaking. But they had only to wait a short time for the new mill to start, that would save them so much hard toil and exposure.

The Territory of Michigan was admitted as a State in '36. Preparatory to the admission the census was taken. Ephraim Sloan was appointed for the purpose, and he was but one day engaged in the work. What the number of inhabitants was cannot be ascertained.

The first store in the village of Rollin was started by Azel Hooker, and managed by a man by the name of Allen. The building used was the log house built by William Beal. A number of inhabitants settled in the village, but their names are not remembered. William Beal having moved onto his farm, Samuel Comstock was appointed postmaster. This year Ephraim Sloan took the contract for carrying the mail.

In the spring of '36 the first religious organization was established by the Baptists. The meeting was held at the house of Matthew Bennett. Deacon Bennett, as he was familiarly called, was born in Orange county, New York, in the year 1778. He moved to the town of Rollin in May, 1834, and located some ten lots of land, sufficient for a farm for each of his sons. Deacon Bennett was peculiarly well

fitted to settle in a new country. Possessing a strong religious temperament and a keen sense of moral right, he used his influence for the best interests of the community in which he lived, never meeting his friends or neighbors without giving the friendly hand-shake and kind, cheering words. Like the good Samaritan, he never passed by the poor and the needy without relieving their distress as far as was within his means. Though some time gone to his final rest (a rest of which he so much delighted to talk), he still holds a warm place in the hearts of those he left behind.

The Methodists held meetings at the house of William Rhoades, and at the house of Dobson Page. The first quarterly meeting was held in his barn. A man by the name of Jackson was the first pioneer preacher, a man much devoted to his calling. These meetings were generally held week day evenings, and once in two weeks. The first public school was kept by William Rhoades, at his house, in the winter of 1836–37. It is thought a school was kept in the summer of '36, at the house of John T. Comstock, by Lucretia Beal. The first school was built on the corner of the southwest quarter of section 22, on land now owned by Lyman Crout. This house was burned a year or so after.

In the winter of 1836–7 the Rollin grist mill was started. The starting of this mill was a feature of great importance, not only to the town of Rollin, but to the western part of Lenawee and the eastern part of Hillsdale county. For some years this was the only grist mill in this section, and was kept running almost night and day. The amusing scenes, the social intercourse, would afford material for a long sketch of the early settlement of the Bean Creek country.

The spring of '37 gave promise of continued prosperity to the new settlement. This was the fourth year after the first settlement of the town. No serious drawback had been felt; the progress was onward, and if a few years more of comparative prosperity could have been secured, the early settlement of this section would have been more easy than the early settlement of most new countries. But there was a dark cloud hanging over them that was soon to burst. The country had been flooded with paper money, under the wild-cat system of banking. This money had passed current in all exchanges; but in this year it was doomed to smash, and for a few years the greatest inconvenience was experienced from this worthless money. To add to the hard times, provisions were very scarce and high in price. Wheat was worth $3 per bushel, corn $2.50 to $3, and other classes of farm produce in proportion, making it very difficult for those that had to buy, and particularly for those that depended on their labor to earn money to support a family. Eastern money was the principal money in use, and the people were very shy in taking even this. I remember my father at one time had two twenty dollar bills; before he could use them he had to take them to Adrian and have them certified to as genuine. The State issued State scrip, but in a short time it was worth only fifty or sixty cents on the dollar.

In '42–'43 wheat had become quite plenty, but very low in price—45 to 50 cents per bushel being all it would bring in Hudson and Adrian, and part of the time only half cash at that. These were very close times—so close that some men were under the necessity of cutting green timber, burning it to ashes and selling the ashes for six cents a bushel to get money to pay their taxes—that was the case with the writer of this article. I never go by the spot of ground on which that big timber pile was made without thinking of the difference between the times then and now.

Since writing the statement of the first meeting held by the Methodists, a more definite one has been handed me by Orson Green. On July 2, 1836, William Rhoades attended a meeting held at the Tecumseh circuit, and requested the Presiding Elder to aid in establishing a meeting. In compliance, Washington Jackson and Allen Jackson visited Rollin. On the 25th of July Washington Jackson preached a sermon from Psalms xxvii., 14. This meeting was held at the house of Daniel Rhoades, and was the first sermon ever preached in town by a Methodist traveling preacher. After a while they continued their course down the Bean Creek valley, preaching several times and formed several societies, and gave the name of Bean Creek Mission to the work. In September, 1836, Lorenzo Davis was appointed missionary of the Bean Creek Mission.

At what time the Friends held their first meeting I have not been able to learn, but probably as early as 1836–7. Their first house of worship was built on Thomas Brownell's farm, about one mile east of Addison; a place for burial was established there at an early day.

In 1837 or '38 Thomas Kealey exchanged his farm for one half interest in the village and mill property of Rollin. Robert Taft purchased Azel Hooker's interest in the store and was appointed Postmaster. Timothy B. Baker settled in the village and established a chair factory, which business was kept up for several years. Kellogg Still, N. L. Parish, Edwin Kealey, and a number of others moved into Rollin about this time. In 1840 James Patrick came to Rollin village, and in 1841 settled permanently there, and is the oldest and only settler of that early day.

On the 5th day of July (the 4th being Sunday), a Fourth of July celebration was held in this village. It was largely attended; a free dinner was given; speeches were made; all were well pleased with the entertainment. About this time Thomas Kealey and William Baker established a store with Stephen Eaton as clerk. In 1843 Dr. James Powers settled in the village. Woodburn and Marvin, William Rice, Brooks Haines, William Smith, H. B. Howd and others settled in the village. Mr. Haines established the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business, and continued it for a short time. At no other time had there been so much activity manifested as at this time. There were several very good houses put up; the church was commenced; the mill enlarged to accommodate its large custom; a good tavern building was put up; thrift and activity were the order of the day. There

was some little hope of their getting the railroad, Rollin being situated on a direct line between Adrian and Hillsdale, and the distance several miles less than by the way of Hudson. It was considered that the extra amount of railroad iron on the longer route would grade the road on the shorter route, or by the way of Rollin; but this idea was soon abandoned.

Rollin possesses one of the finest mill privileges there is on Bean creek. It is seldom the water is so low that grinding cannot be done. If circumstances had been favorable for a village, it would undoubtedly have proved a healthy and beautiful one, the land being light and rolling, with a good farming interest around it.

Mr. Beal, as soon as he had completed the Rollin mills, made preparations to build the Quaker mills; the saw mill was built in 1837–8; the grist mill a short time afterward. William Beal was the fourth settler in town. Previous to his moving to the town of Rollin he had lived in the township of Adrian some three years, working at his trade (millwright and carpenter). He possessed in a large degree the native energy that is so requisite to a pioneer; no looking back, but always forward; no hindrances so great but his fertile mind would overcome them; considerate in counsel, warm hearted and generous to his friends and neighbors; of the most rigid honesty and exactness in all his deal. He lived to see the town he settled in when all a wilderness, changed to cleared fields, happy and contented homes, smiling in peace and plenty. Many of the first settlers have passed away; their children are enjoying the fruits their pioneer fathers labored to secure for them. It is a rich inheritance worthy of their gratitude and care.

It is now forty-seven years since the first log cabin was built in this township—the first move from savage to civilized life. For centuries the wild forester had held undisputed sway, but there was no advancement; it was not necessary; the wild game furnished him food, and their pelts furnished him raiment; that was all he asked for—it was all he needed; these beautiful lands could be his no longer; the time had come when the savage must give way to the civilized. The log cabins have gone and beautiful structures have taken their places. The woods are gone, and in their places are pleasant fields; orchards laden with golden fruit and fields of waving corn all tell us of the great benefits secured. In many respects this section of the country had benefits that other sections did not. The milling and railroad facilities were of very great advantage to it, saving travel and much exposure. Another was in the activity and enterprise of the people, giving close attention to their business; this is the great secret of success everywhere. The country was nearly all taken by actual settlers, and the most of the land settled within a few years, thus avoiding the inconvenience of unsettled tracts of land in the making of roads, and the convenience of dividing the town into school districts. Our school system is one of great advantage to the people of the State, not only to the wealthy but to all classes of society. In the district school there are no charges for tuition or buildings; the property of

the town pays all the expense; with this system there is some fault found, but undoubtedly it is the best; under our form of government all should be educated, for in this lies the future of our common country.

———:o:———

RAISIN.

ADDRESS delivered by Alexander Richard, in October, 1878: The first settlement was made in the territory now included in the township of Raisin, in 1825, by Noah Norton, who built a cabin in the western part of the township, and made some improvements.

Darius Comstock settled on the farm where the Valley school now is, in 1829. About this time there was also a settlement made east of the river in the vicinity of Tecumseh, by William Tilton, Joseph Grey, Thomas Sisson, John Lovett, Aaron Comfort and others.

In the spring of 1830 that part of this township lying east of the river Raisin, was an unbroken wilderness. There were no settlements between Champlain brook and the village of Blissfield.

Those who saw the country in its natural state, tell us that it presented to the eye a very beautiful appearance. The northern part rolling with scattering timber, the ground clear from underbrush, and in the spring covered with flowers in an almost endless variety. The southern part a majestic forest, standing in all its glory in which as yet the woodman's axe had never been heard.

The variety of soil and the general appearance of the country offered many inducements to those seeking a home in what was then called the far west.

The river Raisin, winding its way through nearly the center of the town, was recognized by early travelers as a motive power, which in no distant day would be utilized and made to serve the interests of a farming community.

Nature had not been sparing in her gifts, and hill, valley and plain had been waiting for ages for the industry of man to develop them into productive farms.

In the spring of 1830 Robert Boyd, Fulton Jack, Reuben Satterthwaite and Thomas Tate, with Gen. Joseph Brown as a guide, started

from Tecumseh to look at land in this vicinity. When they arrived at about the locality of this church, some of the party having heard of the wet prairie east of here, expressed a desire to see it, and accordingly they started, following the section line running east from Holloway's Corners. They found a hard road to travel, and not caring to stay in the woods over night, they returned to Tecumseh without seeing the prairie.

Soon after, Robert Boyd and Fulton Jack located the land where the former and Fulton McLane now live, which was the first land occupied in East Raisin, south of Champlain brook. In fact, there were no settlers south of them, nearer than the village of Blissfield.

They were both young men, and unmarried, full of life and energy, fond of adventure, and ready for any emergency. They built a cabin on the line between their farms, and kept bachelor's hall until fall, spending their time in improving their land, hunting and fishing. Game was plenty, especially deer and wild hogs, and they had no difficulty in supplying their table with meat.

In the same year another pioneer made his appearance—Deacon O. Rogers. He located the land where he ever after lived. Most of us remember him as a feeble man, bowed down by the weight of years. He came to the wilds of Michigan a strong, active and energetic man, in the prime of life, ready to grapple with any difficulty, and possessing a will that enabled him to overcome every obstacle that came in his way. He and a companion by the name of Fish, who bought the land now known as the Spencer farm, built a shanty, spent the summer in clearing land, and returned in the fall to Massachusetts after their families. Fish never returned. Also, during the summer of 1830 Reuben Satterthwaite settled on the farm now occupied by Michael Smeltzer; Mr. Vanasdell on the farm where Benjamin Kelley now lives; Blanden where Mrs. William Satterthwaite lives; Daniel Warring on the farm now owned by Horace Brewer or the Wing Kelley farm; Jasper Howard on the Libni Kelley farm, and Mr. McNorton where the parsonage now stands.

Thus began the settlement of East Raisin. But little progress was made the first season in clearing the land, most of the immigrants being young men, and those who were married having left their families in the east, their sojourn here was simply an experiment. They were not sure that they would like the country well enough to locate permanently. Many went back to their eastern homes in the fall to spend the winter and make preparations to bring their families in the following spring.

In 1831 the tide of emigration again flowed towards Michigan, and East Raisin having been well reported of by those who had been here during the summer of 1830, received her share of fortune seekers. There began at this time to be some stir in the woods; wagons ladened with household goods, women and children, might frequently be seen plodding slowly along—not on the road (for roads were not then known), but wherever they could find a path. Numerous log houses

made their appearance, and little neighborhoods were formed. The settlers would frequently hear the sound of an axe ringing through the woods, and traveling in the direction of the sound, find much to their surprise that a family had just arrived, and the men were cutting logs with which to build a house. During this year John Cleveland settled on the farm now occupied by Horace Holdredge, and Gabriel Wells on the farm occupied by Richard Beamish.

Bingham Pattison came all the way from the State of New York, with a span of horses and wagon, which was no small task in those days, and settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Anthony. Isaiah Colvin settled where George Lyster lives, Reuben Hall on the farm occupied by Henry Wilson, Richard Horton settled where Joseph Billmyre now lives. He spent his life where he first located, and we all remember him as a good neighbor and an exemplary man. In this year also, Obediah Rogers returned from the east with his family, built what was then a good house of logs, and began in good earnest to make improvements. The next February his house was burned, together with all his goods and provisions, but he soon with the help of the neighbors built another and moved into it.

The improvements of this year made quite a show; openings were made in the timber, and soon fields of wheat were sown.

The spring of 1832 came and with it came new additions to the little settlement. We notice first Frederick W. Wickwire. He settled on the farm where he now lives, and is here to-day. He bore well the hardships of a pioneer life, and although his head is frosted with age and his step not so nimble as when he chased the deer through the forest, he is yet a strong man and enjoys a good joke as well as he ever did. He came from Connecticut, the State where they go to mill on horseback, and put a stone in one end of the bag to balance the grist. When the country was new Wickwire and Blanden had a lawsuit before Deacon Rogers, who was Justice of the Peace. The Deacon issued the summons for 1 o'clock, omitting to mention P. M. Blanden, thinking to get the start of Wickwire, went to the Deacon's house and got him out of bed at 1 o'clock in the morning, and the court was opened. In the meantime, Wickwire having heard of the game, went to the Deacon's house on the evening before, and retired to bed in the chamber. When his name was called at 1 o'clock in the still hour of the night, much to Blanden's surprise a good, strong response was heard echoing through the cracks in the floor, and Wickwire made his appearance as fast as a ladder would permit,

In this year Hugh Grey settled on the farm now occupied by Alvah Raymond; Mr. Bancroft on the James Kennedy farm. Lucius Judson bought the farm now owned by his son L. W. Judson, and Dr. William Holloway and his sons Edwin, William, Silas and Butler located the farms now known as the Holdredge farm, and now occupied by W. J. Holdredge; the farm owned by John Proctor and the farm where Butler Holloway now lives. A school-house was built in this year in the district now called the Conkling District, and in the

winter of 1832 and 1833, Reuben Hall taught the first school in the settlement.

Sylvanus Westgate settled in this year on the farm now occupied by William Westgate, and the township was christened at a meeting held in his house.

William Ash settled where he now lives, and Stephen Mitchell took up his abode down far in the woods on the banks of the swampy Raisin.

The next year, 1833, was a great year for the little settlement. A larger addition was made to it than on any previous year. People in the east had now ascertained that this was really a good country, and that folks could live in it, and made haste to secure farms.

Daniel Raymond came in this year. He used to be called Uncle Daniel by everybody. Those of us who are middle aged men remember him as our Sunday-school teacher when we were little boys, and his kind and genial manner toward us made us all love him. He is said to have been the first man in the settlement who raised a log house without whisky. When told by his neighbors that he could not raise without it, he said, "Then I won't raise at all." He tried the experiment and succeeded, giving the men instead of whisky a good supper.

Uncle Daniel was noted for his hospitality. One night when his house was filled with travelers looking for land, and he had neither meat nor butter in the house, his wife asked him how she was going to feed so many in the morning. His reply was, "The Lord will provide," and sure enough He did, for in the morning before breakfast Uncle Daniel killed a fat deer within a few rods of his house.

Samuel G. Conkling settled on the farm still owned by him; also, Dr. William Holloway and Butler Holloway, Archibald Richard, John Richard, Deacon Josiah Chatfield, James Boyd, Samuel Murdock, Amos Hoag, and Morrison Sackett. These all settled on farms, most of which are now occupied by them or their descendants, making a large addition to the settlement. Nearly all the land was now taken up by actual settlers, men who proposed to make homes for themselves and their families. They worked with a will and for an object, and their labor began to tell on the forest.

In this year also began a settlement in the southwestern part of the township of the followers of William Penn. The pioneers mostly consisted of a few families—Westgate, Haviland and Bowerman. They came here with the view of founding a colony of their own religious denomination, and immediately organized a society and held meetings in the house of Sylvanus Westgate, until they were able to build a meeting-house. They were always an enterprising people, although the pioneers are now nearly all gone, and their descendants are enjoying the fruits of their labors.

A saw mill was built in this year by Amos Hoag and others, on the farm now owned by James Simonds, which was the first in the township, and a great convenience to the settlers.

In the year 1834 Lucius Judson came on with his family, and settled on the land which he had bought from the government some years before. He was a useful man in the settlement, and occupied a prominent place in society. He filled many positions of trust in the township.

Nooney Simonds, an enterprising, active man, settled where James Simonds, his son, now lives. He selected his land on the river with the view of using the water power for manufacturing purposes. He died in the prime of life before he had time to carry out the many enterprises he had in view. 1834 also brought to the settlement Rufus Raymond, Allen Haight, William Colvin and Benjamin Faxon.

The first township election was held at the house of Amos Hoag, April 7, 1834, and the first officers were elected.

The first brick were made this year by Judson and Wickwire.

The first Sunday-school in the settlement was held in May of this year in a shanty on the farm now occupied by William E. Doty, and the same organization has been continued until the present time.

In 1835 changes of a different kind began to take place. Some of the pioneers became discouraged and returned east, and others, actuated by the same spirit of adventure which brought them to this settlement, sold their land and journeyed farther west, their places being filled by immigrants.

Alvin Doty settled in this year on the farm where he died a few years ago. He lived to a good old age, and died beloved and respected by all who knew him. Edmund Hall also took up his abode where he now lives, and has made a splendid farm in one of the wettest places in the township. Libni Kelley also came here in this year, and is one of the few pioneers who remain with us.

In 1836 many came to this settlement, who have had much to do with improving the country and building up society. We will only mention two as being particularly identified with this neighborhood. Felix Holdredge and Eleazer Holdredge, his son. Both are now dead. The former died when he first settled, and the latter spent most of his days on the same farm which is now owned by his son Warren Holdredge.

A log school-house was built at Holloway's Corners in the spring of 1835, and the first school was taught in it by Mary Ann Simonds. It was a rude structure, with a large fire-place in one end of it. The seats were made of slabs with the flat side up, supported by legs resting on the floor, and the few desks it contained were made by driving pins into the logs and laying boards on them. In that uncouth and uncomfortable building many of us as well as others who have gone from here to other parts of the country, learned the rudiments of an education, and if we live to be as old as some of our fathers who are here to-day, we will never forget the impression we received in the log school-house, especially those made by the slabs.

The First Congregational Church of Raisin was founded in March, 1855. The inhabitants of the settlements having provided rude habi-

tations for themselves and their families, and erected many of them an altar therein around which they gathered their households, morning and evening to worship God, began to think of something further. A bond of union had grown up among those who together had struggled through the difficulties of pioneer life. They had learned the value of associations in temporal things, and found that united efforts accomplished more than the efforts of single individuals.

Reasoning thus in regard to spiritual things, they resolved to organize a church, and thus secure for themselves, their families and the whole community the advantages which can be obtained in no other way. The church was organized in the log house of Deacon Rogers, with seventeen members, seven men and ten women, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Eli Chatfield.

The Rev. Ashbel S. Wells, of Tecumseh, was present at the organization, and two other ministers, Rev. Reuben Armstrong and Rev. J. G. Kanause.

Meetings were held every Sabbath in private houses and in the log school-house, for about ten years, when the brick church was built on the site of the present more commodious building.

The Rev. William Wolcott was the pioneer minister in this community. He was the first who preached regularly in Raisin church. He was a man possessed of strong powers, both of body and mind, and well fitted to share the hardships and privations of the early settlers, and received only a mere pittance for his ministerial services; like Paul he ministered to his necessities and those that were with him. He labored diligently for the Master, and when the followers of Christ were too poor to give him a living, he thought it not beneath him to work with his hands that he might supply his family. The records of this church show that most of its growth during thirty-two years of its existence may be attributed, under God, to his labors.

Many and varied were the scenes through which our fathers passed in their pioneer days.

Those of us who now live in this pleasant neighborhood can hardly realize the changes which have taken place during the last forty-seven years. The log cabins have been replaced by more comfortable dwellings, and these again in many instances by fine mansions.

The log school-houses and also the modest frame school-houses are gone, and their places occupied by beautiful and commodious edifices.

We are to-day enjoying good homes, surrounded by every advantage necessary to make us comfortable and happy.

The pioneers to whose indomitable energy and untiring industry we are indebted for our present prosperity, are nearly all gone. "One by one the angel boatman" has rowed them across the river, and a few only remain to tell the story of pioneer life in East Raisin. In yonder cemetery the names of many of them are carved on marble. We learn there that they died and when they died, but their marks are stamped on everything that surrounds us, and we learn here that they lived and how they lived.

RIDGEWAY.

PORTIONS of an address by Justus Lowe, in January, 1878.

Ridgeway was named from a ridge of land extending across the northwest corner of the township. On this ridge the pleasant village of Ridgeway is situated.

Many believe from the geological formation of this ridge that it was at some remote period the shore of Lake Erie.

The township of Ridgeway was set off from the township of Macon, and organized as a new township by act of Legislature, approved March 15, 1841. The first township election was held April 5, 1841, and the records show eighty as the whole number of votes cast. Augustus Montgomery received eighty votes for Supervisor, and of all the officers elected at that time, or holding office, Augustus Montgomery, Sanford Hause and Joshua Waring now remain. All others have since died or removed.

In the eastern part of the township is the land known as the Big Prairie, being about five miles long by one mile wide, and running nearly parallel with the ridge.

It produced a coarse grass known as blue joint, mixed with wild pea vine, and made very good hay, that was valuable to the early settlers of this and the surrounding towns for wintering stock, and what was not mown was burned in the fall or spring, making a fine illumination for several days in succession, leaving the land clean for a new crop.

A portion of the land west of the ridge was oak openings; the remainder, to the prairie, was heavily timbered.

The first road opened through the township was by Musgrove Evans, William Tilton, Curtis Page, E. F. Blood, John Coon, Peter Lowe and others, in the summer of 1824, and was the direct road from Monroe to Tecumseh, and was near where the LaPlaisance Bay turnpike now is.

The first land purchased of the government was by Coonrod Lamberson, who left the town of Camilus, county of Onondaga, State of New York, the 1st of November, 1825, with a pair of horses, rode one and led the other, and arrived at Tecumseh in December.

In February, 1826, in company with Peter Lowe, he started out to select land. They crossed the river Raisin near Ezra F. Blood's, and traveled to the first section corner south of the Champlain brook, thence east three miles, to the northwest corner of section 8, just east of the ridge one mile south of this village.

He found the land covered with early spring flowers, and it looked so beautiful that he located the north half of section 8, and built a house on that land in 1829. This was the only house at that time between the ridge and the French settlement west of Monroe. The nearest dwelling south of this was at Blissfield, the nearest north at Ypsilanti.

The first dwelling in the township was built by Giles Hubbard, in the spring of 1828, about one mile west of this village, on the farm now owned by Cecil Clark.

The next was built by a Mr. Martin, on the prairie, in July, and was occupied by him about two months, when he removed to Monroe. The building was destroyed by fire the same fall.

The first circuit preachers that preached in Ridgeway were Rev. J. F. Davidson and Thomas Wiley. They labored on the Tecumseh circuit in 1835, and preached at Joseph Edmundson's and at Peter Miller's in Macon.

By the efforts of Mrs. Peter Davidson, Mrs. Asa Russell and Mrs. Jehiel Miller, a Sabbath-school was organized in Ridgeway in 1835. A Mr. Hall, living where Minor Davidson now lives, was the first Superintendent. The first Methodist Episcopal class formed in this village, of which I can find a record, was January 25, 1840, A. Billings, Presiding Elder, W. Sprague and U. Hoyt circuit preachers, Joshua Waring, leader. In 1845 the society built a house of worship, partially completed it and used it the same fall, and for twenty-one years after; then the society moved into this beautiful building. The old house is used by Samuel Arner as a dwelling.

A Dutch Reform Society organized here in 1842, built a house of worship in 1843. Rev. Charles Dewitt was the first pastor, and for many years they had a prosperous society and accomplished much good. Eventually the society disbanded, some of the members going to Pennington's Corners, the remainder to other societies. The church was sold and William H. Arner, Esq., uses it at present as a wagon shop.

A society was formed in East Ridgeway, in February, 1849, known as the First Church of Christ. They erected a house of worship the same year, and are still in a prosperous condition.

I have not been able to determine whether Drs. Saxon or Norton were first in Ridgeway.

Dr. De Mott was the first to remain long, and the first that was acceptable to the people. He had very unpleasant roads to travel. On one occasion he attended Mr. Hocum, on the G. L. Oliver place, and called Dr. Palmer, of Tecumseh, as counsel. They had to ford the Macon river (it was in the spring), and on returning, Dr. Palmer's horse lost its footing, and although the doctor was a high church man, he was completely immersed in the cold water of the Macon, and rode to Ridgeway without change of clothing. Mr. Hocum died, and Mr. Lupton went on horse-back to preach the funeral sermon; three yoke of oxen were put to a lumber wagon; Mr. Lupton drove the lead

team, and a man in the wagon the other two; in this way the corpse was brought to Ridgeway for burial.

The early settlers of Ridgeway had many things to contend with; it was said that the land was too low or the water was too high, and there was no way to get the water off. The land was heavily timbered and took much labor to fit a small piece for cultivation. When the crops commenced to mature, wild animals and birds were early to gather their share. Small clearings were made, but being surrounded by dense timber very little air was moving, and the sun beat down on them with intense heat. The roads through the woods seemed to have no bottom, and long pieces had to be covered with logs, rails and brush, in order to make them passable. The streams had to be forded. They went to mill, to church and to visit each other, with ox teams and lumber wagons.

They did not listen to the sweet sounds of the organ or piano, but to the howls of the wolf, which could, in resemblance to the listener, multiply himself until one would appear to be ten, and ten one hundred; also, to the hoot of the owl, that flew so noiselessly that in the night they would not be aware of his presence till the hoot broke with startling effect near them, warning them that if a chicken could be reached it would be missing in the morning. But through the indomitable courage and persevering efforts of the early pioneers, this has all been changed; the woods have disappeared, the roads have become smooth, and pleasant to travel. The wild animals and destructive birds have disappeared, the log cabin is gone, and fine farm dwellings and large and productive orchards and small fruits of all kinds have taken their place, and many of the pioneers have removed to that house not made with hands; others are waiting with the armor on, for the command, "Go up and possess the goodly land."

———:o:———

PALMYRA.

ADDRESS by F. R. Stebbins, delivered in April, 1879.

It is perhaps very commendable, in a recital of personal recollections, to keep one's self as much concealed as possible; but are not these histories often seriously shorn of great interest, in an over-sensitive reserve which leaves to other historians, who never knew of the incidents of our own lives, a record of events with our own recollections left out? The personal "I" was not so unpopular with the

ancients. A military hero emblazons on his banners, "*Veni, vidi, vici*," and all the ages resound with applause, because the claim was the truth. With how much greater consistency can the successful pioneer exclaim, "I came, I saw, I conquered."

* * * * * * *

With these introductory remarks—pardon me if I turn to a recital of personal reminiscences connected with the early settlement of Lenawee county.

It was a pleasant day in a golden October, 1837, that a youth of eighteen saw his trunk strapped on to the rack of a stage coach, in the village of Montpelier, Vermont, for a forty miles ride, the commencement of a journey to the far off land of Michigan.

It is a comparatively small matter at this day for a young man with his pocket well supplied by a kind father, to go aboard one of our railway cars and go a thousand miles, with scarely a break in the connection, or a change of cars; but this boy had no father to furnish him. By hard labor he had saved less than fifty dollars, and with that and his trunk he kept such a careful eye upon, he burnt his ships behind him, and started for the to him unknown west. He did well to watch that trunk, not alone that he felt a little proud of it, having made it with his own hands, but it contained his working suit, a change of linen and stockings, a few books, and what to him was to be the great weapons of war in the contest upon which he was entering, a set of cabinet-makers' tools which he knew how to use. And let me say right here, whatever material success this youth achieved in after years, he owes to that set of tools, and a practical knowledge of their use, and an ambition and power to use them well; and whatever honors he may have deserved in the estimation of his fellow citizens, he estimates not the lowest that he was a mechanic, and one who endeavored to make his profession honorable.

Need I tell of that wonderful first long journey of a Green Mountain boy? Of the first steamboat he ever rode upon on Lake Champlain; his first railroad ride, on the road then just completed from Schenectady as far west as Utica; a weary stage ride night and day from Utica to Rochester—the blessed repose on the canal from Rochester to Buffalo, and the three days' ride up Lake Erie, on the old Commodore Perry, Captain Wilkinson?

As we entered the yellow Maumee we passed Manhattan, one of the embryo great cities of the west, already at that time in its death throes, and at last landed on the rude dock of the new town, Toledo. A little way above our landing was a low sand bar, formed by the confluence of the Maumee and a little creek called Swan creek, now crossed by the bridge between the depot and the city. This bar was covered with a rank growth of water reeds, and on it was stranded an old steamboat. A hundred acres could have been bought for as many cents. How like a dream seems the memory of the spot forty years ago, where we now behold the immense system of railroad tracks buildings and docks that now cover it! The railroad to Adrian had

just been completed. Toledo had a hotel and a few wooden business houses. The most of Summit street was a country road, and the cars started from a particular place in the open street. Toledo at that time had the worst reputation as "a sickly hole," as it was called, of any place in the west; and the Michiganders having just been despoiled of the locality by diplomacy, did not in the least diminish the stories current of the deadly air of Toledo; in fact, it is more than half suspected some of these stories were invented by the Wolverines; and all through the Southern Michigan settlements you might hear the bar-room loiterers jerking out out between the chattering of their own teeth by the ague shakes in their own bones, sage remarks to strangers that Toledo was "terribly unhealthy!" One of the favorite illustrations was, that a stranger made inquiry about some locality—some distance on the Summit-street road, to the lower part of the settlement. He was directed to follow the most traveled road. He did so, and brought up in the grave-yard.

There is no doubt that Toledo in those days swelled the noble army of ague-stricken pioneer martyrs to an alarming extent. What a change since 1837! It must seem a horrid dream to the old pioneer in that beautiful city to-day, when he looks back forty years.

The Maumee river had a bad reputation, and the stories of the green scum which often rested on its surface, were not much beyond the truth, and the yellow color of the water was a terror to the people from the east who were brought up by the trout streams and mountain springs of New England. I was once on a steamer at Toledo, when a passenger pouring some water from a pitcher into a goblet, and noticing its color, innocently asked, "Is this lemonade?" "No, sir," said a bystander, "it is death's aid."

In the morning the trunks were taken from the hotel, and set down in the street, by the side of the track. Our boy traveler waited by his baggage far the baggage man to appear, but no one came. The other travelers, one by one, had put in their own trunks, and our boy was left alone with his, and then the engine whistled for a start.

Just then a tall, cadaverous victim of Toledo fever and ague accosted him with; "Look a here, youngster, ef you are goin' on this train, you had better bustle aboard that chist of yourn." "But I can't do it alone, it is too heavy," said the boy. "Then git somebody to help ye," said the man. The boy appreciated the advice, and replied, "That's so, and you are just the man; take hold!" The fellow stared for an instant as if in debate whether he would get mad or help; but the cars began to move, and his better nature ruled. With his help the trunk was pushed into the baggage car, and the young emigrant just succeeded in getting aboard as the train moved off. I have never forgotten that "first lift" given me by that poor ague-stricken fellow in Toledo. May his bones rest easy in the quiet home where I have no doubt they were laid long since, and ceased from their rattling.

An easy ride of ten miles an hour gave us ample time to admire

and wonder at the primeval forest on both sides of the railway, through the then famous cottonwood swamp. How those old trees towered in the sky, and with what solemn majesty they slowly swayed their tops in the gentle autumn wind! How wonderful was the drapery of the woodbines which here and there completely encased the tall trunks of trees whose tops had been broken off by the wind, thus changing an unsightly stub into a column of beautiful fret work of leaves and tendrils, all aglow with the autumn tints which the October frosts had painted on the foliage! Oh, these grand old woods, how through this county they have melted away since then, before the settlers' axe! Two or three log cabins, with small clearings, where for many years it was a fierce struggle with the pioneer between life and the malarial fevers and mosquitoes, in which the pioneer was not always the victor, were passed between Whiteford (now Sylvania) and Blissfield. Blissfield was quite a settlement, of a dozen or so houses. On again through the dense forest without a clearing, until Palmyra, the then great city of the future, was announced. Here was to be the home of our boy adventurer. An elder brother, Hon. C. B. Stebbins, late Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for twenty years at the State capital (who, by the way, knows more about the practical workings, laws and general information pertaining to the public school system of Michigan than any man living), had settled in Palmyra a few months previous, and here our traveler joined him in the manufacture of furniture. And many an article of furniture in the homes of Palmyra township, and other parts of the county, can still testify that we strove to do well what our hands found to do. for we made all of our work with our own hands.

Many a day have we stood at the old foot treadle turning lathe, one of us handling the chisel, and the other doing the treading of the lathe, while we turned out the four inch square bed-posts, then the style in bed-steads.

Palmyra at this time was, with all other new places in the west (Leroy not excepted), a place of great expectations. Brick blocks filled the imaginations of the proprietors, and Adrian was a rival which must be yet outstripped and put down. A splendid large flouring mill was just completed, by Toledo capital, and Spalding's saw mill was busy converting the monster logs into lumber. And her destinies were in the hands of men of no mean ability. George E. Pomeroy, who afterwards became the founder of the express business in America; Volney Spalding, whose energy and perseverance deserved a better result than the failure to make Palmyra a city, an able man of sterling character; Alexander R. Tiffany, one of the first jurists in the west; James Field, of large experience, afterwards a resident of Adrian; Lyman T. Thayer, afterwards a successful hotel keeper in Toledo. Donald McBain, since a resident of Toledo, was financial clerk and bookkeeper at the flouring mill. And the progress of the old "greenback" movement in Michigan, which called for more money, and on the principle that law could create it by stamping paper "one

dollar," culminated in the wild-cat system of banking. Palmyra had two banks, one the Palmyra and Jacksonburgh, and the other the Lenawee County bank.

Money was made by the quire, and issued like the leaves of the forest, and used principally by the owners of the banks. You are all aware that this "money" was never redeemed; the banking law being declared unconstitutional, every mortgage under it on real estate was null and void, and these mortgages were almost the entire assets or real security for the redemption of the bills. The crash of these banks left many thousands of this money in the hands of the people, entirely worthless, who realized that for once they had been blessed with "more money" than was profitable.

The wild-cat money, as it was called in its flood tide, was not good out of the State; and merchants who must purchase goods in the east, had to pay heavy exchange for "eastern funds," as they were called, and merchants often sent on flour and wheat to pay for their goods.

Dishonest men would meet the emigrants from the east at Toledo or Detroit, and tell them that eastern money was not good out west, and as a great favor would consent to give them wild-cat for it in exchange. The banks being required by law to keep on hand a certain reserve in specie, resorted to some ingenious tricks to deceive the Bank Commissioner or Examiner, who visited all the banks once a year for inspection. In some parts of the State a large number of banks would club together and procure enough specie to cover the law for one bank. The route of the Commissioner was ascertained, and the specie placed in the bank first to be visited. Of course the bank passed examination. The next bank to be visited was ascertained, and while the Commissioner was being feasted and wined, to detain him, this specie was loaded into a wagon and driven to the next bank, where it was ready for another inspection when the Commissioner arrived.

Isolated banks, which could not enjoy the benefits of this rotation of specie reserve, resorted to other devices. Some of them, it is said, would buy a small quantity of specie, and nearly filling small kegs with pounded glass, cover the top well with specie, and thus pass examination.

The banks themselves did not always escape the wiles of other financiers. Doc. Alford, whom many here remember, was Cashier of the P. & J. bank. Eastern money was like gold; and a green-looking stranger called one day and asked Doc. if he could change an eastern fifty-dollar bill. Doc.'s eyes fairly glistened at the sight of so much "eastern," and the prospect of its possession. He made the change in the money of the bank, and the stranger left town. Doc. soon began to brag of his luck, and paraded in triumph his "eastern fifty." Alas! it was counterfeit! Doc. didn't hear the last of his "eastern funds" for a long time. The very boys would sing in the street—

"But counterfeiters will impose,
And that's the way Doc.'s money goes!"

Palmyra township also contained many sterling men, such as Ransom Stewart, the two Harveys, George and Barzilla, one of whom is still on his farm, one of our most honored citizens; George Crane, who was Chief Engineer of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, with his sons Calvin, Benjamin and George; the Whitmarshes and the Warners, Alonzo and Newton Mitchell, George Colvin, Rollin Robinson, and other like sterling men, many of whom are yet living, all of whom might be honorably mentioned. I venture to say no town in this county could at that time show a better set of pioneers than Palmyra township and village.

I remember, soon after my arrival, becoming acquainted with a young millwright, who was working on the flouring mill. He was diffident in society, to awkward bashfulness. One day he strolled into the little office of Dr. Loomis, the village physician, and accidentally taking up a book on surgery, his mechanic's eye was interested in the wonderful complications of the human system His interest became a study; and after a course with Spalding & Barnard, in Adrian, he graduated in the medical school of Cleveland, moved to Detroit, and Dr. E. M. Clark, long before he died, was acknowledged as one of the first surgeons of the west.

The first Governor of Michigan, Stevens T. Mason, honored us with a day's residence in 1837, being obliged to stop over Sunday, having missed connection with the Palmyra & Jackson railroad Saturday night. A party of ladies and gentlemen were with him, and the eavesdroppers reported that the company had a very jolly time, in their rooms, at the Junction hotel. The Erie & Kalamazoo railroad had just advanced from the wooden to the strap rail track, and the advent of a daily train of cars was an event of no small importance in a town in the woods.

Church associations and schools were formed as soon as the settlement of Palmyra was established. Rev. Joel Walker was settled over the orthodox church I think in 1836, and collected a very respectable society. The Methodists also occupied the ground by the aid of exhorters and itinerant ministers, and the largely prevailing sentiment of society was moral and refined.

I have no doubt many present will remember the fall of 1838. Were such a state of sickness to happen now as existed in Palmyra (and we were told it was general through the country), the newspapers would fall short of appropriate display heading to the statement of facts, on account of a lack of display type. I do not exaggerate when I say with us there were three sick persons to every well one. My brother and his wife were both on their bed with "chill fever," and myself the only one about in the house; and this only between the passing off of the sweating stage of one ague attack, to the coming on of the chill of another. In this interval of a few hours I did the housework, and provided for the others who had no respite. And this was a fair sample of the whole community. Our principal medical attendance was by Dr. Barnard, who rode through our part of the county, while Dr. Spalding, I suppose, visited other sections.

One day the news came that the entire stock of quinine in the county had been exhausted; and quinine at that time meant more to us than bread! To add to the horror of our situation, the cathartic medicines of Palmyra were exhausted, and the doctor not expected for two days! Had our bread failed, our wells and the river dried up, we could have endured it; but to be without pills and quinine in the fall of 1838 in Palmyra, was worse than a bread and water famine. But the doctor came one day earlier than expected, and many a wan face lighted up with joy and hope when he said he had fortunately found a couple of ounces of quinine at some place out on Bean creek, and it would last until a new stock could be obtained from abroad. The winter frosts brought us permanent relief, and one after another came out again to their usual occupations.

Who of us can ever forget those ague eccentricities? How the cold chills would run through the spinal column, sending a shiver through the whole system, and an icy winding sheet over our spirits, for well we knew what those chills foreshadowed. Fires were of no avail, and the hot sun of summer only aggravates the disease. How the teeth rattled together like the castanets of the African dancer. How the blood settled blue and ominous under our finger-nails, and we felt like a quivering ice-berg on the point of sudden dissolution in the waves of an Arctic ocean. But after a season a warm flash is felt; another and another—the ice melts. How genial those first glowings of the fever stage. Warmer and warmer come those heat waves, until the fierce heat of the tropics burn through body and limb like a fiery furnace.

How we quaff the cool water, which we shunned so carefully a few minutes before. Again a change comes—a slight moisture in the hands, a few drops on the forehead, and we hail with joy the third and last stage. Thicker and faster comes the perspiration, until it seems as if the poor body would dissolve in a fountain of tears dropping from every pore. But this also ceases at last, and after the perhaps three hours' duration of these little varieties of condition, we consider ourselves comparatively well until the next attack, which might come the same day, usually the day after. And yet how we joked and laughed at each other, through all this strange experience of the ague.

I think but few persons died during this general sickness, but I know those who went through these days will never forget them; and I only speak of them that the rosy-cheeked youth of to-day, who have hardly ever known what sickness is, will remember what their fathers and mothers endured in subduing and bringing forth this healthful and beautiful land which we leave to them as our best gift.

During the years of 1838–39 the general government, on account of the demoralized condition of the paper currency under the State banks system, issued orders to postmasters not to receive anything but specie for postage, and many persons were compelled to let their letters remain in the office for weeks, from the inability to obtain the twenty-five cents in specie, the sum required on every piece of paper in a let-

ter, at that time from over 400 miles distant. The insertion of a separate strip one inch wide, with writing upon it, along with a half or quarter sheet letter, involved, if detected, double postage, when the largest double sheet, if not cut apart, was only single; but cut apart the same sheet and resend it, it would be double postage, or fifty cents. Such was the wisdom of legislation forty years ago.

It was always customary for gentlemen writing to their sweethearts to prepay postage; but the lady in answer never prepaid, and it thus cost every fellow who wrote to his girl in the east, and received an answer, fifty cents. Courtship by mail is much cheaper now; let the boys be thankful, and the girls also, that they do not have to torture their brains now as then to write letters long enough to give their fellow the money's worth of the postage.

I well remember a letter of my own remaining in the office several days, until at last I found a man who had seventy-five cents in silver, and who was persuaded to part with it for a dollar bill. Prices of course were high under the wild-cat inflation, and the laboring man could obtain but four or five pounds of salt pork for a dollar.

Our social gatherings in Palmyra in 1837–8–9 were very pleasant, and we knew no caste of rich or poor. All of the pioneers were from the more favored districts of New York and New England, and the ladies, especially in point of culture and refinement, were not excelled in any State in the Union. To those who remember them, I need only mention the name of Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. George E. Pomeroy, Mrs. Volney Spalding, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. Dr. Robinson, Mrs. C. B. Stebbins, Mrs. Dearborn, Mrs. Dr. Loomis and others of the married ladies; and the Misses Laura and Rosamond Warner, the Misses Walker, daughters of the Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Joel Walker, Miss Clay, from Adrian, and others whose names I cannot recall, while on special occasions we were joined from the country by Mrs. Ransom Stewart, Mrs. George Colvin, the Mrs. Harveys, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Rollin Robinson, and others, all fitted to adorn any station in society.

Some of these have long since passed from their labors, but all who knew them remember them with pleasure and respect, and many are yet living, without an exception to my knowledge, honored and respected by all the people.

A tear for the blessed dead of those early years. They fell as truly martyrs to a noble work as any of the early martyrs of the church, and as truly do their good works follow them; our fathers, our mothers, our wives, and husbands, dear children and friends. The grass has been green over their graves, and the wild flowers bloomed around their resting places for many a year, but the memory of their blessed lives is as fresh and sweet to us still, as the fairest flowers of spring.

In memory we walk again with these dear ones amid those early scenes of trial and joy, and we thank God they were given to us, even for a season, and trust they can from a better world look down upon the beauty their labors aided us in working out in this western world.

Judge Tiffany, in private life, was remarkably social and cheerful, when Mrs. Tiffany was present; without her presence he was taciturn and uneasy; for he thought more of her than all the world besides. One of his demonstrations of this devotion was shown in his immediate search through the village, house after house, enquiring for "Abigail," whenever he arrived home, even after an hour's absence, and found Mrs. Tiffany from the house; and he never gave up the search until he found her; then he was happy, and if any woman in the world deserved such devotion, it was Mrs. Tiffany, for she was a noble woman.

It is perhaps not well known in these days that Palmyra had probably the first car works west of the Hudson river. In 1838 Thomas Hill erected a fair-sized shop, and built the first rear entrance passenger coach ever run in Southern Michigan, if not in the State. It was about thirty feet long, and was used on the Palmyra & Jacksonburgh railroad, and run for a time on wooden rails. I made the windows for him, which were in small lights, not over four or five inches in size, all set in thin, flat sash, nine or twelve lights in a sash, and the glass set in thin grooves, and put in when I drove together the many joints of the sash. There may be some who can remember the sensation produced when this then splendid car first went over the road to Tecumseh. It would be a curiosity now, but it stamped Thomas Hill, of Palmyra, the pioneer car-builder of the west. We used to hold two days' election in those days—one day at Palmyra village, and one day at Leroy, then another point with expectations. Palmyra still lives, but Leroy holds scarcely a mark to show its former locality. The citizens of Palmyra organized a total abstinence temperance society in December, 1836. Was it not the first in the county?

It was our usual custom, after the hours of labor, to gather at some house and pass the evening in socialities, on almost every pleasant evening, when there was no public meeting, where we had no jealousies, or neighborhood differences to disturb the harmony of our intercourse. At times we were joined by visitors, and the genial face of the present Secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company, Henry Hart, Esq., then a young civil engineer on the State railroad, between Adrian and Monroe, was often greeted with welcome at our gatherings. David Smith, late of Toledo, Mr. Hart's associate in the survey, also met with us, and will ever be remembered for his quaint speech and sterling honesty of character. He died not long since, one of the leading wealthy men of Toledo.

Another civil engineer, by the name of Gooding, and Chief Engineer Hopkins, also often joined our gatherings. I do not know if these recitals have any interest to the new generation, but they will certainly bear with our weakness if we delight to fight the youthful battles o'er again in these pioneer meetings, where we meet still a few faces which smiled back joy for joy in those times of forty years ago.

After a little more than a year's absence in 1840–1, I returned to Palmyra in the fall of 1841, and what a change! Many of the same residents it is true remained, but some had died, others removed, and

our old social circle was broken forever. Of the Palmyra with great expectations, only remained a town with no expectations or aspirations.

The daily quiet of the street, I can best illustrate by an incident which I relate at my own expense, for I cannot consent to withhold a good illustration "for relation's sake." I was just married, and my brother, having removed to Buffalo, I took his building, in which was both a dwelling and cabinet-shop, until I could look around and see where to choose in the great west, for my life's battle was all before me.

Myself and wife, one day after breakfast, thinking it Saturday, proceeded to our respective work, she to wash, and myself to the workshop, to make a table. Throwing open the window back of my bench, for it was a warm day, I cut out my lumber and went at my table. John Sherwin, brother to the late Ezra Sherwin, of this city, seeing me at work, came over and remarked that, seeing me at work, thought he would step in and see for whom I was making a coffin. I replied, "No one; I was making a table." I thought he looked rather queerly at me, but he went away with no further remark, and again I made the shavings fly on my boards. About 4 o'clock I finished my table, brushed off my bench, and thought I would go over to the post-office, as that was the only place of general resort. My wife meanwhile had finished, and hung out the week's washing. Arriving at the post-office I found two or three fellows on the fence near by, and the door and the shutters of the post-office closed. "What is the post-office shut up for?" I enquired. "Why," they replied, "it is never open on Sunday."

Sunday! Gracious heavens thought I, and my wife has the washing on the line this minute, and a new table in my shop will testify of my day's work, and only a week before I had read the sermon and led the orthodox meeting in the school-house. I went home and told my wife. You may guess that washing came off that line in a hurry, but I did not break up my table; it was too good a one, and I have no doubt if the recording angel wrote down that day's work against us, when he came to look at the every day's quiet of the streets of Palmyra in 1841, and remembered that the transgressors were but three weeks married, and but a little out of their teens, he has long since with a sunny smile of forgiveness blotted it out forever. I did not think a place where one could not tell when it was Sunday without being a living almanac, a fit place for me to labor in through life, and in October, 1841, I moved to Adrian. But I shall never forget Palmyra. Some of the happiest days of my mature boy life were spent there, and when I look upon the many splendid farms and farm houses now seen all over the township, I can hardly realize the fact of the almost unbroken, mighty forest there in 1837, and I hope before it is too late some of her early pioneers may write a history of the first settlement.

Adrian in 1841 was a promising village; and although there has

not been a year since then that I have not heard wise men declare that it "was as large as it ever would be;" it is now ten times as large as in 1841. At that time it had outgrown Dr. Spalding's first advertisement, which described his present residence as located "in the eastern part of the village," but there were very few buildings east of Broad street, still less east of the next, or Clinton street, and almost entirely commons east of Locust street; mostly commons north of Butler street, commons and woods south of Church street, except a scattering of dwellings on South Main street; a few dwellings over the river on Maumee street. South of West Maumee the woods came down to the Church-street bridge, and I used to shoot ducks on the river in the dense woods along where the paper-mill stands. The depot of the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad was on the northeast corner of the present county offices lot. The Southern depot was on what is now Monument Square. The Presbyterians worshipped in the building now standing next east of the engine-house on Church street.

Several log houses remained in the village; one stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of W. E. Kimball, and another on or near the lot where stands the St. Stephen church on Toledo street. There were but one or two brick dwelling-houses, and very few brick business houses. There were not ten rods of sidewalk, other than the natural soil, sometimes improved a little with a thin coating of gravel. C. B. & F. R. Stebbins put down the first plank walk in Adrian, in front of their store on Maumee street. Frank King, now of Toledo, kept a dry goods store in a wooden building on the lot now occupied by the county offices, from which he soon after removed to the old green store on the corner occupied by the National bank building. Ira Buck was daily at his work making trunks and harnesses two doors farther east; Dr. Underwood kept a drug store in the old Union block on Main street, where he was burned out not long after. Our friend Helme, with the laurels of the patriot war fresh upon him, was making good bread and crackers, and Ira Bidwell astonishing the natives with his big posters all over the country, with their curious pictures and big letters, and the *Watchtower* and *Michigan Whig*, weeklies, dispensed the usual amount of politics and literature. The old Franklin, with its high wooden steps on both streets, on the corner where Mason's drug store now is, and the Exchange, on the location of the Lawrence house, both wooden structures, were our principal hotels, Japheth Cross keeping another where the new jail now stands. A saw mill stood where the Mineral Spring hotel now is, and the river ran around the fair grounds next to the bluffs.

The bar-room of the old Cross house was afterward used for the primary department of our public schools, and the children went in under the sign "Bar-room," and in recess hours played hide and seek behind the old bar, which had not been removed. The higher department occupied for a time the old ball-room, where the fathers and mothers of some of the children had in their courtship days "tripped the light fantastic toe." The corner where Hart's drug store stands

was an open public square from Maiden Lane to somewhere near W. S. Wilcox's hardware store, and Bidwell's dry goods and hardware stores faced the square on Maiden Lane.

Ira Bidwell soon after moved into his new block on Maumee street, between Main and Winter streets.

In 1843–4 we saw some close times in Adrian. The collapse of the wild-cat currency had turned all our money into rags, and we raised little or nothing to export to bring in other money. With our dry goods and groceries and hardware purchased in the east, all the money was absorbed and carried out of the State, in the balance of trade against us. All business in products of home manufacture was carried on by barter. Our manufactures were exchanged with the farmers for provisions, the manufacturer getting barely money enough to obtain a few cash materials.

In my own business we used to exult that for once we had the better of the lawyers. They were obliged to have office furniture, and we kept clear of law-suits, and made them pay us the money for their desks. They sometimes thought we ought to quarrel with some one for once, that they might barter their services for ours, but we could not see it in that light, and most of the money we received for two years was from this source. Judge Tiffany was living in Adrian, and stood at the head of the bar. Judge Stacy was a young man just admitted to the bar, and I remember seeing two farmers sitting in the old, then the new Court-house, with the chief judge as associates. Baker, Harris and Millard were in those days leading attorneys, and had a large practice. E. L. Clark was keeping a dry goods store in the wooden store still on the corner of Main and Toledo streets, or had just moved into the new store on Main street. J. H. Woodbury was selling goods on Main opposite the end of Toledo street. Father Graves was making great spinning-wheels, and found sale for them.

In conclusion, let me say to my fellow pioneers, we are passing away; these younger people are fast filling our places; they must increase; we must decrease. Have we lived worthily in the advantages we have received? Have we arrived at that stage of manhood and womanhood that thinketh no evil? Have we a "God bless you" to mankind, individually and collectively? If we have not, we must feel we have not yet rounded out our lives to such perfection that we can contemplate our departure from these scenes of life with composure. Have we wronged any one? Let us see to it at once that the wrong is righted. Has some one wronged us, and there rankles in our hearts thoughts of hatred? Forgive and hate no more. For by hating we not only continually keep fretting the wound made by others, but we add a deeper and more painful wound by our own act. What a nobility of soul there is in forgiving a wrong!

It is indeed God manifest in the flesh, who exclaims, "Father, forgive, they know not what they do." With these words on honest lips, and coming from honest hearts, we can peacefully at last lie down, not to dreams, but to enter upon the pleasant realities of the eternal life,

where many of our fellow pioneers before us have ceased from these earthly labors, to enter upon the higher and nobler activities of that better land. And when from the sublime heights of the grand hereafter, we shall look down upon these scenes and battle-fields of our earthly pilgrimage, and see how really small were the trials which vexed us here, and how they have, if rightly improved, worked out for us a far more exceeding and eternal nobility of character, how will the soul swell with gratitude to Him who hath cared for us, and led us kindly through all these years of toil, to work out a life for which our children shall rise up and call us blessed.

———:o:———

ERIE & KALAMAZOO R. R.

THE Erie & Kalamazoo railroad was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, in April, 1833, to construct a railroad from Lake Erie (Port Lawrence, now Toledo), to the head waters of the Kalamazoo river, hence the name "Erie & Kalamazoo." At that time the entire road was supposed to be in Michigan, but on final adjustment of the boundary question, after the celebrated "Toledo war," about one third of the road—eleven miles—was found to be in the State of Ohio. This road was laid with a thin iron ribbon, on oak stringers, and was opened in 1837. Until August the motive power consisted of horses.

The notice of the arrival of locomotive No. 1, the first one in the tier of States bordered by the great lakes, and the advertisement of the road, in 1837, over forty years ago, is here given, copied from the Toledo Weekly Blade:

[From the Toledo Blade, January 20, 1837.]

It affords us pleasure to announce the arrival of the long-expected locomotive (Adrian-Baldwin No. 80), for the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad. The business of our place has been embarrassed for want of it; goods have accumulated at our wharves faster than we could transport them into the interior on cars drawn by horses, and as a natural consequence several of our warehouses are now crowded to their utmost capacity It is expected that the engine will be in operation in a few days, and then, we trust, goods and merchandise will be forwarded as fast as they arrive. A little allowance, however, must be made for the time necessary to disencumber our warehouses of the large stock already on hand.

[Advertisement.]

(Cut of old-fashioned train.)

TO EMIGRANTS AND TRAVELERS.

The Erie & Kalamazoo railroad is now in full operation between

TOLEDO AND ADRIAN.

During the ensuing season trains of cars will run daily to Adrian, there connecting with a line of stages for the west, Michigan City, Chicago and Wisconsin Territory.

Emigrants and others destined for Indiana, Illinois and the western part of Michigan

WILL SAVE TWO DAYS

And the corresponding expense, by taking this route in preference to the more lengthened, tedious and expensive route heretofore traveled.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

EDWARD BISSELL,
W. P. DANIELS, } Commissioners E. & K. R. R. Co.
GEORGE CRANE,

A. HUGHES, Superintendent Western Stage Company.

It will be observed no *time* is given for the departure of trains. The Board of Directors adopted the following tariff in 1836:

Resolved, That the fare in the "Pleasure Car" (a two-story, top-heavy affair, always jumping the track), shall be as follows: Passengers, Toledo to Adrian, twelve shillings, fifty pounds of baggage free. Freight: Toledo to Adrian, four shillings per hundred pounds; salt, $1 per barrel.

For ten years this road had a stormy and troublous existence, its affairs being managed sometimes by a Commissioner, acting for the Board of Directors, sometimes by Trustees, appointed by order of the court, and part of the time by a Receiver at the Toledo end, and a Commissioner at the Adrian end, recalling the familiar anecdote of the retort of the mate of a vessel to the captain, "My end of this craft has come to anchor."

In 1848 the road was sold out under accumulated judgments; Hon. Washington Hunt, of Lockport, N. Y., and George Bliss, of Massachusetts, were the purchasers. They leased the road August 1, 1849, in perpetuity, to its rival, the Michigan Southern, then in operation from Monroe to Hillsdale, and, although it forms a part of the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Toledo westward, the Erie & Kalamazoo company still exists, drawing and dividing its rental of $30,000 per year.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

In 1837 the new State of Michigan launched out in a grand scheme of internal improvements, providing for a loan of $5,000,000 (an enormous sum at that time), for the improvement of rivers, construction of canals, and for three railroads—a Southern, a Central and a Northern railroad.

The Southern road was to start at Monroe, on Lake Erie, traverse the southern tier of counties, and terminate at New Buffalo, on Lake Michigan. Chicago was a mere Indian trading-post, with a fort

(Dearborn), in an apparently irreclaimable quagmire. The track was laid with the flat or "strap" rail, 2½ inches wide, ¾-inch thick. The road was opened as follows:

Monroe to Petersburg, eighteen miles, in 1839; Adrian, thirty-three miles, in 1840; Hudson, fifty miles, in 1843; Hillsdale, sixty-six miles, in 1843. This comprised all the Southern road built by the State.

The Palmyra & Jacksonburg railroad (now the Jackson branch) was started by the owners of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, and opened to Tecumseh, its terminus for nearly twenty years, with a celebration August 9, 1838.

This road became involved, and was sold to the State of Michigan in 1844, for the amount of the State's loan and interest, $22,000. The State united it with the Southern road, as the "Tecumseh branch," stipulating in the sale of the Southern road in 1846, that this branch should be extended to Jackson, which, after a delay of ten years, was done. In 1846 the State sold the road to a company, with Edwin C. Litchfield at its head, for $500,000, in ten equal annual installments. The new company did but little the next four years, adding but four miles to the west end to reach Jonesville. During the years 1851–2 the road was constructed very rapidly, reaching Chicago, 243 miles from Toledo, in March, 1852. The lease of the Erie & Kalamazoo, already noticed, August 1, 1849, settled the struggle for supremacy between Monroe and Toledo, in favor of the latter.

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORDS.

The following Biographical and Family Records have been obtained by personal interviews with the persons, or their children, and all the dates and figures are taken from family records. The greatest care has been taken in writing and compiling, every sketch being approved and pronounced correct by the parties of whom it has been obtained. They will be found as reliable as it is possible to make them.

HON. JAMES H. PARKER was born September 2, 1803, in Masonville, Delaware county, New York. His father, Farrington Parker, was born in Weston, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 19, 1776. At the age of 15 years he left home and went to Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he lived with a man named Baldwin until he was 21. He went to school some during this time, and assisted Mr. Baldwin, who was a surveyor, in surveying and laying out a large tract of country in the vicinity of Lake George, in the northeast part of the State, and between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, in the south part. He had a twin brother; the two, dressed in uniform, were the surveyor's chainmen. In 1801 he took up 121 acres of land in the township of Masonville, Delaware county, cleared it and erected comfortable buildings, which he owned and occupied while he lived. He was a natural mechanic, and could turn his hand to several things. After going on his farm, he commenced laying stone chimneys, first for himself, afterwards for his neighbors, in new log houses. Mason work became a part of his regular occu-

pation. On rainy days he turned shoe-mender, and picked up a little change in that way. In the years 1809–10 he, with others, built a saw milll on a creek passing through his farm, in the midst of an abundance of the first quality of white pine timber, worth $4 per 1,000 feet when made into lumber. In 1812, politics ran high, war being declared against Great Britain. On the first Monday of September, 1814, the usual annual military drill-day brought with it an order to the captain of the company there, to draft one-half his men for the immediate protection of the city of New York. Training day was not a gala day this time. Husbands and fathers looked sad. Wives and mothers thought of widowhood and fatherless children. Mr. Parker was building a house, the frame was ready to raise, the carpenter was waiting the completion of the foundation walls—the draft came—blocks at the corners were substituted for walls, the frame raised, and both the proprietor and the mason, in the same person, were soon (as he was a musician) trying to be musical as a soldier after being thus snatched from his family, from his business and his home, all of which needed his constant aid and oversight. He was now sole owner of the saw mill, which a few days previous had been subjected to a damaging freshet, sweeping out the dam and rollway. His compensation as a soldier was the paltry sum of $9 per month. He held important town offices, and was a prominent and respected citizen. On the 25th day of November, 1798, he married Miss Anna Herrick, daughter of Stephen and Anna (Smith) Herrick, of Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters, James H. being the second child. He died in Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y., September 1st, 1860. Mrs. Anna (Herrick) Parker was born in the township of Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 24, 1778, and died in Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y., December 24, 1869. James H. Parker lived with his parents until he was 21 years old, and received a common school education, finished by a three months' term at an academy. He usually worked at farming and lumbering while at home, except during the winters after he was 17, when he taught school and "boarded round." After arriving at his majority he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade a part of his time during the following 10 years. When 18 years old he was enrolled in the State militia, and at the first drill was elected fourth corporal, and by regular gradation and election made captain of the company eight years after. He served two years and resigned. In the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan and located the s. w. ¼ of sec. 14, in the now township of Rome, and at once built a shanty and kept bachelor's hall. His prospective farm was

a dense forest, but not without inhabitants. The musquitos levied and collected their blood tax in spite of all opposition. The owl was almost the only songster overhead. His solemn tones in the lonely shades at midday, produced cool sensations, but the sharp tinkle of the serpent's music-box under foot would soon change the symptoms. During the summer and fall he built a log dwelling house, chopped six acres, cleared two, and sowed it with wheat. In the month of November he returned to Masonville and found the same school district, which had employed him four preceding terms, ready to employ him again. He taught their school during the winter. The following summer he returned to Michigan with his family and settled on his land. In company with John B. Schureman he built a saw mill that, like many other mills, accommodated the neighborhood but yielded no profit to the proprietors. Michigan was then a territory, and the surveyed township of number six, south of range two east, was a part of the corporate townships of Logan and Tecumseh. The inhabitants of the said surveyed townships desired to become a body corporate. A public meeting of citizens was held at the house of Sturges L. Bradley, who officiated as chairman, sometime in the fall of '34 or winter of 1834–5, to petition the Legislative Council to organize the township with such name as should be determined by the meeting, and to nominate a person to be appointed justice of the peace. James Allen was nominated. The meeting then proceeded to select a name for the new township. Mr. Parker moved and it was carried that a committee of three be appointed to select a name from those proposed by the members of the meeting, each one to suggest the name of his choice to the secretary, which was done. The committee having been appointed, composed of J. H. Parker, Mr. Richardson and Charles Cornell, the list of proposed names was given to them and they retired for consultation. They found a plurality in favor of the name "Rome." Mr. Cornell preferred the name Rome. Mr. Richardson preferred the name Milan. Mr. Parker also preferred the name Milan, but under the circumstances he did not feel at liberty to make a personal choice, and reported Rome, and the meeting adopted it. When the committee reported, the chairman of the meeting dryly remarked: "Old John Bates has named the town, as he first suggested the name Rome." The township was organized March 17, 1835. The first town meeting was held at John B. Schureman's house. The board was composed of territorial justices and secretary *pro tem.* The ballot-box was an open hat. The subject of this sketch in good faith tendered his ballot which was indignantly refused and discourteously brushed from the table to the floor by the presiding officer. Mr. Parker

sold his part of the mill to a neighbor and gave his attention to his farm. Unfortunately in August, while logging, one of his oxen got a leg broken. A resort to other employment became necessary, as idleness and prosperity are at antipodes, especially in a new country where the settlers are without fields, public or private buildings, mills roads and bridges. He immediately found employment and ready pay at Palmyra, on Mr. Pomeroy's flouring mill, then in progress of building, where he moved with his family, and labored six months. The flouring mill being finished he worked several months on Tiffany's and Crane's saw mill at that place. That also being finished, Mr. Parker and another man took all the bridges to build (except one called Foster's bridge) on the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad, as it was then called, between Palmyra and Clinton, a majority of the work only having been finished when he was attacked with ague. Sickness, railroad promises, and checks unredeemed, wild-cat money and a tax deed on his farm, fraudulently obtained, wiped out all his savings of three years' labor, and he returned to his farm with no capital but his axe, plane and lever, out of health, and as poor as when he left it; but he was not discouraged but hopeful, notwithstanding his bad fortune. During the following 11 years he added by exchange of unimproved lands for 25 acres of improved adjoining lands to his ¼ section, and improved 50 acres of that, making in all 185 acres in the farm and 100 acres of improvement, built a good frame house and barn, purchased and paid for a good horse team and three cows, and raised some young cattle and about 100 sheep. At the end of the term he was out of debt, with $100 laid up to bear the expenses of his family and himself, on a visit to their native land after an absence of 17 years. He lived on his farm in Rome about 30 years, and sold out in 1863; since that time he has lived in the city of Adrian, four years, where he built a house; in Raisin six years, and Adrian township, his present residence, seven years. October 5, 1825, he married Miss Betsey Palmer, daughter of Thomas B. and Ruth Palmer, of Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Mary Jane, born in Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y., August 4, 1826, and died in Raisin, March 29, 1872. Helen A., born in Rome, August 22, 1843, and died February 19, 1846. Mrs. Betsey Parker was born in Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y., May 30, 1807. Her father was born in Connecticut, but went to New York and settled on the Mohawk river with his parents when he was a boy. He lived there until after he was 21, when he went to Delaware county where he bought a farm, and lived there until his death in 1850. Her mother was born in Connecticut and went to Delaware county,

N. Y., with her parents, where she always lived, and died there in 1830. Mrs. Parker's great grand parents, on her mother's side, were Italians, her great grandfather being an Italian nobleman. When Mrs. Parker left Masonville for Michigan, she had five brothers and three sisters, all of whom became residents of the great west soon after her departure, the youngest sister coming with her. Of the five brothers but one is living, he resides in Indiana. One died in Kansas, one in Illinois, and two in Michigan. During Mr. Parker's residence in Rome he served six years as supervisor of the township and six years as justice of the peace. He has been nine years a school director. He also served as a member of the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature in 1855, it being the first Republican legislature in Michigan. He introduced some important legislation. In the journal of the House of Representatives may be found the following: "On motion of Mr. Parker: *Resolved*, That the judiciary committee be instructed to report a bill permitting married women to devise or bequeath and alienate their property as if they were unmarried." Such a bill was reported by the judiciary committee, passed by both houses, and approved by the Governor, February 13, 1855. He also offered the following resolutions which were adopted: "*Resolved*, That the exclusion of the 'female sex' of our State from the benefits of a liberal education in the State University, which is created and endowed by the common treasury, is unjust, and furnishes a just occasion of complaint on their part, and abundantly authorizes the numerous petitions now before the house calling for large expenditures to erect a separate college for their education." "*Resolved*, That the committee on education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the education of youth without distinction of sex in the State University." January 29, 1855, Mr. Parker, pursuant to previous notice, introduced a bill, which was passed, to "prohibit the use of the common jails and other public buildings in the several counties in this State for the detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves." While a bill for the establishment of an "Agricultural School" was under discussion, he moved that a department of "Domestic Economy" be included, and that provision be made for the instruction of persons without distinction of sex. A bill to establish a "Female College" being considered, he moved that the president, professors and teachers should be women, and that there should be a department of "Medicine and Obstetrics." He introduced a bill giving mothers the exclusive custody of their infant children, unless cause be shown. It was late in the session when a single objection was a defeat. Mr. James J. Strong, the Grand Island Mormon, being

a member of the house, arose and objected. Mr. Parker lately purchased the middle part of what is called the Harnard farm, about 60 acres, for which he paid $5,000, and is making changes and improvements, such as new roofing the buildings, converting surplus and useless shade and worthless fruit trees into fences or fuel, gathering the rubbish from fence corners and elsewhere underfoot to a pile in the wood yard. He was a prominent, earnest and consistent abolitionist. He, with his wife, during the slavery days, helped through several fugitives who came along on the underground railroad. He has never professed any orthodox religion, but has long been radical in his beliefs, and calls himself a free thinker. Mrs. Parker is a conservative free thinker and an advocate of woman's rights. While the country was new they were born and grew up within a mile of each other. Both were infant members of the Presbyterian church, of which her father was for many years a deacon, his father being only a member of the society. They attended the same school, and during one term stood to each other in the relation of teacher and scholar. During childhood and youth they were subjected to a perpetual religious controversy between the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists on the doctrines of Calvin and the mode of baptism. A sparse settlement of New Englanders organized a school district, embracing an extensive territory of unsettled lands, and built a large school house, where the list of scholars exceeded 100, a part of whom resided four miles away, making from eight to ten miles travel for each day's attendance. The school house was a kind of free public hall open for all religious as well as other meetings. This brought together nearly the same audience for each speaker sharp, controversial discourses were common, and their legitimate effect upon the young and the thoughtful was to induce an investigation of the claims of all. Presbyterianism did not permit a woman to speak in the church, but to be in silence there and obedient at home, a position unnatural, unjust and exceedingly distasteful to free-thinking women.

———:o:———

WOOLSTON COMFORT was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 27th, 1834. His father, Aaron Comfort, was born in the same place November 8th, 1791, and died in Raisin, this county, November

27th, 1862. October 17th, 1816, Aaron Comfort married Miss Ann Woolston, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Richardson) Woolston, of Middletown, Bucks county, Pa., by whom he had ten children, Woolston being the ninth child. Mrs. Ann Comfort was born near Middletown, Pa., February 22d, 1795, and is still living in Raisin, this county. [For his history see his record in this volume.] Woolston Comfort lived with his parents in Bucks county until he was six years old. In the spring of 1840 his parents came to Michigan and settled on section four in Raisin, purchasing 160 acres of Thomas Sisson. Woolston was educated at a private and district school of Raisin and the Raisin Valley Seminary. In 1855 he went to Cincinnati and attended Bacon's commercial college, completing the course in the spring of 1856. During the summer of 1848, Aaron Comfort and Samuel Satterthwaite having previously formed a partnership, erected a grist mill on the privilege formerly owned by Mr. Satterthwaite, in Raisin, it being the same now known as Comfort's mill. Four run of stone was put in that year, and it has always borne as good a reputation as any mill in the county. The mill was operated by Messrs. Satterthwaite & Comfort until the spring of 1861, and in the spring of 1864 the property was purchased by Woolston Comfort. In 1852 Woolston went into the mill and learned the business, and has been in the mill ever since as employee and proprietor. Since Mr. Comfort purchased the mill he has greatly improved it, adding the most valuable modern and scientific aparatus now known to millers. During the past several years he has made the business of milling a constant study, with the determination of excelling, and has so far succeeded that his flour is sought after by all parties, not only in Lenawee county, but by many surrounding towns and cities, as well as Albany and New York. His custom work has grown into a large business, and averages over 30,000 bushels per year. His annual product of merchantable flour is about 10,000 barrels. He also carries on a saw mill and cooper shop, manufacturing his flour barrels, besides some fruit barrels. He also owns a farm in connection with the mill, and takes a lively interest in horticulture, having now a large young orchard of choice fruits, and at this writing, July 10th, has ripe plums and peaches. Mr. Comfort has been elected clerk of Raisin township for thirteen years; cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President in 1856, and has voted with the Republican party ever since. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and Woolston being a birthright member, still adheres to that faith. April 16th, 1863, Woolston Comfort married Miss Martha V. Ramsdell, daughter of Nathan and Mary A. Ramsdell, of Dover, this county, by whom

he has had two children, as follows: Nathan Lindley, born in Raisin, November 26th, 1866; Charles Le Verne, born in the same place, January 4th, 1868. Mrs. Martha V. Comfort was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., December 14th, 1840, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1849, and settled on section 11 in Dover. Her father was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., December 6th, 1811, and died in Dover, this county, November 3d, 1868. February 12th, 1832, Nathan Ramsdell married Miss Mary A. Hoag, daughter of Benjamin L. and Anna Hoag, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Martha V. Comfort being the fifth child. Mrs. Mary A. Ramsdell, was born in Macedon, February 12th, 1813, and is now living in Hudson, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell were members of the Society of Friends, and were people of more than ordinary intelligence and influence in the communities in which they lived.

———:o:———

IRA INGALLS was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, August 22d, 1798. His father, Stephen Ingalls, was born in Massachusetts in 1755, and in an early day moved to Cooperstown, N. Y., where he resided until his death, September 1st, 1826. He was at one time sheriff of Otsego county, and was a prominent and thrifty resident of the village. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. About the year 1775 he married Miss Sally Miller, by whom he had 11 children, Ira being the youngest. Mrs. Ingalls was born in Massachusetts, October 31st, 1755, and died in Cooperstown, N. Y., April 15th, 1854. Samuel Ingalls, father of Stephen Ingalls, was born in Rehobeth, Bristol county, Mass. It is supposed the first Ingalls in this country came from Wales. Ira Ingalls, the subject of this biography, lived in or near Cooperstown, and followed farming mostly, until the spring of 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian. In 1835 he entered a tract of land near Allen's, in Hillsdale county, and sent a man on from Cooperstown to make improvements and build a house, but when Mr. Ingalls came on the following year he could neither find the man nor the improvements. Being disappointed in his calculations he gave up the idea of farming, purchased some

property in the village of Adrian and erected a house, on South Main street, where he resided until his death. In 1839 he acted as treasurer during the construction of the State road from Adrian to the Chicago turnpike, a distance of twenty miles. In 1841 he commenced purchasing grain in the streets of Adrian, and continued until 1861. In 1846 he was elected marshal of the village of Adrian, and was afterwards elected president and street commissioner. In 1853 he was supervisor of the First ward of the city of Adrian. He was an active, honorable man, with sterling qualities and liberal ideas, ever ready and willing to assist his neighbor or help a friend. His good deeds and aspirations so far exceeded all his faults that what few he had are all forgotten, even by those most intimate with him. He died at his residence on South Main street, in Adrian, March 30th, 1875. October 18th, 1818, Ira Ingalls married Miss Betsey Reynolds, of Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y. She died in Adrian, January 22d, 1859. March 12th, 1860, he married Miss Christiana Ormsby, daughter of Thomas and Susan Ormsby, of Bradford, Vt., who still survives him. Mr. Ingalls had no children. Miss Christiana Ormsby was born in Bradford, Vt., February 2d, 1810, and came to Michigan in September, 1845. Her father, Thomas Ormsby, was born in Connecticut, January 13th, 1784, and died in Bradford, Vt., May 21st, 1824. December 4th, 1806, he married Miss Susan Leslie, daughter of Alexander and Lucy Leslie, of Bradford, Vt., by whom he had four children, as follows: Charity S., Christiana, Joseph W., and Maria S.

———:o:———

EZRA ABBOTT was born in Warren, Herkimer county, New York, November 3d, 1799, and was the son of Aaron and Martha Abbott, who moved, when Ezra was young, to Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y., and purchased a new farm. Ezra was brought up on a farm, and lived with his parents until he was 21. After he became of age he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it in Canada and the States, more or less, all his life. About the time of his marriage he purchased a farm in Vienna, and in the spring of 1835 he sold out and went west, going through Ohio and Michigan on a prospecting tour, intending to purchase

land where he could suit himself, both in price and location. After looking about considerably in Ohio, and not suiting himself, he finally came into Michigan and located a farm on section 26, in Dover. It was heavy timbered land, and during that summer he chopped over three acres and put up a log house 18x20. Early in the fall he returned to the State of New York for his family, consisting of his wife and five children, and arrived in Dover with all his earthly possessions, October 20th. He moved into the log house without floor, door, window, stove, fire-place or chimney. During the first day Mr. Abbott cut a hole in the roof to let the smoke out, built a fire on the ground, and commenced "living." He emptied a large box that he had brought some goods in and made a bed in it for three children, and hewed out pieces and laid on the floor to put a bed on, hung up blankets at the openings for windows and doors, and that is the way he passed the first night in the woods, with the wolves howling, and half a mile from any other family. Neither he nor his wife got discouraged, however, and after a few years he had cleared and improved land enough to make him comfortable. He built a large frame barn in 1836, and in 1841 he erected a large frame house. He added to his first purchase until he owned 400 acres of land in one body. He soon became a prominent and very useful man in the township, and assisted the settlers, to the extent of his ability, in locating and making themselves contented and comfortable. He served as justice of the peace for nine years, besides filling other minor offices. He died January 6th, 1860. November 23d, 1823, Ezra Abbott married Emily Tuttle, daughter of Oramon and Abi Tuttle, of Vienna, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, as follows: Nancy, born in Vienna, N. Y., September 1st, 1824, now the wife of Harley Foster, of Clayton, this county; Aaron, born same place, March 15th, 1827, also a resident of Clayton; George L., born same place, February 8th, 1829, died in Dover, February 22d, 1870; Oramon, born same place, July 24th, 1832, a resident of Lansing, Mich.; Oscar, born same place, February 2d, 1835, now a farmer of Dover, and resides on the old homestead; Ezra, jr., born in Dover, this county, February 12th, 1837, a farmer of Dover; Olive, born in Dover, May 31st, 1840, was the wife of A. J. Fisk, of Dover, and died September 21st, 1859; Elon F., born in Dover, November 26th, 1843, now a farmer of Dover; Jerome, born in Dover, June 11th, 1847, a resident of Lansing, Mich. Mrs. Emily Abbott was born in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., February 20th, 1805. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and were pioneers of Oneida county, N. Y., where they died. Mrs. Abbott still survives her husband, and is in her 76th year. She has the appear-

ance of a lady 55 or 60, enjoys good health, and has never worn spectacles, and still sees easily to sew and to read. She has been a resident of Dover for 45 years, and enjoys recounting her pioneer life and early struggles with her husband and children in the woods.

———:o:———

LEWIS GOODWIN was born in Turner, Oxford county, Maine, August 15th, 1808. He lived in Maine until 1835, when he went to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and resided until the spring of 1837. He then came to Michigan, and arrived in Tecumseh in May. He worked at clearing land for several years, and in 1850 he purchased a new farm on section 10, in Ogden. A log house and a few acres cleared was all the improvement there was on the farm, and Mr. Goodwin cleared off about 30 acres and improved it, and finally sold it in 1859, and purchased a farm on sections 35 in Palmyra, and two in Ogden, where he now resides. His house is in Palmyra. This land was also all covered with heavy timber, without any improvement whatever. He has cleared off about 50 acres of this farm, built a good frame house, good barn, sheds, &c. He has cleared about 150 acres of heavy timbered land since he came to Michigan, and is still able to carry on his farm profitably and well. He settled in Ogden before the ditch system was inaugurated, and it was only during the most favorable seasons that a crop could be raised. In July, 1851, almost the entire township of Ogden was covered with water, and nearly all crops were destroyed. It was just in harvest time, and in many places the water was up to the bands of the wheat bundles. People who go through the township now for the first time can have no idea what it was when the first settlers went in there, and before the ditching and tiling was commenced. It is only within the last 10 or 15 years that the farmers have commenced to thrive, and Ogden is now destined to be one of the best farming townships in Lenawee county. Lewis Goodwin's father, John Goodwin, was a native of Virginia, and enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war when he was 15 years old, and served three years. After the war he followed the sea until he was about 30 years old, when he got married and settled in Maine, where he died at the age of 84. He married Miss Mary Yetten, daughter of Stephen Yetten, of Minot, Cumberland county, Maine, by whom he had

seven children, five sons and two daughters, Lewis being the sixth child. Mrs. Mary Goodwin died in April, 1813. Her parents came from England. Lewis Goodwin married Miss Rachel Allen, daughter of Joseph and Rachel Allen, of Macon, this county, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: George W., born in Ogden, May 4th, 1851; Orra, born in Ogden, November 26th, 1854; Mary M., born in Ogden, August 26th, 1857; Wallace, born in Ogden, June 23d, 1860, died May 22d, 1877; Elsie E., born in Palmyra, June 17th, 1863; Ida B., born in Palmyra, April 20th, 1865; died May 31st, 1877; John L., born in Palmyra, June 20th, 1868, died May 27th, 1877. Mrs. Rachel Goodwin was born in Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, April 8th, 1831, and came to Michigan and settled in Macon in 1841. Her father came from England, and died in 1843, and her mother is still living in her 80th year. She is a native of Vermont.

———:o:———

WILLIAM BURNS was born in Sweeden, Monroe county, New York, December 18th, 1813. His father, Blakely Burns, was born on the banks of the Mohawk river, in a place then called Dutch Hoosac. He lived in that region of country until he was about 28 years old, when he went to Sweeden, Monroe county, where he purchased a farm. In 1822 he sold out and moved to Barre, Orleans county, where he took up 100 acres of government land, and resided until the spring of 1838, when he came to Michigan and settled on a farm in Almena, Van Buren county, where he died in 1856. About the year 1808 Blakely Burns married Lucy Moon, daughter of Micajah Moon, of Sweeden, Monroe county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, William being the second child. William Burns lived with his parents until he was 21, and was brought up a farmer. In February, 1834, he took all his earthly possessions in a pack, which he put upon his back, and started for Michigan on foot and alone. He came through Canada, and after a forced march of 12 days he arrived in Detroit. His brother-in-law, John Wheelan, lived at Franklin Centre, and upon inquiring in Detroit how far it was to Clinton, Lenawee county, he was informed it was 52 miles west on the Chicago turnpike. He then had but 25 cents in money left, and it became necessary that he should find friends very soon, and re-

solved to make the distance that day. Just as darkness was coming on that evening he came across a man at the side of the road with an armfull of wood, and asked him how far it was to Clinton, whose reply was, "If you ain't there now, I can't tell where it is." William at once recognized the voice of an old neighbor in Orleans county, and a cordial welcome was given him, with much needed rest and refreshments. Within a few days William found his way through the woods to Adrian, and found employment with Leander Wood, an old York State acquaintance, who lived in Rome. He worked for Mr. Wood until about the first of July, when he went to Adrian, and was employed by a mason by the name of Bragg to assist in building the first brick house in that place, the same which now stands just north of the Masonic Temple, and owned by Dorcas Dean. The house was built for Orange Butler, who was then a lawyer in Adrian. After the house was finished he went to work on the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, where he continued to work until he had earned enough money to purchase 80 acres of government land on section 32, in Franklin, which was the only 80-acre lot in the township that had not been located. He then went back to the State of New York where he was married, and remained until August, 1837, when he returned to Michigan with his wife and infant child and settled on his land, where he has resided ever since. He has erected good buildings, and has purchased 80 acres adjoining, and cleared and improved nearly 100 acres. June 22d, 1836, William Burns married Juliette Beloat, daughter of Harris and Rebecca (Spencer) Beloat, of Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Emery, born in Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., October 19th, 1837; Squire L., born in Franklin, this county, September 23d, 1839; Milton J., born in the same place, September 1st, 1841; Silvia R., born in the same place, September 30th, 1843; William H., born in the same place, June 9th, 1847. Mrs. Juliette Burns was born in the State of New York, probably, in Barre, Orleans county, and died in Franklin, July 14th, 1849. Mr. Burns afterwards married Sophia Burt, of Adrian, who only lived about one year after her marriage. She left one child who grew to manhood, and was killed by the "damps" in a well near Franklin Centre. June 1st, 1851, Mr. Burns married Melissa A. Moon, daughter of Reuben and Alice (Grover) Moon, of Hudson, this county, by whom he has had four children, all of whom are now dead. Mrs. Melissa A. Burns was born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., July 24th, 1836, and came to Michigan with her mother in 1848, and settled in Hudson village, where her mother died April 16th, 1873, aged 72 years.

JAMES B. COLVIN was born in Groveland, Livingston county, New York, May 5th, 1826. His father, William Colvin, was born in Antrim county, Ireland, March 4th, 1788. When a boy he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed until he came to America in 1818. The earliest recollection which he has of his ancestors is of one Dr. Colvill, a clergyman, who came with his wife from Scotland to the county of Antrim, Ireland, during the reign of Charles II, of England, and built Gilgorm Castle, where he lived and died. The castle is still in good preservation, and parts of the walls of its park are still standing. William, when a boy, often visited the old castle, and remembers seeing, in the family vault, under the chapel, the leaden coffins of his ancestors—the doctor, his son, and grandson. As was, and is often the case, the ancestral name, Colvill, in time, was allowed, through carelessness, to be called Colvin by this and other branches of the family, both in America and Ireland, but the name Colvill is still retained by a brother in Philadelphia, several of whose family are engaged in the mercantile business. In 1830 William Colvin came to Michigan in company with Robert Boyd and Fulton Jack, who also came from Ireland with him. He located 80 acres of land on section 11, in Raisin, and returned to his home in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y. In the spring of 1832 he again came to Michigan and purchased more land, on sections 15 and 22, in Raisin, and on his way back to New York he was a passenger on the new steamboat "Washington," which then plied between Detroit and Buffalo. During the passage down Lake Erie a terrible storm occurred, and the boat was blown ashore and wrecked near the lower end of Long Point. There were over 30 passengers on board, but only one life was lost, and this was occasioned by a young man who became so alarmed at the situation that he attempted to swim ashore. In May, 1834, Mr. Colvin moved his family to Michigan and settled on his first purchase, where he lived until his death, which occurred October 6th, 1879. In 1811 William Colvin married Miss Lettitia, daughter of James and Jennie Smith, of Carnlea, Antrim county, Ireland, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters, as follows: John, born in Antrim county, Ireland, December 15th, 1814, a farmer in Raisin; Jennette, born in the same place, June 15th, 1817, widow of Jacob Snyder, of Macon; Mary, born in the same place, July 15th, 1819, wife of John Potter, of Oakland, California; Jane, born in Brighton, N. Y., September 6th, 1822, wife of the late Hugh McConnell, of Fairfield, this county; William, born in Groveland, N. Y., February 19th, 1823, a stock-raiser of Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas; James B.; Elizabeth, born in Groveland,

N. Y., February 6th, 1829, and died in Raisin, in September, 1837; Caroline N., born in Groveland, N. Y., May 1st, 1831, at home. Mrs. Lettitia Colvin was born in Carnlea, Antrim county, Ireland, July 10th, 1791, and followed her husband to America two years subsequent to his coming, with three small children, in 1820. She died in Raisin, at the old homestead, December 5th, 1878. James B. Colvin was brought up a farmer, but received a liberal education, having attended the best schools of the county, during the time of his school days. He lived with his father until he was 17 years old, when he commenced life for himself. For a period of eight years he worked by the day and month, five years of the time being spent with Judge C. A. Stacy. In 1853 he purchased a farm of 120 acres, on section six, in Raisin. In 1865 he purchased 50 acres on section nine, in Raisin, and moved there in 1867, and has added 115 acres to it. He still owns 40 acres on section six. He is now building one of the finest farm houses in the county, on his last purchase, it being the site of the old John Lovett house, where he first settled. January 27th, 1856, he married Miss Harriet A. Tilton, daughter of William and Matilda Tilton, of Raisin (now of Tecumseh), by whom he has had three children, one son and two daughters, as follows: Josephine L., born September 25th, 1857, at home; Herbert J., born October 12th, 1860, at home; Nora V., born June 27th, 1870, at home. Mrs. Harriet A. Colvin was born in Raisin, Michigan, October 6th, 1832. [For her family connection, see William Tilton's record.]

———:o:———

MRS. ALTHA W. AYERS was born in Perinton, Monroe county, New York, October 10th, 1811. She was the only daughter of Chad and Sally (Rockwood) Aldrich, of Perinton. Chad Aldrich, son of Stephen and Mary Aldrich, was born February 12th, 1765, and went to Monroe county, N. Y., when he was a young man. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and it is said he built the first frame house in the city of Rochester. He married Miss Sallie Rockwood, who was born March 20th, 1770, by whom he had ten children, Altha W. being the ninth child and only daughter. Chad Aldrich died in Per-

inton, April 16th, 1816. Mrs. Sally Aldrich died in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., January 23d, 1825. Chad Aldrich traced his ancestors back as follows: George Aldrich came from Derbyshire, England, and arrived in America, November 6th, 1631, and settled in Menden, Worcester county, Mass. September 3d, 1629, he married Catharine Seals, of Derbyshire, England. Their son, John Aldrich, married Penelapy Pray, who had a son Stephen Aldrich, born April 15th, 1765. Stephen Aldrich married Mary Brown, daughter of Chad and Sarah Brown, who was born December 12th, 1740. Stephen Aldrich died at Northbridge, Worcester county, Mass., November 29th, 1794, and his wife Mary died at Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., September 22d, 1808. December 23d, 1830, Altha W. Aldrich was married to Thomas F. Southworth, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., where he owned a farm. Mr. Southworth was born in Macedon, September 28th, 1810. He was the son of Ezekiel and Margaret Southworth, who were pioneers of Western New York, having purchased their land in 1794. He was brought up a farmer, and when he became of age purchased his father's farm, and resided there until March, 1832, when he sold out and went to Shelby, Orleans county, and purchased a farm. He resided there for four years, and in the summer of 1836 he came to Michigan, arriving at Adrian, July 26th. During the spring of 1836, Mr. Southworth came to Michigan and located 200 acres of land on sections 3 and 11, in Fairfield, the same now owned by James Livesay. He resided there about two years, and in 1838 he purchased 396 acres of land on sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, in Fairfield, most of which was new land. He erected a large frame house on a beautiful ridge of ground, together with barns and sheds. In 1846 he erected a steam saw mill on "the Nile," which run through his land, and operated it for several years. This was the first steam mill and the only one in the south part of the township. He was one of the most active and energetic men in Fairfield, and was never idle, as his whole life seemed to consist in being employed at some active work, and the more driving and necessary the better he was suited. He was well known in the township and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all classes. He was social, generous and honorable, and never allowed friend or foe to suffer when he could assist them. November 2d, 1851, he was attacked with inflamation of the lungs, and died on the 5th. His ancestors were English. He was the father of nine children, as follows: Nancy H., born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., April 12th, 1832; now the wife of Charles Bovee, of Fairfield; Porter T., born in the same place, November 9th, 1833; a resident of Hudson; Ruth L.

born in the same place, February 1st, 1835; was the wife of B. F. Phillips; Clark F., born in Fairfield, this county, August 6th, 1836, a farmer of Fairfield; Sally A., born in the same place, April 30th, 1838, was the wife of Charles Van Dusen; Thomas F., born in same place, October 21st, 1839, a farmer of Fulton county, Ohio; Altha W., born in same place, May 24th, 1841, was the wife of N. S. Pratt; Joseph W., born in same place, January 24th, 1845, a farmer of Fairfield. Mrs. Altha W. Southworth was married to Moses Ayers, October 11th, 1855. Mr. Ayers was a pioneer of Dover, Fulton county, Ohio, having settled there in February, 1838. Mr. Ayers was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, July 2d, 1804. His parents moved to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1811, where he was brought up a farmer. He afterwards learned the trade of tanner and courier, but has spent most of his life on a farm. February 9th, 1826, Moses Ayers married Miss Elizabeth Chrisman, of Wayne county, O., by whom he had seven children, three of whom are still living, as follows: Solomon C., born in Clinton, Wayne county, O., December 8th, 1826, now a practicing physician of Weston, this county; David, born in the same place, April 2d, 1828, a farmer of Fulton county, O.; Gideon, born in the same place, April 2d, 1834, also a farmer of Fulton county. Mrs. Elizabeth Ayers, was born in Huntington, Huntington county, Pa., April 14th, 1803, and died in Fulton county, O., December 21st, 1854. David Ayers, father of Moses Ayers, was a native of New Jersey, and was born August 3d, 1772, and died in Wayne county, O., August 11th, 1819. His ancestors came from Holland.

———:o:———

NORMAN C. BAKER was born in Manchester, Ontario county, New York, January 17th, 1804. He lived in Manchester until 1833, when he came to Michigan. He was brought up a farmer, and only received a limited common school education. His father, Joseph M. Baker, was a farmer and owned a farm in Manchester, where he raised a family eight children. When the boys grew to manhood, the old gentleman began to think of doing something for them, and in the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan to prospect, and finally located about 1,000

acres of land in Adrian and Rome, Lenawee county. He then returned to Manchester, but soon started back to Michigan, arriving in Adrian, July 25th. His land was located on Wolf Creek, and his only neighbor, for a distance of two miles, through a dense forest, was David Smith, who had settled on the creek on land adjoining Mr. Baker's. During the summer of 1833 Mr. Baker, with his sons Lyman, Norman and Joseph, and David Smith, with his son David, cut a road through to Warsaw, a distance of about three miles. That fall Mr. Baker "brushed out" three acres of land and burned it over and sowed it to wheat, without cutting a tree, and got 38 bushels the following harvest. A good log house was erected that fall, and a good start was made towards getting a home and farm. He was an enterprising, thrifty, hard-working man, a good, generous neighbor, and model pioneer, and lived to see the land of his choice subdued and made into the most valuable farms, with all the evidences of wealth and comfort about him. He lived on this land until his death, which occurred May 27th, 1872. December 27th, 1801, he married Sally Cruthers, by whom he had 11 children. Sally Cruthers was born at Half Moon, N. Y., in 1778, and died in Rome, this county, September 15th, 1851. She was the daughter of John and Betsey Cruthers, who came from Ireland. Norman C. Baker came to Michigan with his parents in 1833, and settled on 160 acres of land, and has followed farming ever since. He cleared up about 100 acres in Adrian township, and finally sold it to Joseph Rider, and moved into the town of Rome, on section 12, where he has resided ever since. He has always been a quiet, unassuming man, attending to his own business exclusively, never holding any offices or positions of any kind. He has a very pleasing and comfortable home, and has always tried to make all things pleasant for his family and friends. December 28th, 1835, Norman C. Baker married Miss Harriet Robinson, daughter of Robert and Deborah Robinson, of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Hiram R., born in Rome, September 18th, 1837, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was a member of company K, 3d Michigan Cavalry, and died of typhoid fever at Mound City, Illinois, October 23d, 1862; Benjamin F., born in Rome, August 5th, 1839, was a soldier in the Rebellion, a member of the 1st Michigan Infantry, and was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; Harriet and Myra, (twins) born in Rome, September 24th, 1844, Harriet died in infancy, and Myra is the wife of Charles Beers, a farmer of Kent county, Mich.; Lasira, born in Rome, March 3d, 1847, now the wife of Asahel Cure, a farmer of Rome; Martin, born in Rome, December 28th,

1848, died September 22d, 1861; Charles E., born September 14th, 1858, at home. Mrs. Harriet Baker was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., April 22d, 1810. Her father was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1762, and was a Revolutionary soldier. Her mother, who was Miss Deborah Randall, was born in Bennington, Vt. They were among the first settlers of Ontario county, where they died on the farm they had cleared up from a wilderness.

———:o:———

JOHN B. CLEMENT was born in Slippery Rock, Butler county, Pennsylvania, October 3d, 1825. In June, 1828, his father, Andrew Clement, died at Slippery Rock, and in 1833 his mother, who had then married Thomas Campbell, moved to Niagara county, New York, where they lived until July, 1837, when Mr. Campbell, with the family, came to Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Clement had four sons and one daughter. Her youngest son died in Toledo during the summer of 1837, which was undoubtedly the most sickly season ever experienced there. In the spring of 1838 the family came to Michigan and settled in Palmyra village. Mrs. Clement's maiden name was Margaret Hamilton, and she was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1799, coming to this country with her husband, Andrew Clement, in 1822, settling in Slippery Rock, Penn. Mrs. Clement died at the house of her son, John B., in Ogden, December 12th, 1879. John B. Clement was brought up a farmer, commencing by going into the woods with Richard Carter, of Palmyra, and working for him for about two years and a half, assisting him in clearing up his new farm, his pay consisting of his board and clothes. In 1841 he went into the town of Ogden and worked seven months and a half for Asa Cassady for 20 acres of land on section 1. He added to this until, when he was 21 years old, he had 60 acres of land, with a log house, and nine acres cleared. He afterwards added to it until he had 80 acres, which he sold to Mr. Cassady for $550. He then purchased the s. ½ of the n. e. ¼ of sec. 1, of Moses Volentine for $7 per acre, where he still resides. There never had been any chopping done on this land when Mr. Clement bought it, but he soon cleared off about half an acre, and rolled up a log house. Since that time he has

added 24 acres, and cleared 140 acres. He has also purchased 80 acres of timbered land on section 12, and a 100-acre farm on section 2. He has erected a fine frame house, one barn, 36x72 feet, besides a shed, 50x20 feet, a hog house, 24x36 feet, corn barn, wagon shed, &c. He has a fine orchard of all kinds of fruit—all of his own cultivation. His homestead farm is called one of the best and most desirable in Ogden, and he has refused $80 per acre for it. October 3d, 1846, he married Miss Prudence E. Gray, daughter of Jonathan and Sally Gray, of Ogden, by whom he has had ten children, as follows: George M., born January 24th, 1848; John G., born March 25th, 1850, died June 12th, 1870; Emma F., born August 25th, 1852, now the wife of Silas Gordon, of Palmyra; Andrew S., born August 2d, 1854; Ida G., born March 31st, 1857; James W., born March 8th, 1859; Edwin F., born December 27th, 1860, died July 12th, 1863; Prudence M., born November 29th, 1865; Rollin C., born November 7th, 1868; Minnie U., born June 18th, 1873. Mrs. Prudence Clement was born in Steuben county, N. Y., January 21st, 1828, and came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1838, and settled in Ogden, this county. Mrs. Clement came here when the country was very new, and has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life, and has struggled along since her marriage (when she was 19 years old) with her husband, and assisted largely in making and saving what property they have accumulated. Her parents were natives of Dutchess county, N. Y. Her father died in June, 1873, aged 72 years. Her mother died in March, 1879, aged 86 years.

———:o:———

JOSHUA W. THURBER was born in Unity, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, April 11th, 1814. His father, Samuel H. Thurber, was born in the same county, in 1774, where he resided until 1820, when he moved to Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York. He purchased a farm and lived in Canandaigua until his death, which occurred March 5th, 1835. His ancestors came from Wales. About the year 1803 he married Sally Gage, daughter of Joshua and Hannah Gage, of Walpool, Cheshire county, N. H., by whom he had nine children, Joshua W. being the seventh child. Mrs. Sally Thurber was born in Walpool and died in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1822, aged about 45 years.

Her ancestors were English, and first settled in New Hampshire. Joshua W. Thurber never lived at home after he was nine years old. His mother died when he was seven years old, and his father married again and Joshua found a home with a farmer named Bushnell, who lived in Genesee county, and remained there two years. He continued to work on farms about the country, his father taking his wages until he was seventeen years old, when he told his father that he had got all the money he should earn for him. He left the neighborhood for a time, and in the spring of 1834 he came to Michigan, and arrived in Adrian, May 11th. That day he purchased a good axe of Joseph H. Cleveland, and started into the woods. He finally halted at Jabez Fisk's, in Madison, where he found work. Mr. Fisk set him to splitting rails, building fence, &c. In June he went to work for his brother Robert G., who had just come in and taken up some land on section 5 in Fairfield. During the winter of 1834–5 he chopped 25 acres of heavy timber. In June 1835 he borrowed an "off" ox of William Ten Brook, and an "off" ox of Jabez Fisk, yoked them together and went to Monroe, expecting to meet his brother and family. His brother had not arrived, and knowing there was no flour and a great scarcity of provisions about Adrian he purchased all the flour he could find in Monroe, (two barrels of poor stuff,) and started back with his "off oxen." He disposed of his flour immediately, as there was none to be had. William Ten Brook, Daniel Mickley, H. S. Russell and Jabez Fisk were among the purchasers. In December, 1836, he took up 40 acres of land on section 21, in Fairfield, but soon after sold it. The next year he purchased 80 acres in Seneca, but never lived there. In 1839 he purchased 80 acres on section 22, in Seneca, and cleared 20 acres. He sold out in the spring of 1840, and went to Blissfield and took charge of Almond Harrison's distillery, and remained there two years. In the spring of 1842 he purchased of Jabez Fisk, 52 acres of land on section 32, in Madison, and added to it until he owned 162 acres. Mr. Thurber has lived in Lenawee county for 46 years, and has always enjoyed good health. He thinks he has chopped and cleared, in that time, at least 300 acres of heavy timber land. He put up a good log house in 1842, and built a good frame house in 1856. In June, 1837, Mr. Thurber went to New York and took passage on the steamer "Washington," which ran between Toledo and Buffalo. During the passage down, and when nearly in sight of Buffalo, the boat took fire and was a total loss. Several lives were lost, but Mr. Thurber, who had never swam a stroke until that time, managed to keep himself on the surface until a boat came from shore and picked him up.

Captain John L. Edmunds, who then commanded a steamboat on the lake, and was just going into Buffalo, turned about and rescued the survivors and took them to Buffalo. Mr. Thurber was then on his way to New York, where he had charge of a gang of men for two years on the Croton water-works. He also afterwards had charge of a gang of men during the construction of the Vermont Central railroad. April 21st, 1842, Joshua W. Thurber married Rebecca Fisk, daughter of Jabez and Catharine Fisk, of Madison, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Catharine, was the wife of Dr. G. W. Bowen, died December 25th, 1865; Mary J. was also the wife of Dr. G. W. Bowen, died March 25th, 1880; Isabella, was the wife of Stephen P. Richardson, died October 20th, 1878; Amos, was drowned while bathing in the river, in June, 1859. Mrs. Rebecca Thurber was born in Veteran, Tioga (now Chemung) county, N. Y., August 19th, 1822, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled on section 32, in Madison, this county. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and went to the State of New York when he was young. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the neck, and always drew a pension. He was one of the first settlers of the western part of Madison, where he resided for many years, much respected and honored by all acquaintances. He died in Dover in 1867. About the year 1819 he married Miss Catharine Ten Brook, daughter of John and Alice (Low) Ten Brook, by whom he had 13 children, Mrs. Rebecca Thurber being the third child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Catharine Fisk was born near Horseheads, Chemung county, N. Y., in 1798, and died in Dover, this county, in March, 1870.

———:o:———

JONATHAN CHAPMAN was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., June 20, 1820. He lived there until the spring of 1828, when his parents came to Michigan, and settled in Adrian. His father, John Chapman, was a brother-in-law of Isaac Dean, and lived neighbor to him in Ontario county, and came to Michigan with him. John Chapman took up eighty acres of land about 2½ miles west of Adrian, on section 32, and lived there about one year, when he sold out to Erastus Torry. There

was not a house nor a "chopping" west of this place until the Chicago turnpike was reached, and there was no road cut out west of James Whitney's house, which then stood where the Hart place stands on west Maumee street, in Adrian. After Mr. Chapman sold to Mr. Torry he went about one mile further west, and took up the farm now owned and occupied by Isaac A. Dean, and this year (1830) a road was cut through west along the shore of Devil's lake, to the Chicago turnpike. There was no work done on the road at that time, except simply to cut the small timber and draw away the old logs, so that a wagon could be drawn through. It was some time after that before the road was permanently laid out and straightened. After living there until 1833 Mr. Chapman sold his farm to Isaac Dean, and went to Fulton county, Ohio, and lived about one year, when he moved to St. Joseph county, Mich., and finally purchased 240 acres of land in Ingham county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1846. John Chapman married Miss Electa Ann Coats, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had twelve children, Jonathan being the seventh child. Mrs. Electa Chapman was born in the State of New York, and died in Adrian in 1850. Jonathan Chapman came to Michigan when he was seven years old, when the territory was in its infancy, and before Lenawee county had over 200 inhabitants. He saw the land where the city of Adrian now stands before there were any streets or roads, and before there were over six log houses, and when there were three Indians to one white man to be seen at any time. He attended the first school and was one of the first scholars, and Dorcas Dean (now living) was the teacher. He saw the first frame building erected (by Isaac Dean), and saw the first well dug (also by Isaac Dean for his hotel). The settlers at that time got water at a spring on the bank of the river, now known as Jones' spring. The red mill was built in 1829, and Jonathan and Charles Smith carried dinner to the men employed on the work. Jonathan Chapman is the only man now living in the south half of the county who came here as early as May, 1828. In 1837 Jonathan Chapman went back to Ontario county, N. Y., and remained until 1840. He then returned to Adrian, and for about one year he worked for Addison Comstock and Isaac French. In 1842 he got married and went on a farm in Fairfield, and in 1850 he purchased a farm on section 27, in Fairfield, where he has resided ever since. October, 1841, Jonathan Chapman was married to Miss Caroline Terry, daughter of Newman and Eliza (Booth) Terry, by whom he had three children: Caroline, born in December, 1843, now the wife of Charles Pierce, of Hawley, Orleans county, N. Y.; Ophelia, born in 1847, now the wife of

Asa Vanderpool, of Fairfield, this county; Albert, born March 22, 1851, now a farmer of Fairfield. Mrs. Caroline Chapman was born in the State of New York, and died in Fairfield, in 1852. August 30, 1856, Jonathan Chapman married Miss Caroline Smith, daughter of Simeon and Abigail (Mosher) Smith, by whom he has had one child, Chauncy, born June 1, 1857, now at home. Mrs. Chapman was born in Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., November 11, 1817, and came to Michigan, in the spring of 1855.

———:o:———

FREDERICK A. HOADLY was born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y., February 14, 1821. He lived in Lewis and Allegbany counties until 1836, when his father, Jacob Hoadly, came to Michigan and settled on section 18, in Fairfield, this county. Frederick A. lived with his parents until after he was twenty-one, and was brought up a farmer. He worked his father's farm for some six years, when he, with his brother James C., purchased the homestead. In 1854 he sold his interest in the homestead to James C., and purchased a farm on the same section, where he resided until 1864, when he sold out and purchased the Nathaniel Baker farmer on section 9, in Fairfield, where he now resides. In 1873 he rented his farm and lived in Adrian about two years, and with that exception he has lived in Fairfield forty-four years, and is a brother of George and Henry Hoadly, of the same town. His father, Jacob Hoadly, was born in Massachusetts, October 7, 1779, and died in Fairfield, in 1856. February 28, 1802, Jacob Hoadly married Miss Betsey Crandle, who was born in Massachusetts, February, 28, 1787, by whom he had eleven children, Frederick A being the ninth child. Mrs. Betsey Hoadly died in Adrian, April 1, 1848. October 23, 1845, Frederick A. Hoadly married Miss Mary Baker, daughter of Orin and Cynthia Baker, of Fairfield, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Lydia A., born November 24, 1846, now the wife of Austin Thayer, of Fairfield; Orin J., born March 6, 1849, died September 16, 1851; Cynthia R., born December 14, 1850, now the wife of George Imerson, of Tecumseh; Sarah E., born March 9, 1853, now the wife of Henry Henderson, of Fairfield; Emma J., born February 9, 1855, now the wife of Dr. A. W. Gould, of Cleve-

land, Bradley county, Tenn.; Myron B., born November 11, 1856, a farmer of Bradley county, Tenn.; Charlie P., born October 15, 1860, died in Fairfield, November 22, 1879; Chauncy H., born April 21, 1865, at home. Mrs. Mary Hoadly was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., March 26, 1825, and came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Fairfield, in 1832. Her father, Orin Baker, son of Moses and Cynthia Baker, was born in Palmyra, Ontario (now Wayne county), N. Y., February 21, 1801, and died in Fairfield, this county, January 30, 1871. He was among the very first settlers in Fairfield. He came with his brother John, and settled near his brother, Moses C. Baker, who settled in Madison, this county, in 1830. May 5, 1822, Orin Baker married Miss Cynthia Raymour, daughter of John Raymour, of Palmyra, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Mrs. Mary Hoadly and Mrs. Sarah Clark, who were twins, being the youngest. Mrs. Cynthia Baker was born in Vermont, in 1804, and died in Palmyra, N. Y., September 29, 1829. Frederick A. Hoadly now resides on the farm formerly owned by Nathaniel Baker, who was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and died at Nashville, March 16, 1864, from injuries received in the service. The farm was taken up from the government by Orin Baker, in 1833.

———:o:———

JEREMIAH HYATT was born in the city of New York, March 3, 1813. His father, Edward Highatt, was born in Gosport, England, October 5, 1778, and lived there until he was about nine years old, when his father put him on board an English merchant vessel as cabin boy, which occupation he followed until 1792, when he was pressed into the British naval service as a "powder monkey," and remained in the navy until 1803, when his vessel touched Quebec, Canada, where he deserted and made his way to New York city, where he settled and remained until his death, which occurred July 1, 1850. When he first went to New York he commenced rigging vessels, and soon established himself in that business, and always followed it. August 2, 1804, Edward Highatt married Catharine Stillvell, of New York city, by whom he had eleven children, Jeremiah being the fourth child and

second son. Mrs. Catharine Highatt was born in New Jersey, May 4, 1782, and died at Kankakee, Ill., in December, 1861. Her ancestors came from Germany, and were among the first settlers of New Jersey. Jeremiah Hyatt was brought up in New York city, were he was educated, and learned the coach-smiths' (or blacksmiths') trade in Henry street (where he was born), with James Ross, who carried on quite an extensive business in the manufacture of coaches and carriages. He followed his trade there until 1836, when he went to Coxsackie, and soon started business for himself, and carried on a general blacksmith shop. He remained there until 1840, when he sold out and went to Rockystone, near the village of New Baltimore, in Green county, where he carried on a shop some time, and afterwards went to New Baltimore village in the same business. He also purchased a dock and warehouse, and did a steamboat business for eight years, in connection with his shop, his work here consisting principally of doing the iron work on boats. In 1855 he came to Michigan, and purchased a farm on section 29 in Dover, this county, where he now resides. His father spelled his name the same as his ancestors (*Highatt*), but Jeremiah, for reasons of his own, spells it *Hyatt*. In Gosport, England, the name was so common and there were so many families, that they used up all the letters in the alphabet and all combinations in figures below one hundred to distinguish themselves and enable individuals to get their mail at the post-office; and as the family is becoming numerous in this country, Jeremiah thought he would forestall all trouble, and spelled his name the simplest way. February 22, 1835, Jeremiah Hyatt married Ann Eliza Morgan, daughter of Ambrose and Ann Morgan, of New York city, by whom he had eleven children, as follows: Edward, born in New York city, March 27, 1836, now a farmer of Wright, Hillsdale county, Mich.; Maria Louisa, born in Coxsackie, N. Y., October 26, 1837, died in August, 1852; Jeremiah, born in the same place, August 22, 1839, now a resident of Jasper, this county; Sarah, born in New Baltimore, N. Y., March 21, 1841, and died in June, 1850; Matilda, born in the same place, April 24, 1843, now the wife of Leonard Marshall, of New Baltimore, N. Y.; Catharine, born same place, April 9, 1845, a resident of Adrian; Alice, born same place, September 3, 1846, now the wife of Emory Randall, of Adrian; John, born same place, October 17, 1849, died in July, 1851; three children died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza Hyatt was born in New York city, March 26, 1816, and died in New Baltimore, N. Y., in August, 1852. Her ancestors came from Holland. September 6, 1856, Jeremiah Hyatt married Mrs. Mary Bovee, widow of the late Peter Bovee, and daughter of

Jacob and Polly Millens, of Medina, this county, by whom he has had three children, as follows: George, born in Dover, June 17, 1857, died January 30, 1864; Seth, born same place, June 21, 1859, at home; Fred, born same place, July 13, 1861, at home. Mrs. Mary Hyatt was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., August 9, 1823, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1837, and settled on section 34 in Hudson. Her parents were natives of Vermont, and were pioneers in Oneida county, N. Y., as well as in Lenawee county, Mich., where they both died. October 6, 1839, she was married to Peter Bovee, by whom she had four children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Eliza Jane, born in Dover, September 5, 1840, now the wife of Burritt Graves, of Clayton; James H., born in Dover, November 5, 1849, now a farmer of Flint, Steuben county, Ind. Peter Bovee died September 6, 1853, aged thirty-nine years.

———:o:———

AARON COMFORT was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pa., 11th mo. 8th, 1791. He was the son of Moses and Elizabeth Comfort, of the same county. The ancestry of the Comfort family is traced back to the time when three brothers, named respectively Robert, John and (one whose given name has been lost), came to this country from England. Robert settled on the Hudson river, New York. John settled first in New Jersey, and afterwards in Pennsylvania, and the other brother settled in Maryland, and "Old Point Comfort," now known as Fort Monroe, was named after him. The Pennsylvania branch of the family became quite numerous, most of them living in Bucks county, and near Philadelphia, and nearly all were members of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. The family, with very few exceptions, have been for generations farmers, a few, however, finding their way to the city, and engaging in mercantile pursuits. Moses Comfort's farm was situated in Penn's Manor, Bucks county, and adjoining the old homestead of William Penn. Moses Comfort married Elizabeth Mitchel, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Knight) Mitchel. Aaron Comfort and Ann Woolston, daughter of Joshua and Mary Woolston, were married at Middletown (now Langhorn, Penn.), 10th mo. 17th, 1816. They had ten

children, as follows: Joshua and Jonathan died in infancy; Mary, now the wife of Joshua Taylor, a farmer of Raisin, was born in Falls, Bucks county, Penn., 1st mo. 13th, 1820; Elwood, 1st mo. 29th, 1822, a farmer and manufacturer of brick and tile in Raisin; Elizabeth, 9th mo. 29th, 1824, was the wife of J. C. Satterthwaite, now deceased; Jane, 3d mo. 8th, 1828, now the wife of Samuel M. Satterthwaite, a farmer of Raisin; Dr. Jonathan J., 1st mo. 9th, 1830, now a resident of Philadelphia; Aaron R., 6th mo. 29th, 1832, a resident of California; Woolston, 3d mo. 27th, 1834, a farmer and miller of Raisin; Moses, 5th mo. 1st, 1836, a farmer of Raisin; all born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pa. The descendants of Aaron and Ann Comfort now living, number seven children, twenty-three grand children, and four great grandchildren. Ann Comfort was born near Middletown (now Langhorn), Pa., 2d mo. 27th, 1795, and is still living with her daughter Mary, in Raisin. Her mother was Mary Richardson, daughter of Joshua Richardson and Sarah Preston, who lived at Middletown, Pa. Her ancestors on both sides for several generations appear to have been highly esteemed members of the Society of Friends, originally from England, and were prominent amongst the early settlers for their intelligence and respectability. Aaron Comfort came to Michigan in the spring of 1840, and arrived in Tecumseh the 16th of 5th mo. He came from Philadelphia with his own teams, crossing the Alleghany mountains by the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh pike, seventeen days traveling from point to point, spending nineteen days on the road, being laid by about two days of the time. He purchased 160 acres of improved land on section 4 in Raisin, of Thomas Sisson, at $28 per acre, where he settled. He, with Samuel Satterthwaite owned a valuable water-power and mill site, and in 1848 they erected a large grist-mill, which is now known as Comfort's mill. Friend Comfort was an intelligent, honorable, energetic man, full of hope and confidence. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, whose daily life and conduct and pure principles drew to him many friends; and his upright daily walk was a constant lesson to every one, that a spotless life was indeed a pleasant and happy one. He took a lively interest and was liberal in the support of schools, both public and those belonging to the society of which he was a member, as well as of all measures which he believed would tend to the upbuilding of the church, and the cause of Christ in the earth. He and the late Samuel Satterthwaite were warm personal friends, and for more than twenty years were partners in business, and on the most intimate terms. Their deaths occurred only about three months apart. Aaron Comfort died at his home, in Raisin, 11th mo. 28th, 1852.

SAMUEL SATTERTHWAITE was born near Columbus, Burlington county, New Jersey, 7th mo. 2d, 1790. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Satterthwaite, who were natives of the same county. The ancestor of the Satterthwaite family came from England, and a copy of the English record says: "In 1532 Will Saterthwet was a monk of Ferness Abbey, and Edward Satterthwet, John Satterthwet and Richard Satterthwet were tenants of the Abbey. In 1546 the name was spelled Satherthayte; the present spelling of the name dates from about the year 1600, when one Clement Satterthwaite was born. In the year 1733 or 1734 William Satterthwaite emigrated to America, and married Pleasant Mead. His descendants are believed to be numerous about Philadelphia; there is no record of any other brother ever going to America. The records of the Society of Friends at about the year 1650 show the existence of four families of Satterthwaites in Hawk's Head meeting. There is one Samuel and one Hannah mentioned, whilst Michael and Margaret seem to be the favorite names." Samuel Satterthwaite was brought up to farming, and remained in New Jersey until the spring of 1831, when he came to Michigan, moving with his own teams, bringing his family (wife and six children) with him. He came to Tecumseh in 1830, in company with his younger brother Reuben Satterthwaite, on a prospecting tour (the latter taking up the land on section 3, town of Raisin, where Michael Smeltzer now lives). When Samuel came the next year he rented a farm for one year, and in 1832 purchased 160 acres of improved land on section 33, town of Tecumseh, of Moses Smith, paying $2,000 for it. This proved to be a good investment, and is to-day one of the very best farms in Lenawee county. Friend Satterthwaite lived on this farm until his death, which occurred 8th mo. 21st, 1862. A man of deep, practical piety, he was a pioneer not only in a temporal point of view, but was liberal and energetic in organizing and building up the Society of Friends (of which he and his ancestors were active members), their institutions of learning, etc. He was one of the kindest of men, and was known for his hospitality and benevolence throughout the community. No new settler or traveler went from his house weary or hungry if they were disposed to rest or refresh themselves. Samuel Satterthwaite and Hannah Atkinson were married at Old Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., 12th mo. 10th, 1818. They had seven children, viz.: Sarah A., born 1st mo. 15th, 1820, married Asa U. Sutton, of Raisin, both deceased; Joseph C., born 7th mo. 17th, 1821, married Elizabeth M. Comfort, both deceased; William, born 2d mo. 5th, 1823, married Mary Jane Kelly, deceased; Caleb, born 2d mo. 10th, 1825, died in youth; Samuel M., born 2d mo. 21st, 1827, a

farmer in Raisin, married Jane R. Comfort; Elizabeth R., born 7th mo. 26th, 1829, married Elwood Comfort, of Raisin; Daniel Satterthwaite, A. M., born 11th mo. 14th, 1831, a professor in Granger Place school, Canandaigua, N. Y., married Cornelia J. Hoag, and there are now living of the descendants of Samuel Satterthwaite three children as above, twenty-three grandchildren, and seven great grandchildren. Hannah Satterthwaite, daughter of Caleb and Sarah Atkinson, was born at Cinaminson, Burlington county, N. J., 2d mo. 12th, 1797, and died in Tecumseh, 1st mo. 11th, 1834. Her father, Caleb Atkinson, lived to a very advanced age, lacking only about four months of being one hundred years old at his death, and was remarkably healthy and active for one of that age. 2d mo. 13th, 1840, at Adrian meeting, Samuel Satterthwaite was married to Elizabeth Atkinson, daughter of Moses and Sarah Atkinson. She was born in Burlington county, N. J., 3d mo. 1st, 1792, and is still living on the old homestead in Tecumseh.

———:o:———

ABRAM W. BRITTAIN was born in Huntington, Luzerne county, Pa., March 13, 1810. He lived with his father on his farm until he was fifteen years old. When he was about six years old he went with his sister (who was just married) to Bradford county, near the New York State line, where his brother-in-law owned a new farm. There were but few settlers there then, and one day at a logging bee, a dog belonging to some of the men barked and made considerable fuss for some time, when Abram was sent to the edge of the clearing to see if the dog had treed a coon. The boy soon returned, and reported that the dog had "treed a calf!" This of course caused a great shout of laughter among the men, but they all knew what he meant, and all soon after started with guns and other weapons, and brought down from a tall tree a monster panther. In the spring of 1825 Abram went to learn the carpenter and joiners' trade, and served four years. In March, 1830, he went to Maunch Chunk, and worked for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, and for over one year served as foreman of a large gang of men. He also engaged, on his own account, for about one year in building canal boats. In the spring of 1834 he went to Akron, Ohio, and operated there as

contractor and builder, and erected some of the best buildings in that place. In the early spring of 1836 he came on further west, for the purpose of purchasing land. He first went to Toledo, but found there was no accommodation there, and he went on to Perrysburg, and from there he went on foot and alone to Fort Defiance, and finally to Fort Wayne, where there was then a land office. On the way from Defiance to Fort Wayne he stopped over night at the State Line house, then kept by two men named Crapo and Coon, and their wives. This house bore a hard name, and Mr Brittain came near being robbed during the night; but having a large, old-fashioned dirk-knife, with a "spring back," he managed to scare off the thief by the sound of the "snap" when he opened the blade, and threatened him with destruction if he attempted to interfere with him. He finally located 160 acres of land in DeKalb county, near the present village of Auburn. After taking up his land he started back for Perrysburgh, but took the trail on the north side of the Maumee river. The first night out, he stayed in the woods and stood backed up against a large log and fought wolves until daylight. He cut a hickory stick and tied it to his wrist with his handherchief, so that it could not slip out of his hand in striking a blow, and grasped his dirk-knife (his only weapon) in the other hand, and stood guard all night, with the woods full of howling, hungry wolves, and many of them venturing very close to him. He took a trail a little below Fort Defiance, which brought him through to Adrian, and the first house he saw after he left the Fort was at Baker's Corners, six miles south of Adrian. He afterwards went to Kalamazoo and entered eighty acres of land in Calhoun county, east of Homer, but subsequently returned to Adrian and followed his trade until the spring of 1838, when he went into the grocery business, his store being near the old Erie & Kalamazoo railroad depot, on north Main street. He manufactured the first candy, and owned and run the first soda fountain in Adrian, and did a large business, but owing to sickness in 1839 he sold out. He afterwards went west as far as the Rocky mountains in company with a friend, returning after an absence of about three months by the way of St. Louis, coming across Illinois to Terre Haute, then to Fort Wayne, and back to Adrian. After returning to Adrian he again followed his trade, mostly at millwrighting. In 1844–5 he was elected collector and treasurer of the village and township of Adrian, and was again elected in 1848–9. He was a member of the board that organized the village of Adrian. He was a member of the first fire company in the village. In the fall of 1851 he went to California, and was there about one year, where he was captain of a company of miners, and was a stockholder in

the mine. He served as street commissioner of the city of Adrian for four years. In 1860 he was appointed one of the census marshals of the county by the government. In 1859 he purchased a farm on section 32, in Adrian, three miles west of Adrian city, where he has resided ever since. Abram W. Brittain's father, Joseph Brittain, was a native of Philadelphia, was born in 1770, and was killed by the falling of a tree in Huntington, Pa., in 1832. His ancestors were Scotch and English. His wife was Miss Annie White, a native of Pennsylvania, of German parents. Abram W. Brittain was married to Miss Harriet Crane, daughter of Turner and Phebe Crane, of Madison, this county, February 9, 1843, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Ann Maria, born December 12, 1843, now the widow of Oscar F. Kent; America, born August 8, 1845; Willett, born July 20, 1847, and died September 17, 1848; Charles H., born February 19, 1849; Louisa, born January 20, 1851, now the wife of Willard Kelley, of Franklin; Ella Phebe, born January 6, 1855, and died August 12, 1856; Lewis Cass, born July 22, 1863. All the children were born in Adrian. Mrs. Harriet Brittain was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., May 15, 1824, and came to Michigan with her parents in the fall of 1833. Her father, Turner Crane, was born in Taunton, Mass., January 24, 1789, and died in Madison, July 23, 1843. November 26, 1812, he married Miss Phebe Arnold, who was born November 10, 1796, near Taunton, Mass., and died in Madison, this county, March 10, 1868.

———:o:———

DAVID WILEY was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., September 6, 1799. His father, Alexander Wiley, was a carpenter and joiner, and lived in Schoharie county for many years. He came to Michigan in 1827, and died in Madison. He was twice married, and was the father of fourteen children, David being the eighth. When David was young his father moved to Cayuga county, where he bought a farm. David's mother had died, and he left home when he was eleven years old and went to Genesee county and worked on a farm for five or six years, when he went to Rochester and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for many years. He worked in different places, and in the

spring of 1826 he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian early in May. He met Darius Comstock in Lockport, N. Y., and came to Michigan in his employ. He first worked one year for Darius on his farm, and then went to work for Addison J. Comstock. He worked for Addison one year, when he purchased a village lot, and in 1827 built a house on the corner of North Main and Toledo streets, where Dr. Stephenson now resides. June 8, 1827, he located eighty acres of land on section 33, in Adrian, which, after making considerable improvement, he sold to Harry Wood, June 6, 1831. June 8, 1831, he went about one mile west, and located eighty acres on section 32, and made quite an improvement. After residing there until June 16, 1840, he sold out to Moses L. Pruden. It is the same farm now owned by J. F. Baker. After selling out to Mr. Pruden he went to the town of Rome, and purchased a farm on section 31, of James B. Stinson, where he now resides. This was the third new farm that he had settled on, and he was obliged to build his third log house. He has never moved since; having tried it three times, he decided to let well enough alone. There are only five or six persons now living in Lenawee county who settled here as early as Mr. Wiley. He assisted in building the first house in Adrian, which was made of logs. He is the only man except Walter Whipple now living that saw the ground where Adrian now stands, before a tree had been cut by a white man. He came in May with Darius Comstock, while Addison Comstock, the founder of Adrian, did not come until July. When he came Darius Comstock brought with him Patrick Hamilton, Osmyn Salsbury, Abram West, Warner Ellsworth, John Gifford, Daniel Smith, William Brooks, Milo Comstock, and David Wiley. These men were the first settlers of Adrian. Mr. Wiley is now the only survivor of those pioneers. In 1851 Mr. Wiley went to California and remained until 1854. He went overland, and returned by the Panama route. May 2, 1827, David Wiley married Catherine DcDonald, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Margaret P., born in Logan (now city of Adrian), May 25, 1828, and died November 16, 1849; Edwin T., born same place, November 28, 1829, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, was a member of the Michigan sharpshooters, and died in Andersonville prison, August 25, 1864; Joseph A., born in Adrian township, May 4th, 1831, and died January 8, 1836; Sarah M., born same place, March 21, 1833, now at home, and keeps her father's house; Marvin A., born in Rome, June 6, 1843, died at Fort Laramie, while in the employ of the Pacific railroad, July 5, 1867; Mary A., born in Rome, January 5, 1846, now the wife of Charles Hill, a farmer near Leslie, Ingham county. Mrs. Catherine M. Wiley

was born in the State of New York, June 29, 1801, and died in Rome, April 8, 1865. She came to Michigan with Addison J. Comstock, in 1826. She was married in Mr. Comstock's house, Mr. Comstock being the officiating justice. Her parents afterwards came to Michigan and settled near Pontiac, Oakland county, on a farm, where they died.

———:o:———

JOHN PATTERSON was born in Ballyvannon, Parish of Glenavy, Antrim county, Ireland, December 15, 1810. He is the son of Hungerford and Jane Patterson, who were natives of Ballyvannon, where they owned a small farm and kept a public house. They had ten children, John being the fourth son and sixth child. The ancestors of the Patterson family came from England. The first Patterson that went to Ireland was the father of nineteen children, three of whom came to Philadelphia early in the eighteenth century. Mrs. Jane Patterson's maiden name was Jane Ferris, but her ancestry is not definitely known. John Patterson lived with his parents in Ballyvannon, and went to school until his eighteenth year, when he came to America with his older brother William, and arrived in New York in August, 1828. He immediately went to Lockport, where his brother Joseph H. then lived. He lived in the town of Cambria, about three miles northwest of Lockport, until the spring of 1831, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian, and was immediately employed by Addison J. Comstock, with whom he remained one year. In the spring of 1832 he took up a farm on section 5, in the present town of Palmyra (the same now owned by J. E. Ingersoll). He subsequently took up 160 acres of land in Jefferson, Hillsdale county. Owing to sickness he only lived on his land in Palmyra about one year, when he moved to Hillsdale county, where he resided until about 1851, when he sold out and went back to Ireland in hopes of regaining his lost health, to visit his relatives, and attend the world's fair at London; but after his arrival in Ireland he was too ill to go to the fair. He returned after a short stay in Ireland, and purchased a piece of land a short distance from his first purchase in Palmyra, and resided there until 1866, when he sold out. During his residence in Palmyra he cleared up

and improved the most of 200 acres of land, built a large brick house, with all the necessary out buildings for a large farm. Since 1866 he has resided mostly in the city of Adrian, where he has erected a fine residence on Toledo street. In the spring of 1871 he purchased a farm on section 29, in Adrian township, which he now owns. January 10, 1841, John Patterson was married to Miss Jane Farrah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Farrah, of Raisin, this county, by whom he has had one child, Mary, Elizabeth, born in Jefferson, Hillsdale county, March 11, 1843, now the wife of Lindley R. Harkness, of Adrian. Mrs. Jane Patterson was born at Cliburn, Westmoreland, England, May 10, 1818, and came to this county with her parents in 1833, arriving in New York, September 13. They settled on a farm in Sennett, Cayuga county, N. Y,, where they lived until the spring of 1838, when they came to Michigan and settled in Raisin, this county. Thomas Farrah was born in Cliburn, Westmoreland, England, May 18, 1783, and died in Raisin, January 20, 1852. April 18, 1816, he married Miss Mary Temple, of Crossrigg Hall, Bolton Moore, England, who was born there August 4, 1778, by whom he had ten children, Jane being the second child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Mary Farrah died in Raisin, October 1, 1872.

———:o:———

ROBERT BOYD was born in Dungal, Antrim county, Ireland, October 20, 1806. His father, James Boyd, was born in Carnlea, Antrim county, in 1768. He was a linen weaver, and carried on a farm in Dungal until 1818, when he came to America with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, Robert being the oldest. He settled in Livingston county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in the town of Groveland, where he died about the year 1820. Previous to his marriage he came to America two or three times. He first came during the rebellion of '98, and upon his return to Ireland he purchased flaxseed in Philadelphia, which he sold to the Irish farmers for seed. About the year 1804, while on one of his trips to this country after flaxseed, he married Jane Boyd, daughter of Andrew Boyd, of Antrim county, a young lady whom he had known in Ireland, and immediately returned. Mrs. Jane Boyd was born in Dungal, in 1786

and died at Mt. Morris, N. Y., in 1856. Robert Boyd was reared a farmer, and after the death of his father, when he was fourteen years old, he, with his younger brother James, carried on the farm for nearly ten years. In the fall of 1828 Robert went to Ireland and remained until the following summer, when he returned, and in the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh about the first of May, in company with Fulton Jack. Robert located 320 acres of land on section 10, in Raisin. The land was what was then known as timbered openings, and when he first saw it in the spring of the year, covered with its gayest spring dress of flowers, shrubs and grass, he thought it was the handsomest country he ever beheld, and, although the folks at the east had told him that the land was poor and the country very sickly, he could not help thinking there must be some good in so much beauty, and decided to locate, believing that if he was careful of his health he would one day see a better country than he had left in New York. And how true was that impression. He has not only lived to see a better country, but he has been instrumental in making it what it is, and participated in all movements, enterprises and endeavors, to bring about the present high state of moral and religious civilization that we now boast of, as well as to assist largely in proving to the world that Lenawee county is one of the most productive and beautiful counties in the United States. Mr. Boyd cleared off about 150 acres of land, erected a good frame house, with large barns, sheds, etc., and resided there until 1879, when he moved into the village of Tecumseh, where he now resides. He sold his farm previous to his leaving it, owing to age and ill health, although his preference would have been to stay where he had experienced so many happy and hopeful days. February 22, 1832, Robert Boyd married Miss Sarah Richard, daughter of Archibald and Jane Richard, who settled in Raisin, in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had no children, but they brought up one adopted daughter, Sarah McConnel, now the wife of John Conklin, of Raisin. Mrs. Sarah Boyd was born at Fleming Hall, Antrim county, Ireland, in 1813, and came to America with her parents in 1829. [For her family history see William Richard's record in the first volume of this work.]

JOSEPHUS WHITE was born in Williamston, Ontario (now Wayne) county, N. Y., August 5, 1808. His father, Daniel White, was a native of the State of New York, and was a lawyer of Oxford, N. Y., where he became a judge. He died in Wayne, Erie county, Pa. He married Eunice Root, of Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, Josephus being the sixth child and fourth son. Mrs. Eunice White was born at Coventry, and died in Wayne, Erie county, Pa., in 1838. Josephus White lived with his parents until he was thirteen years old, when he went to Canandaigua, and worked on a farm until he was in his seventeenth year. He then went to Dansville and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for some years. In 1834 he went to Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y., and commenced preaching the gospel in the Free Will Baptist church. After preaching there for about three years, in 1837 he went to Boston, Erie county, where he preached about three years, and where he was ordained in 1839. In 1840 he went to Oberlin, Ohio, with the intention of attending the college there, but after consultation with Prof. Finney, and through some opposition from the church, and after preaching about one year in Clarkson and Brighton, Lorain county, Ohio, he gave up the ministry and purchased some land in Camden, Lorain county, and went to farming. He lived in Camden until the fall of 1846, when he sold out and came to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 6, in Ogden, where he has resided ever since. The land was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, and there never had been a stick cut or any improvement made. Before he had got his house enclosed and sufficiently "chinked up" to keep the wind and snow out, it was found out that he was a preacher, and he was called upon to preach a funeral sermon. During the first few years of his residence he preached very often, and never failed to attend a funeral when he was notified that his services were wanted. Many times he has waded through water and snow to preach. It was common then when a person started out to take a long pole in his hand—a sort of sounding pole—for the purpose of jumping over brooks, water holes, to assist in walking logs, and also to take the depth of the water as he waded through the vast expanses. December 16, 1834, Josephus White married Sarah Biddle, daughter of Elijah and Betsey Biddle, who resided near Monmouth, N. J., by whom he had two children, as follows: Caroline E., born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., July 7, 1836, now the wife of Lewis T. Rathbun, of Ogden; Demaris C., born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y., March 9, 1840, now the wife of James Hodges, of Ogden. Mrs. Sarah White was born near Monmouth, N. J., Oc-

tober 24, 1806, and died in Ogden, May 2, 1878. December 13, 1855, Caroline E. White was married to Lewis T. Rathbun, of Fairfield. They have had three children, as follows: Clara D., born in Fairfield, March 22, 1857, now the wife of Artemus Swick, of Fairfield; Melvin, born same place, November 6, 1858, died October 26, 1864; Alta, born same place, August 2, 1869, at home. Lewis T. Rathbun was born in Palmyra, this county, May 1, 1836. His father, Rufus Rathbun, came to Michigan from Ontario county, N. Y., and now resides on section 36, in Fairfield.

———:o:———

AARON S. BAKER was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., April 25, 1807. He was brought up a farmer, and lived with his father until 1828 (when he was twenty-one years old), when he came to Michigan and settled in Logan (now Adrian). He at once located a farm west of the village. He afterwards located several other farms, being quite a trader. He finally settled on a farm in the present town of Fairfield, where he lived until 1847, when he sold out to John Tenbrook, and again went into the woods, in Clinton county, this State, where he purchased 280 acres of land near Maple Rapids. This land was entirely wild, and he was obliged to commence just as he had in Lenawee county, by clearing a small space and building a log house. He lived there for about seven years, clearing up several acres of land and made large improvements, and became a prominent man there. In 1855 he sold his land in Clinton county to George Daharsh, and returned to this county and purchased a farm adjoining the one he had sold to Mr. Tenbrook. He soon again became identified with the interests and growth of Lenawee county, and was prominent in all movements that tended to advance the prosperity and welfare of the county. He was a man of unblemished character, of sterling integrity, honorable and kind, with a strong sense of duty and force of character that gave him prominence in the community, and drew to him fast and true friends from the best classes. For some time after his return to Lenawee county he was engaged in the cattle business with Orin Baker and others, and in 1857, while in Buffalo, on his way to New York with cattle, he was drugged, with some sort of poison. It was

supposed the poison was administered for the purpose of robbing him, as his cattle were in the yards, and during the night several of them were driven out and never recovered. He arrived home in a very weak condition, and lingered in a continued fever for some time, and finally died February 28, 1858. He was an Odd Fellow and a prominent member of Adrian Lodge No. 8. His ancestors were English, and he could trace them back to 1630, when William and Mary Chase, and their son William, came to this country. In 1674 one of the descendants of William and Mary Chase married Daniel Baker, who lived near Swanzy, Mass. Daniel Baker was the son of Joseph and Isabel Baker, a Puritan family of Massachusetts. The Chase family, the Sherman family (of which the present secretary of the United States Treasury, John Sherman, is a descendant), and the Baker family, are all from the same ancestors, having intermarried until the seventh generation from 1630. December 25, 1828, at Victor, N. Y., Aaron S. Baker married Miss Prudence Cross, daughter of Jude and Mary (Ware) Cross, of Roe, Mass., Jeremiah D. Thompson, being then a Justice of the Peace, officiating. By this marriage there were three children, as follows: Darius C., born in Madison, this county, May 14, 1830, and died in December, 1864; Esther M., born in Adrian, November 4, 1831, now the wife of Charles R. Luce, who for nearly thirty years has been an engineer on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad; Martin H., born in Adrian, October 29, 1833, of St. Louis, Gratiot county, Mich., where he is one of the prominent and trusted men of the community. Mrs. Prudence Baker was born in Roe, Mass., March 31, 1807, and died July 7, 1836. Mrs. Baker was one of the first women who came to Adrian as a pioneer. She was brought up on a farm, and was inured to all the hardships of those days, and was well qualified to fill the position she was called upon to occupy here among wild beasts and Indians of the forest. Although she was still young, having just been married, and in her nineteenth year, she heroically sacrificed all her comforts and friends in the east, and came to the then wilderness territory of Michigan, conscious of its trials and hardships, but with an abiding trust in her husband, and fearless of all personal discomfort or danger. She came into the woods, lived in a log house without windows or doors, fought the flies and mosquitoes, killed the snakes as they crossed her path or came into her house, conquered the Indians by her will and her kindness, and raised a family of children that today bless her memory, and can scarcely realize the truth of the old times. In 1834 she started with her husband (leaving her three small children, one only eighteen months old, the two eldest with

her husband's sister, Mrs. Morganza Aldrich, and the baby, Martin, with Orra and Cynthia Ferguson) for Massachusetts, with a span of horses and lumber wagon. They went through Ohio and Pennsylvania, and Western and Northern New York, to Roe, Mass. Their road was through woods and over streams that were forded most of the way, but the journey was successfully made, and, after an absence of over three months, they returned to Fairfield. Although she possessed a strong will and undaunted courage, Mrs. Baker's health gave way, and for nearly a year she was an invalid, and died July 7, 1836, very suddenly. Mr. Baker afterwards married Miss Rebecca Lowe, daughter of Joseph Lowe, who was a good wife and kind mother to his children. She is now the wife of Davis D. Bennett, of Fairfield. The above record is given by Aaron S. Baker's daughter, Mrs. Esther M. Luce, who has prepared an accurate and interesting record of his family.

———:o:———

EGBERT J. BLOOMER was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., December 27, 1823. He resided in Ovid and worked on his father's farm until 1843. He came to Michigan and landed in Adrian September 2, 1843. In 1835 his father, Joshua Bloomer, came to Michigan and took up 200 acres of land on sections 30 and 31, in Ogden, this county, but died in a few days after. Egbert came to Michigan for the purpose of seeing the country and looking at the land that his father had purchased, and after spending about one year here, he returned to Seneca county. After his marriage, in the spring of 1846, he again returned to Michigan, and took possession of his father's purchase in Ogden, having bought out his mother's and the heirs' interest. He at once made "a hole in the woods," and put up a log house and commenced clearing the timber off. It was a great job to clear the land at that time, as the ground was covered with water nearly the year round, and it was almost impossible to "get a burn." In 1849 he assisted in digging a large ditch from the Fairfield town line to Big Bear creek, over a mile in length. This ditch let the water off the top of the ground, and made the roads passable at least a part of the year. Since that time a general ditch system has been inaugurated, and the land has been mostly

cleared up, and is now fast becoming the most productive part of the county. It required pluck, patience and muscle for a man to start in, previous to 1850 with the idea of making a home, but those who did are to-day prosperous and comfortable. Mr. Bloomer has cleared one hundred acres of land, built good buildings, built a cheese factory, has put up five tenament houses, a blacksmith shop, and owns a saw mill that was built by Hagaman and Youngs; in fact, he is proprietor of the village of Ygapo. February 11, 1846, Egbert J. Bloomer married Mary Van Patten, of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, as follows: Helen R., born in Ogden, this county, November 7, 1846, now the wife of F. W. Norris, of Ogden; Mary Elva, born in Fairfield, this county, July 22, 1851, now a resident of Ovid, Seneca, county, N. Y. Mrs. Mary Bloomer was born in Ovid, in 1828, and died in Fairfield, this county, July 31, 1851. After the death of his wife Mr. Bloomer went to California, where he remained about eleven years. In 1865 he returned to his home in Ogden. January 20, 1869, he married Mrs. Mary Stilwell, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Vaughan, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Emma Jane, born in Ogden, July 30, 1873; Willie Vene, born same place, February 12, 1877. Mrs. Mary Bloomer was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, April 3, 1839, and came to America with her father and two sisters about the year 1845. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, and died in Ridgeville, Ohio, in 1867. Her mother was also a native of Yorkshire, where she died about the year 1842. Mrs. Bloomer was first married in Ridgeville, Ohio, to Henry W. Stilwell, December 23, 1857, by whom she had three sons, as follows: George M., born in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, November 26, 1859, now of Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio; Amos P., born in Clarksfield, Ohio, August 23, 1860, now of Berlin Heights, Ohio; Charles H., born in Amboy, Ohio, April 12, 1863, also of Berlin Heights.

———:o:———

DAVID SMITH, SR., was born in Camington, Conn., February 8, 1786. When he was yet a child his father, Ezekiel Smith, moved to Vermont on the river Lamoille, where he followed farming until 1798. About the year 1789 Mrs. Ezekiel Smith (Mary Flint) was drowned in the Lamoille river. Ezekiel

Smith afterwards married Miss Mary Bullen, and in 1798 moved to Lower Canada, where he lived until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he, owing to the "exigency of the times," was compelled to leave his property and move into the State of New York, and finally settled in Constable, St. Lawrence county. He afterwards moved to Manchester, Ontario, where he lived until his death. David Smith, Sr.. came to the "States" at the same time and for the same reason that his father did, and finally settled in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm. He lived in Manchester until the spring of 1833, when he came to Michigan and located nearly 200 acres of land on section 6 in Logan, now Adrian township. In 1835 he built a saw mill on his farm, the motive power being had from Wolf creek. He was one of the very first settlers on Wolf creek, his neighbors being Cary Rogers, who lived on section 7, in Adrian, and John Wood, who lived on section 1, in Logan, now Rome, and William Hawley, who lived one mile south. Mr. Smith was foremost in all the first public improvements. He was appointed a commissioner to lay out public roads, and assisted in chopping out the roads, building bridges, etc., between Adrian and Devil's lake. He was a very enterprising man, and much respected, especially by all the first settlers, to whom he lent all the assistance in his power. He is still living with his son, David Smith, Jr., at Wolf creek, in his ninety-fifth year. November 6, 1807, David Smith, Sr., was married in Armstown, Lower Canada, to Miss Lydia Roberts, daughter of David and Lydia Roberts, of Armstown, by whom he had eleven children, ten sons and one daughter; David Jr., who was born in Constable, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., October 30, 1812, being the third child. Mrs. Lydia Smith was born in Vermont, May 3, 1789, and died in Rome, this county, May 14, 1875. David Smith, Jr., was brought up a farmer, and received only a common school education. He came to Michigan in 1832, with his brother, Henry Smith. His parents came in the spring of 1833, and David located a farm on section 12, in Rome, adjoining his father's. He has lived upon this land ever since that time, and has subdued it from a wilderness, erecting good buildings and making a valuable farm. He has done his full share in all that is necessary to be done in establishing school districts, societies of different kinds, and in enforcing and obeying the common laws. Having come into the country when he was in his twentieth year, of course he was very active during all the period of clearing up the country, establishing society, developing its resources, etc. August 6, 1837, David Smith, Jr., married Miss Emeline Hawley, daughter of Levi and Olive Hawley, of Rome, this county, by

whom he has had eight children, as follows: Hercelia, born October 28, 1838, now the wife of Myron Every, of Rome; Harriet S., born April 15, 1840, now at home; William H., born April 5, 1844, a farmer of Adrian; Emily, born September 10, 1847, now the wife of Philip Bates, of Adrian township; Florence A., born November 20, 1849, now the wife of C. R. Knowles, of Adrian township; Thaddeus, born October 13, 1853, died December 19, 1853; Jessie E., born January 23, 1857, now the wife of Albert Knowles, of Rome; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Emeline Smith, was born in Seneca, Ontario county, N. Y., June 11, 1814. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1835. Her father was a native of New York, and died in Rome, at his old home, on section 13, May 7, 1852. His wife, who was Miss Olive Payne, was a native of Rhode Island. She died in Rome, January 4, 1853.

———:o:———

CAPTAIN LYMAN W. BAKER was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., January 15, 1806. At the age of eighteen Mr. Baker was enrolled in the thirty-ninth regiment, twenty-fourth brigade and thirty-second division of the militia of the State of New York, and on the 29th day of June, 1826, received a commission of second lieutenant. The year after, he received a commission of first lieutenant, the following year receiving a captain's commission, in which capacity he served until the year 1833, when he resigned his commission as captain, and moved to Michigan. The commissions were signed by Enos T. Throop, Governor of the State of New York, and John A. Dix, Adjutant-General. After arriving in Michigan and settling in the township of Rome, in the spring of 1833, there were a great many privations and hardships to encounter, which were stoutly borne by the few that started in Rome township, and at this time there are but three living in the town who settled there in the spring of 1833—David Jerrells, Norman C. Baker and Lyman W. Baker. Lyman W. Baker has filled most all the offices that are necessary to run a town. At the first organization of Rome the law required three assessors, he filling one of them for eight years, until the office was abolished. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and in that time married fifty-two couples. He is a member

of Adrian Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., and has been its presiding officer, and is a member of Lenawee Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., and for over thirty years has been a member of Adrian Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., and of Chapter No. 10, F. & A. M. In politics he has always been an active and earnest Democrat, adhering strictly to Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles. The first vote he ever cast was in 1828, for Andrew Jackson for President. He was one of the few that first organized the Democratic party in Lenawee county. He remembers Dr. P. J. Spalding, John Hutchins, C. N. Ormsby, A. W. Budlong, Asahel Finch, among those present at the organization of the party. Mr. Baker was a delegate to the senatorial convention, held in Dundee, that nominated Olmsted Hough, the first Senator that was elected after the formation of the district. He was a delegate to a State convention, held in Detroit, when John Moore was nominated for Governor. He was a delegate to the State convention, held at Marshall, in 1840, when Charles E. Stewart was nominated for an elector. He has been a delegate to a State convention held at Jackson, and was sent from this State to the National convention, held at Louisville, Ky., when Charles O'Connor was nominated for President, as he never could swallow Greeley. Since 1828 he has never missed casting his vote at a general or township election, and never marked a name from his ticket. He still lives on the banks of Wolf creek, in the town of Rome, on the same land that he purchased from the United States forty-seven years ago, with Andrew Jackson's name to the deed. His religious belief is this: One church is just as good as another; let every person be his own judge, and conduct himself accordingly.

———:o:———

JOHN WILSON was born in Hemstead, Rockland county, N. Y., August 18, 1795. His father, Andrew Wilson, was a native of New York city, and his parents came from Scotland and settled in New York, and afterwards carried on a large mercantile business. Andrew Wilson married Miss Lettie Smith, by whom he had thirteen children, John being the fourth child and oldest son. Andrew Wilson and his wife came to Michigan, and they died in Madison, and were buried in the cemetery near Ran-

dolph's Corners. John Wilson was brought up a farmer, and when he was a child his father went to Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y , where he purchased land in the woods, and cleared up a farm. John lived at home until he was twenty-six years old, when he was married. He followed farming there until the spring of 1829, when he came to Michigan and purchased 160 acres of land on section 29, in Madison, and immediately returned to New York, intending to bring his family on the next spring. But when he got home he changed his mind, owing to financial difficulties, and a fear that he could not make a living for his family in Michigan at that early day, and rented a farm in Sodus, and carried it on six years, during which time he saved about $300, and in the fall of 1836 he came to Michigan with his family, and settled on his land in Madison. He brought but few things with him except necessary wearing apparel. He paid $75 for bringing his family and a few goods from Detroit to Adrian. That fall he put up a log house and moved into it before it had a door, window, floor or chimney, or before it was "chinked" up. He then got in provisions for a year, and had $30 in money left. With this money he hired a man for three months to assist in clearing land, and get out black walnut and whitewood saw logs. Some of the settlers found fault about this, and thought he had better save his money and do the work himself, for such reckless hiring of help would throw him and his family "upon the town" for support. The next spring he "got a good burn," and planted a good patch of corn and potatoes, and that fall he got a large crop. He sold corn for seventy-five cents per bushel of ears, and potatoes for fifty cents per bushel. In the spring of 1837 a man came along from New York, and wanted a job of clearing ten acres. Mr. Wilson let him have the job, but this so alarmed the settlers that they told him he was a fool, and would go to the poor-house. That fall a man wanted to build him a frame barn, and offered to do the work for $75 and board. The proposition was at once accepted, and the man commenced work. This thoroughly alarmed the settlers, and all were positively certain that the whole family would become a county charge, but, on the contrary, he got along very well. He drew his black walnut and whitewood logs to "Dick" Lewis' saw mill, and sold his lumber for cash, and instead of becoming a county charge, he sold the lumber to the county to erect the first poor-house. In the spring of 1838 he was in very comfortable circumstances, having a good barn and about twenty acres cleared, with a good young orchard started. It was the largest improvement in the neighborhood, and some of the settlers had been in six or eight years. When he first settled there he was desperately homesick, and

wanted to go back to New York, and would have gone had it not been for his wife, who insisted on staying and making a home. During his fits of homesickness he would get up nights and burn brush, and chop down trees by the light. He lived there until 1856, when he left the farm and purchased a home on Beecher street, just south of Adrian, where he now resides. January 22, 1821, John Wilson married Miss Sophia Cowls, daughter of Samuel and Chloe Cowls, of Williamsburgh, Hampshire county, Mass., by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Nelson D., born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., October 14, 1822; Samuel C., born in the same place, May 14, 1824; Charles A., born in same place, February 15, 1826; Elias, died in infancy; Hiram T., born in the same place, March 29, 1831; Wealthy Jane, born in the same place, September 9, 1832, and died August 18, 1842; Curran, born in Madison, this county, February 26, 1836; Harriet, died in infancy. Mrs. Sophia Wilson was born in Williamsburgh, Hampshire county, Mass., December 13, 1796. Her parents were natives of Hampshire county, Mass., where her mother died. Her name was Chloe Shumway, and she was born in Belcher, September 2, 1768. Her father moved to Ohio and lived with his son Horace, near Cleveland, where he died. He was born August 31, 1766, in Hatfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson have lived together for sixty years, and are still able to do their own work, and enjoy remarkably good health, (October 15, 1880).

———:o:———

JOHN R. HAWKINS was born in Hardwick, Oxfordshire, England, January 6, 1809. His father, John Hawkins, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Heron) Hawkins, was born in the same place, March 16, 1786, and lived in Hardwick and London until 1824, when he came to America and settled in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and resided a few years, and then moved to the city of Rochester, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until his death, which occurred in 1838. Previous to his coming to America he resided in London, where he was a corn dealer. August 27, 1808, John Hawkins married Sophia Minchin, daughter of William and Sarah (Bryan) Minchin, of Northmore, Oxfordshire, by whom he had

five children, John R. being the oldest. Mrs. Sophia Hawkins was born in Northmore, and was one of a family of sixteen girls. One of her sisters became the mother of twenty-two children, eighteen of whom lived to become men and women. Mrs. Sophia Hawkins died in Hardwick, in 1814. John R. Hawkins was only five years old when his mother died, when he went to Oxford to live with a particular friend of the family, where he was educated. When he was sixteen years old he went into a hardware store in Oxford, where he remained four years. May 13, 1828, he left London on the ship Electra, Captain Baker, for America, and after a boisterous voyage of about seven weeks he landed in New York, July 6. He went directly to Canandaigua, N. Y., and commenced to work by the month on a farm, which he followed for about six months, when he rented a farm and carried it on until 1834. February 3, 1834, he started from Canandaigua with a horse team and lumber wagon with his family, consisting of his wife and one child, and came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian March 3. The winter of 1833–4 was an open one, and owing to the mud he delayed his starting from Canandaigua some time after he was ready. But about the first of February it froze up and he started. After being three days on the road the weather moderated, and the roads broke up, making them most horrible. During the entire distance it froze a little at night, and would thaw during the day. He was three days getting through the Black Swamp in Ohio, four days from Perrysburgh to Adrian, and three days from Adrian to his land, sixteen miles west on section 20, in the present town of Rollin, where he has resided ever since. In going from Adrian to Rollin the roads were so bad that he was obliged to leave a large box of goods in the road, as the team could not pull the load. The box laid where he dropped it for six months before he was able to get it home. During the summer of 1833 his father-in-law, Henry Hayward, came to Michigan, and Mr. Hawkins sent money by him to secure the land which he now lives on. He lived with his brother-in-law in Seneca during the first summer, and in September he put up on his land a log house 18x24, and it took every man in Rollin three days to do the job. He lived in the house nearly one year without door or windows, and one day Isaiah Miller, who lived two miles and a half northwest, came over and made a trade with Mrs. Hawkins, giving her a board to make a door, for a loaf of bread. Miller carried home his bread, and Mr. Hawkins brought home the heavy board on his back through the woods, and thought it was a good trade. His first seed potatoes, very small ones, he bought of Mr. Skein, who owned land at Devil's lake, for which he paid one dollar per bushel. He got a

bushel and a half and backed them home, a distance of four miles. He first located 160 acres of land from the government, but he now owns 250 acres on sections 20 and 29, in Rollin. He has about 200 acres cleared, has built a large stone house, with large barns, etc. He has never held any public office except Highway Commissioner, but he has always attended to his own business, and endeavored to be a good citizen and neighbor. February 17, 1831, John R. Hawkins married Hannah T. Hayward, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Hayward, of Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he has had six children, as follows: George H., born in Canandaigua, N. Y., October 13, 1832, died May 14, 1835; Mary Ann E., born in Fairfield, this county, July 14, 1834, now the wife of George Underwood, of Hudson; Rose Ann S., born in Rollin, October 3, 1836, now the wife of Samuel E. Cooper, of Hudson; John H., born same place, February 6, 1843, a farmer of Rollin; Hannah H., born same place, May 14, 1845, now the wife of Ogden Cole, a farmer of Rollin; James W., born same place, March 24, 1847, a farmer of Rollin. Mrs. Hannah T. Hawkins was born in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., September 29, 1809, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1834. [For her family relation see Micajah Hayward's record in this volume.]

———:o:———

JAMES W. HELME was born in Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., April 8, 1817. His father, Samuel H Helme, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1782, where he lived with his father, Christopher Helme, until he was twenty-one years old, when he moved to Otsego county, N. Y. He afterwards went to Rush, Monroe county, where he was the first settler, and engaged in the mercantile business. Christopher Helme was a tanner and currier in Lebanon, Conn., and carried on the business there. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His two brothers, Samuel R. and James W., were commissioned officers in the same war. James W. was a colonel and commanded an expedition which marched from Connecticut as far west as Vincennes, Ind., where he besieged the place and captured it, and started for Detroit, but was ambuscaded by the British and Indians, near where Fort Wayne now stands,

and was tortured and burned to death. Gen. Cass speaks of this fact in his memoirs. Samuel H. Helme married Miss Ruth Holmes, of Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y., by whom he had thirteen children, James W. being the eighth child. Mrs. Ruth Helme was born in Salem, Mass., in 1786, and died in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1842. Samuel H. Helme died at the same place, in 1841. James W. Helme lived in Monroe county N. Y. until he was about nineteen years old, and learned the baker's trade in Rochester. He came to Michigan in 1836, and arrived in Adrian July 21 that year. He worked at his trade in Adrian until January, 1838, when he enlisted in the Patriot war, and went to Canada. He was in the battle of Bois Blanc, Fighting Island and Pointe Pelee Point, where the Patriots were defeated, and the campaign was abandoned until the following December, when a company of forty men was raised in Adrian, and Mr. Helme was a member of this company. The officers of the company were: D. D. Bedford, captain; James W. Helme, first lieutenant; Paul Coburn, second lieutenant. The battle of Windsor was fought December 6, 1838, which ended the war. The Adrian company was in this battle. Captain Bedford was captured and hung, Lieutenant Helme made his escape across the river in a canoe, Lieutenant Coburn went no further than Detroit, and hence escaped. The officers of the regiment were all captured and hung. A reward of $1,000 was offered by the British government for Lieutenant Helme, dead or alive. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Helme and his brother, Victor H. (who was afterwards under sheriff of Lenawee county, and a soldier in the Mexican war), carried on a bakery in Adrian. Business being dull Mr. Helme became uneasy, and finally proposed to Daniel S. Wilkinson that they go west on a prospecting tour. Mr. Wilkinson had a team, which they took, and, after traveling fourteen days, they halted on the Mississippi river in Iowa, where the city of Lyons now stands. There were three log houses there at that time. After a residence there of about four months, they harnessed their team and returned to Adrian. One of the horses was stolen after they got home, and Mr. Helme finally captured the thief, and he was sent to prison. This was the first horse thief punished in Lenawee county. In 1840 James W. bought his brother out. December 29, 1841, the "big fire" burnt up the bakery, leaving James penniless, but he managed to get a start again, and in the spring of 1842 he rebuilt and carried on the business until October, 1864, when he sold out to Bowerfind and Weisinger. Since that he has carried on no active business, but has lived a retired life at his home, in the northern part of the city. Mr. Helme was prominent in the

organization of the old Adrian Guards, and circulated the first paper for signatures in the spring of 1842. He held all the positions in the company from private to lieutenant. Mr. Helme was a charter member of the first fire company organized in Adrian, Alert No. 1. He was afterwards a member of the hook and ladder company for seven years. He served the Third ward as supervisor for six years. February 6, 1847, James W. Helme married Miss Lydia A. Sherman, daughter of Heman Sherman, of Bethel, Branch county, Mich., who died the same year, April 6, of consumption. November 28, 1847, he married Miss Phebe Turner, daughter of William and Sally Turner, of Dexter, Washtenaw county, Mich., by whom he has had three children, as follows: William J., born November 17, 1848, and died February 23, 1859; Lydia May, born August 20, 1850, now the wife of D. C. Dean, of Adrian; James W., born March 3, 1860, a resident of Adrian. Mrs. Phebe Helme was born in Brookfield, New Fairfield county, Conn., February 10, 1827, and came to Michigan with her parents and settled in Unadilla, Livingston county, in 1833. Her father was born in Brookfield, March 26, 1799, and is still living in Dexter, Washtenaw county. Her mother was born in Huntington (now Monroe), Monroe county, Conn., and is still living in Dexter.

———:o:———

HON. ELIHU L. CLARK. In the first volume of the history and biographical record of Lenawee county, pages 360, 361 and 362, will be found a short and condensed history of this early pioneer, who, at the age of sixty-nine years, still lives and retains his mental faculties in a most remarkable degree. By his great wealth and generous disposition, now in his declining years, he is doing a large amount of good. To him more than any other man are we indebted for securing the location of the State Reform school for girls in Adrian, he paying $5,000, being much the largest amount paid by any man. The Adrian *Daily Times* of April 12th contained the following resolutions, which explain themselves:

To Hon. E. L. Clark:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of a railroad committee, held this evening at the rooms of the Michigan State Insurance company,

the following were present: W. S. Wilcox, C. Rynd, T. J. Tobey, Ira A. Metcalf, W. H. Waldby, W. T. Lawrence, S. E. Hart, A. Backus, T. S. Applegate, A. J. Dean, J. R. Clark, H. A. Colvin, F. R. Stebbins, R. J. Jewell and H. A. Angell. A sub-committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the community in relation to the location here of the Reform school for girls. The following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Adrian on the decision of the commission locating in this city the Reform school for girls.

Resolved, That the people of this community are under great and lasting obligations to Hon. E. L. Clark, for it is mainly through his liberality and public spirit that the city will be able to secure the great benefits to accrue from the establishment of this benefice in our midst.

Resolved, That we commend the large-hearted, liberality of Hon. E. L. Clark to the lasting gratitude of the people of this city. The institution will be a monument of his bounty to the place of his residence, and we commend his example to all other men whom God has blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Clark, and published in the papers of this city.

ADRIAN, April 10, 1880.

A few days later, when the effort was being made to secure the location of the Detroit & Butler railroad through Adrian, at a cost of $40,000, Mr. Clark was again called upon by a committee appointed for that purpose, to head the subscription, which he did with $10,000, being one fourth of the whole amount of subscription required, and a greater amount than any one subscription for the road given, even in Detroit. The Adrian *Times* of April 13 says: "All honor to him for it. He has, in our opinion, secured the success of the road." The railroad committee called at the office of the Michigan State Insurance company again, passed appropriate resolutions, and gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Clark. The county papers eulogized his liberality, and we also give what the Detroit papers said in regard to it.

We salute Mr. E. L. Clark, of Adrian. When a subscription paper for an important public enterprise gets before him he puts down a unit and is agreeably reckless as to the number of ciphers that he adds after it. In the writing down of the record of the Butler boom his name leads all the rest. His generosity would have been noteworthy under any circumstances, and is made especially so now by contrast.—*Detroit Post.*

The auspicious opening of the Adrian subscription to the Butler road ought to give a new impetus to the work of completing Detroit's quota of the bonus to be raised in that behalf. There are twenty men at least in this city who have as yet given nothing, who could give $20,000 apiece as easily as the liberal Adrian subscriber, who headed the list in that city; and either one of them is as much interested pecuniarily in the success of the Butler project as he. We have no idea that any of them will be shamed into giving even $5,000 by the liberal example of a man who takes twenty-five per cent. of the sum allotted to his town; but they all ought to be. Mr. Clark's contribution of $10,000 to the Butler enterprise shows what it costs a man to live somewhere else than in Detroit. It is an axiom that Detroit is one of the cheapest cities in the United States to do business in.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Adrian's Butler bonus committee started out day before yesterday to raise $40,000 for that purpose. The first man they went to was Hon. E. L. Clark, of that city, and that gentleman at once headed the subscription with a contribution of $10,000. Hush! What do we hear? What Detroit millionaire whispered in a still small voice that he would see this and go several better by making up the remainder of our whole $200,000? We pause for a reply! —*Evening News.*

At the meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade, April 15, three rousing cheers were given for "Hon. E. L. Clark, of Adrian, and his magnificent subscription in aid of the Butler road."

Mr. and Mrs. Clark in a quiet way have always given freely to worthy objects of charity, but in these two donations, necessarily made public, they have more than ever endeared themselves to Adrian and her citizens. The writer, meeting Mr. Clark a short time after these subscriptions were so generously made, raised his hat as a token of respect for an old friend, acquaintance, and neighbor, for what he had recently done for our city, when Mr. Clark replied, "Whitney, keep on your hat, I am no aristocrat."

The above was written April 28, the writer not knowing that Mr. Clark was sick, as he had been about the city the day before. He was soon after taken sick, but not supposed to be dangerous even up to the time of his death, which took place on Thursday, April 29, at 1:30 P. M. The funeral took place the Sunday following. The *Daily Times* of May 3 thus speaks of the funeral services:

"The funeral services of Hon. E. L. Clark occurred yesterday afternoon, and the unusually large attendance, both at the house and at the cemetery, testified in some degree the respect which Mr. Clark had won by his generosity and honesty during his forty-five years' residence in this city.

From 12 till 2 a large number of persons called at the family residence to view the remains. The casket had been placed in the pleasant south parlor, and there those who for so many years had known the familiar features of our townsman, gazed for the last time upon the pulseless mortality it contained. The casket was an elegant piece of workmanship, being made of black walnut, covered with silk-fringed broadcloth and velvet, the trimmings being of enameled, burnished and frosted silver. The floral decorations were elegant but unobtrusive. In the north parlor, formed of pure white flowers upon a field of green, was the legend, "In the midst of life we are in death." The portrait of the deceased in the south parlor was surrounded with a delicate vine, and sprays of perennials were noticeable in every direction. At the head of the casket, upon a marble table was placed a floral pillar and crown, and a pillow of green, with the word "Father" in white immortelles. On the casket lay a sheaf of ripened wheat, and a floral sickle and anchor.

Promptly at the hour appointed for the obsequies, the Rev. W. H. Pearce, the officiating minister, read the impressive ritual of the Episcopal church, the dense crowd both inside and out standing with bared heads as the solemn tone of the time-honored service fell upon their ears. The vocal portion of the service was sustained by a choir composed of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Rice, Mr. A. L. Bliss, and Mrs. C. B. Johnson. When the closing supplication from the lips of the reverend speaker had ceased, the remains, now sealed forever from view, were borne to the hearse, the pall-bearers being Gov. Croswell, Anson Backus, Esq., Hon. W. H. Waldby, A. H. Wood, W. S. Wilcox, W. W. Luck, F. R. Stebbins, and Calvin Crane.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the members of Adrian lodge No. 8, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in whose charge the procession and the ceremonies at the grave were entrusted, marched from the lodge-room and took position on Main street, near Maumee. Next came the visiting members of the order from Tecumseh, Blissfield, Deerfield, Jasper and Weston.

The procession, under charge of the Marshal, T. M. Hunter, assisted by Past Grand W. Stearns, proceeded to the residence and viewed the remains of the dead brother, after which a line was formed outside. Through the open line the body was borne, and the immediate relatives followed. After counter-marching the procession proceeded down Locust street, and took position in front of the carriages and hearse.

There were about one hundred and twenty Odd Fellows in line. No regalia was worn, but simply a mourning badge, with a rosette

of scarlet in the center. Twenty-five members of the order came from Tecumseh, nearly as many from Blissfield, and goodly delegations from the other lodges named.

Arrived at the cemetery the Odd Fellows formed in a circle around the coffin, by which stood the family of the deceased and the bearers. The usual address was read by Past Grand T. M. Hunter, and was followed by the singing of the ode, "Solemn Strikes the Funeral Chime," by J. Everiss, chorister, M. B. Rice, A. L. Bliss, Walter Everiss, P. Turner, J. Wagener, and Master Everiss.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain Asa Aldrich. The Noble Grand T. N. Haworth deposited the sprig of evergreen upon the coffin, and was followed by the members of the order, each of whom laid upon the bier the sprig symbolizing that "while we bury the frailties with the body, the virtues shall dwell greenly in our memories." The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. W. H. Pearce.

In the last will and testament of Mr. Clark was found $10,000, willed to the Episcopal church of Adrian, and also $10,000 to the society of Odd Fellows of the same city, and $10,000 to his grand son, Cassius A. Clark, besides several minor sums to other relatives. The greater part of his large wealth was very properly willed to his wife and children, showing conclusively that, while Mr. Clark's intentions were to be liberal for the public good, he never lost sight of his first obligation—his wife and children.

———:o:———

WILLIAM HENRY STONE was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., August 14, 1827. His father, Pomeroy Stone, was born in Goshen, Mass., April 4, 1799, and came to Michigan, settling in Adrian in the fall of 1835. William H. was then only nine years old, and ever after made Adrian his home. In 1846 he commenced the pursuits of life by engaging as a clerk in the dry goods store of W. S. Wilcox, where he remained for two years. In 1848 he became a partner with his father and L. G. Berry, in the milling and grain business, when the firm purchased the old "white mill." This firm continued

until 1849, when L. G. Berry and W. H. Stone opened a banking house, and did a general banking business under the firm name of L. G. Berry & Co. From that time until his death Mr. Stone was constantly engaged in the banking business. Mr. Berry finally retired from the firm, and F. J. Remington became an active partner, when the firm name was changed to W. H. Stone & Co. Mr. Remington continued in the business until he went to California in 1876, when Mr. Stone assumed the entire business, but continued the firm name. He was also for several years engaged in milling, and did a large business in flour and feed until the old white mill burned January 23, 1874. He was one of the prominent business and public men of Adrian, and in fact Southern Michigan. He was for twenty-one years elected by large majorities treasurer of the city of Adrian, and was also treasurer of the Michigan State Insurance company. He was a public-spirited, enterprising, generous, active man, always awake to the interests and prosperity of Adrian, and enjoyed the acquaintance, confidence and friendship of the entire community. Mr. Stone's death caused a shock to Adrian that had scarcely ever been felt before, and it was almost impossible for the people to realize it when the sad fact was known on the morning of September 13, 1878. The day previous he had been at his place of business and about the city, apparently in his usual robust health and vigor, and on that evening had attended a social party at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. W. Kimball, and was unusually lively and entertaining. He went to his home shortly after midnight and retired, but at 3 o'clock A. M. he was dead. The physicians pronounced his malady apoplexy. So sudden and unexpected was the announcement that the community seemed dazed, and men talked in subdued tones about their friend and acquaintance. A public meeting was held and the most prominent citizens assembled, mingled their sorrow, and passed resolutions of respect, extoling his virtues, recording their tribute to his memory, and expressed their sympathy and sadness for his stricken family and friends. May 29, 1849, W. H. Stone was married in Adrian to Miss Ann M. Allen, daughter of the Rev. Marvin Allen, then a Baptist minister of Adrian, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Lida Maria, born in Adrian, May 22, 1852, and died November 10, 1855. Mrs. Ann M. Stone died in Detroit, August 7, 1855. September 1, 1858, he married, at Rochester, N. Y., Miss Frances Wood, daughter of Col. J. H. Wood, an old resident of Adrian. One of the most social, genial and honorable of men, W. H. Stone will ever be remembered by his thousands of friends and acquaintances with pleasure, and his death will be reverted to with sorrow and sadness.

DANIEL H. CLARK was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., April 27, 1809. He is the son of Dr. Thomas and Isabel (Campbell) Clark. Dr. Thomas Clark was born in Disert, Fifeshire, Scotland, May 10, 1764, where he resided until he was about seven years old, when his parents, Robert and Helen Clark, came to America and settled in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., where they were farmers. When Thomas Clark was yet quite a young man he commenced the study of medicine, and became an eminent physician in that country. He resided in Argyle until the spring of 1818, when he moved to Caledonia, Genesee (now Livingston) county. He resided there and successfully followed his profession until the fall of 1823, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Monroe September 13th. He had a large family, and raised six sons and six daughters to become men and women. He came to Michigan for the purpose of securing homes for his sons, but being infirm when he came, he died in Raisinville, Monroe county, August 26, 1824. June 30, 1791, Dr. Thomas Clark married Isabel Campbell, of Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., by whom he had fifteen children, Daniel H. being the tenth child. Mrs. Isabel Clark was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., August 18, 1775, and died in Blissfield, this county, September 19, 1846. Daniel H. Clark came to Michigan with his parents in 1823, and lived in Monroe county until the spring of 1827, when the family moved to Blissfield, this county, and located land on section 14 in Blissfield (now Deerfield). The family then consisted of Daniel H., his mother, four sisters and a younger brother. Daniel H. carried on the farm and took care of the family. He cleared up the land, and when the State line road was built from Toledo to the Indiana line after the settlement of the Toledo war, he, with his brother William, took a contract for building seventeen half miles of road and bridges. They afterwards had a contract of three half miles on the La Plaisance Bay turnpike. He afterwards had contracts, being associated with different parties, on the Michigan Southern railroad, between Deerfield and Osseo. With the means that he received from his contracts he improved his farm, building barns, fences, etc. He resided on his farm about fifty years, selling to Conrad Haidle in the spring of 1877. He then moved to Petersburg, Monroe county, where he purchased a small home, and is now enjoying the declining years of his life. Mr. Clark was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, and served under General J. W. Brown as a musician. He was not a soldier in the Toledo war, but did what he could for Michigan, and was much interested in the controversy. During the first year of their settlement in Blissfield Mr. Clark's sister,

Eliza, who went to Petersburg, to see about attending school, became lost in the woods while attempting to return to her home in Blissfield, a distance of about five miles, through the dense woods. It was about Christmas time and a little snow had fallen, and, as she did not start until about 5 o'clock, it soon became dark, and when she came to a small creek, about half of the distance on her journey, she found the water was high. In attempting to find a better crossing place, she lost the Indian trail which she was following, and was obliged to remain in the woods through the night. The next morning she was bewildered and unable to find her course, and it was three nights and nearly three days before she found a house. During one of the nights while she was sitting with her back to a tree, with the dry portion of her underclothing wrapped about her feet to keep them from freezing, she heard a little noise close by, and throwing her shoe in the direction of the noise, she discovered in the morning that she had killed a mouse. She put the little creature in her pocket, with the intention that if she was compelled to, she would *eat the mouse*, and perhaps save her life. On the third day she came to a house on Swan creek, about five miles north of Maumee City, Ohio, where she was kindly cared for. Her mother and brothers and sisters knew nothing of the circumstance until a letter came by the way of Monroe, informing them of her suffering. She finally came home all right, and afterwards married Seeley Finch, of Caledonia, Livingston county, N. Y., but her health was seriously impaired by her exposure in the woods, and she died a few years after, leaving two children, one of whom, a daughter, now lives in Kalamazoo, this State, and is the wife of O. Tyrell, of that place. January 6, 1841, Daniel H. Clark married Mary Eleanor Ferguson, daughter of George and Eleanor Ferguson, of Blissfield (now Deerfield), by whom he has had thirteen children, as follows: Daniel, born July 25, 1842, now a resident of Galena, Cherokee county, Kan.—was a soldier in the rebellion, enlisted as a private in 1861 in the First Michigan Infantry, and participated in the first Bull Run battle, remaining three months; he afterwards enlisted as sergeant, and was promoted to lieutenant and captain; he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, being shot through the left shoulder with a rifle ball; Edwin, born September 26, 1843, a resident of Long Prairie, Todd county, Minn.—was a soldier in the war of rebellion, and member of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, and promoted to first sergeant; James died in infancy; Angus F., born September 13, 1846, died September 26, 1869, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and member of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry; Ellen, born June 16, 1848, now the wife of Charles Lewis, of

Deerfield; Frank died in infancy; Mary, born December 29, 1852, now the wife of Charles Gleason, of Deerfield; Jane, born September 12, 1854, at home; John C., born August 12, 1856, at home; Katie B., born December 31, 1858, died July 13, 1879; Thomas R., born January 29, 1861, at home; William G., born July 29, 1863, at home. Mrs. Mary E. Clark was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., October 21, 1819, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1834. [For her family relation see George Ferguson's record in the first volume of this work.]

———:o:———

WILLIAM B. WHITNAH was born in Martinsburg, Berkley county, Va., February 8, 1789, where he resided until about the year 1819, when he moved to Groveland, Livingston county. N. Y., and purchased a farm. He resided in Groveland until 1832, where he was a thrifty, respected farmer. At that time Michigan was being talked of as a prospective great State, and, having four sons, he decided to emigrate, with the idea of purchasing the cheap lands that were then to be had. He came to Lenawee county and purchased 240 acres of land on section 23, in Tecumseh, where he ever after lived. He purchased the land of Powell Champlin, who located it from the government. Mr. Whitnah built a frame house and afterwards put up a brick one. He greatly improved the farm, and soon became one of the responsible, reliable and respected citizens of the township. He died August 4, 1861. He married Mary Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, of Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, as follows: Thomas Ward was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died of sickness at Orazaba, Mexico, in 1846, aged twenty-five years; Henry, now a resident of New York city; Elizabeth, born in Groveland, N. Y., January 6, 1826, now owns her father's homestead in Tecumseh, where she resides. Mr. Whitnah was married before he left Virginia, and had two sons, Andrew J. and Joseph, both of whom reside at Canton, Fulton county, Ill. Mrs. Mary (Ward) Whitnah was born in Harrisburgh, Pa., in 1788, and moved with her parents to Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., where she was married. She died in Tecumseh, February 2, 1863. Her parents were well-to-do farmers in Livingston county, and raised quite a family, all of whom are now dead.

BENJAMIN I. LAING was born in Raisin, Lenawee county, Mich., March 27, 1834. His father, Smith Laing, was born November 18, 1793, and was the son of Joseph and Anna (Smith) Laing, who were Quakers, of Scotch ancestry, and lived near Elizabethtown, N. J. About the year 1810 Joseph Laing moved to Western New York, and settled near Waterloo, Seneca county, and took up a new farm. Smith Laing was his oldest son, and assisted in clearing up this land. About the year 1816 Smith took up a farm in the town of Elba, in Genesee county, on the Holland purchase. He cleared up this farm and resided there until the summer of 1832, when he sold out and came to Michigan. In the spring of 1831 he came to Michigan and located 160 acres of land on section 20, in Raisin. During the fall of 1832 he erected a log house and moved his family on to his land, where he resided until within a few years of his death. He added to his first purchase until he at one time owned 250 acres of land. During the summer of 1849 he erected a good, large brick house, and by his energy, intelligence and constant attention to his own affairs, he soon became one of the most prominent and esteemed men in his township. He was a man of great moral courage and principle, and by his unswerving integrity and universal Christian bearing, he merited and won the respect and confidence of the entire community. March 2, 1815, Smith Laing was married to Abbey Shotwell, daughter of Richard and Mary Shotwell, of Elba, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, four sons and five daughters, Benjamin being the eighth child. Mrs. Abbey Laing was a native of New Jersey, born January 25, 1795, and went to Western New York, with her parents, in 1805. Her parents were also Quakers, of English ancestry. She died in Adrian, May 4, 1878; Smith Laing died in Adrian, May 1, 1877. Benjamin I. Laing lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and was brought up a farmer, and only received a limited education, his last schooling being had at the Raisin Valley seminary, being a student at the opening of that institution. He commenced to labor on the farm when he was eight years old, and since that time he has been almost a constant tiller of the soil. In 1856 he purchased a farm on section 3, in Rome, where he resided about two years, when he moved back to Raisin and soon after purchased his father's homestead, and he now resides upon and owns the farm upon which he was born. In 1872 he went to Adrian and remained about one year and a half, and was engaged in the grocery business, in company with Enos Willett. January 30, 1855, Benjamin I. Laing was married to Mary Jane Cone, daughter of Obel and Sabrina Cone, of Raisin, this county, by whom he

has had three children, as follows: Alice M., born in Rome, this county, August 6, 1857, now the wife of Charles A. Slayton, of Tecumseh; Elmer E., born in Raisin, October 30, 1863, died January 6, 1867; Inez M., born in Raisin, May 18, 1868, at home. Although he was brought up a Quaker, in 1867 he was converted to the Methodist faith, and since that time he has been a consistent member of the Adrian M. E. church. For several years he was a class leader and trustee, and one of the most earnest and consistent workers in the church. He is also an active temperance worker, and has done much in that cause. He was one of the foremost in erecting the first Methodist church of Raisin, and drew the first load of brick upon the ground, and was very active until the building was completed, and was one of the first trustees and its leader. Mrs. Mary Jane Laing was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 7, 1831, and came to Michigan in 1851 as a teacher, and taught school in Rome and Hudson until her marriage. Her parents came to Michigan in 1853, and settled in Raisin. Obel Cone was born in Massachusetts, February 12, 1792, and died in Raisin, March 28, 1867. In March, 1826, he married Miss Sabrina W. Whaley, daughter of Charles and Polly Whaley, of Herkimer, Herkimer county, N. Y. Her father was a pioneer of Onondaga county. Mrs. Sabrina Cone died in Adrian, July 8, 1875.

———:o:———

CAPT. EBENEZER DAVIS was born in Old Concord, Middlesex county, Mass., June 28, 1800. He is the son of Nathaniel and Millicent Davis, who were pioneers of Old Concord. Nathaniel Davis was the son of John Davis, whose grandfather came from Wales in company with two other brothers and settled near Boston, Mass. Nathaniel Davis married Millicent Hubbard, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Hubbard, whose great-grandmother was an Indian woman. Nathaniel Davis was born in the vicinity of Boston, in 1760, was a soldier during the latter part of the Revolutionary war, and died in Woburn, Mass., in 1835. Ebenezer now has the gun carried at the battles of Lexington and Concord. His wife was born in Concord in 1760, and

died a few hours previous to her husband, and both were buried at the same time. Ebenezer Davis lived with his parents until he was 20 years old, and worked at farming. In the spring of 1820 he engaged in the grocery business, where he remained three years. He then, in 1823, went to Medford in the same business, where he remained until early in 1827, when he sold out and went to Rensselaer county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in Schodack township. He lived there only two years, and in the spring of 1829 he went to the city of New York, and engaged in the grocery business. He continued in this business until the spring of 1831, when he sold out and came to Michigan, arriving in Detroit in May. He immediately, in company with Job Graves and David Wells, started on foot, on the Chicago turnpike, to look for land, and after traveling as far west as Jonesville, they turned about and finally located land on section 2, in the present town of Franklin, which they divided equally, and Mr. Davis is still living on this land. They, at the same time, took up 160 acres on section 10, which was afterwards disposed of, and Mr. Davis now owns 40 acres opposite his house on section 35, in Manchester, Washtenaw county. He has a very desirable farm, under good cultivation, with excellent buildings, fences, orchards, etc. In 1832 he was warned out to go as a soldier in the Black Hawk war and was a member of Capt. Hickson's company. In 1834 he was made captain in the Michigan militia, and in 1835 he commanded a company of 40 men in the Toledo war. In the spring of 1832 he commenced accommodating travelers, and kept a tavern until 1835. His house was a log one, 22x28, and on many occasions he accommodated 40 people over night. April 7, 1824, Ebenezer Davis married Mary H. Skinner, daughter of Jacob and Mary Skinner, of Medford, Mass., by whom he had five children, as follows: Mary E., Ebenezer N., Nathaniel E., Sarah J., all of whom are dead; Charles, born in Franklin, this county, April 19, 1834, was a soldier in the great Rebellion, and member of Co. E., 18th Mich. Infantry, and now runs the home farm. Mrs. Mary H. Davis was born in Roxbury, Mass., February 8, 1807, and died in Franklin, this county, October 6th, 1839. October 13th, 1841, Ebenezer Davis married Eunice Hand, daughter of Jesse and Lucy Hand, of New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, as follows: Mariette E., born in Franklin, August 20, 1842, was the wife of Henry Aldrich, and died June 11, 1868; Helen M., born in Franklin, July 21, 1849, died November 17th, 1866. Mrs. Eunice Davis was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., October 30, 1811, and went to Walworth county, Wis., in the spring of 1841, with her parents,

and came to Michigan after she was married. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and died in Wisconsin in 1845, aged 62 years. Her mother was born in Massachusetts and died in Wisconsin in 1865, aged 82 years.

———:o:———

MRS. POLLY DALTON was born in Washington, D. C., August 22, 1806. Her father, Richard Lewis, was born in England, and came to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in the American army. He was a wagon and coach maker, and carried on the business in Washington for several years. He died about the year 1808 He married Elizabeth Bell, daughter of Thomas Bell, a prominent man in Maryland. They had five children, Mrs. Dalton being the fourth child. When Mrs. Dalton was about two years old her father moved to Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., and carried on his business. She lived with her mother for several years after the death of her father, but earned her own living after she became old enough, until 1834, when she came to Michigan with her mother, who died in Adrian, February 22. December 4, 1836, Miss Polly Lewis was married to James Dalton, of Adrian, by whom she had five children, all of whom live with their mother. James Dalton was born in Tipperary, Ireland, August 12, 1805. He came to this country with an older brother when he was about eight years old, and lived with his brother in the State of New York, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He came to Michigan in 1835, and settled in Adrian, and followed shoemaking for several years. He afterwards went to farming, which he followed until his death, which occurred December 17, 1875. Mrs. Dalton is a sister of the late Richard M. Lewis, who came to Michigan with Isaac Dean, in May, 1828. Mr. Lewis was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and built the old Michigan Exchange for Mr. Dean. This was the first hotel erected in Adrian, it being formally opened July 4, 1829. Mr. Lewis also worked on the old red mill, the first mill erected south of Tecumseh, and assisted in building all of the first frame buildings in Adrian, he being the first carpenter in Adrian. He afterwards made Adrian and Madison his home, and accumulated quite a large landed estate in Madison, owning over six

hundred acres of land, nearly all in one body. He was never married, and left his property to his sisters and their heirs. He raised a company for the Black Hawk war, and was made its captain. He also served through the Toledo war, and was active in raising troops and assisting the State in prosecuting the campaign. Richard M. Lewis was born in Washington, D. C., April 6, 1803, and died in Madison, this county, July 2, 1859.

———:o:———

ROBERT WOODEN was born in Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., June 22, 1812, where he resided until 1845. He was brought up a farmer, and lived with his father until he was twenty-one. At the age of twenty-one his father gave him a new piece of land, which he immediately commenced to improve, and upon which he made a living from the first, and within a few years erected a frame house and barn, and made a desirable farm, and in 1845 he sold it and came to Michigan and purchased a farm on sections 30, 31, and 32, in Cambridge, where he now resides. He has moved but once in his life, and that was when he came to Michigan. Mr. Wooden never had any school advantages beyond a common district school, but at the age of nineteen he became a convert to the Universalist faith, and from that time until the present he has been a zealous and earnest worker in the cause. At the age of about thirty he commenced preaching, his first effort being at the funeral of a neighbor. After he came to Michigan he preached regularly for nearly thirty years, and scarcely a Sunday came that he did not preach. During the first two years of his residence in Michigan he itinerated, preaching wherever he could get a hearing, but in 1847 he organized a society and erected a church at Lambertville, Monroe county, and preached there four years. He afterwards preached at Wolf Creek, Norvell, Jackson county, Somerset, Hillsdale county, and Hudson, this county. Mr. Wooden has been active and earnest, ever ready to answer all calls, either for preaching or funeral service, and has, perhaps, officiated at as many funerals as any man in the county. Although he has no charge now and does not preach every Sabbath, he still preaches occasionally and officiates at funerals. Robert Wooden's father William Wooden, was born in Newberg, Orange county, N. Y.,

April 1, 1780, and was the son of James Wooden, also of Newberg, and a revolutionary soldier. September 20, 1800, William Wooden married Sarah Widner, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., who was born in New Jersey, February 20, 1782. By this marriage there were fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters, Robert being the sixth child. Eight of the children are still living, and Mr. and Mrs. Wooden lived together sixty years. William Wooden died at his home in Chili, where he had lived fifty-two years, March 25, 1863, and his wife died at the same place, July 30, 1860. Robert Wooden married Lydia A. Sickner, daughter of Henry and Esther Sickner, of Chili, Monroe county, N. Y., November 14, 1830, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Clarissa, born in Chili, October 31, 1831, died December 15, 1841; Joseph Widner, born in Chili, December 2, 1832, now a resident of Tecumseh; William Henry, born in Gates, Monroe county, N. Y., September 13, 1834, now a resident and postmaster of Stony Point, Jackson county; Cordelia Alice, born in Gates, August 27, 1836, now the wife of Frank Hurd, of Lowell, Kent county, Mich.; Charles Graves, born in Gates, June 17, 1838, now a farmer of Cambridge; Harriet N., born in Gates, July 25, 1840, died in infancy; Josephine V. A., born in Cambridge, this county, August 10, 1849, now the wife of F. W. Darling, of Tecumseh; Frances Henriette, born in Cambridge, January 16, 1853, now the wife of Frank M. Skinner, of Cambridge. Mrs. Lydia A. Wooden, was born in Athens, Green county, N. Y., where she lived until she was fourteen years old, when her parents moved to Chili, Monroe county. During ten years her father run a ferry across the Hudson river from Athens to Hudson. Mr. Sickner was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and died November 29, 1843. Mrs. Esther Sickner was a native of Vermont, and died April 17, 1837, at Gates, N. Y.

———:o:———

STEPHEN FRARY was born in Huron, Huron county, O., September 11, 1815. His father, David Frary, was a native of Massachusetts, where he lived until after he was married. In the spring of 1804 he started for the great west, and went to Ohio, where he made the acquaintance of a man named Ephraim

Allen, with whom he formed a partnership, and went to Put-in-Bay Island, in Lake Erie, and took possession of it with the intention of making it their future home. They went there with the idea of raising and breeding cattle and hogs, and being thrifty, enterprising men, they soon got a start, and resided there in peace and plenty, with the most flattering prospects, until the war of 1812, when the British fleet came down upon them and confiscated everything they had, leaving them destitute and penniless. During the summer of 1812 Mr. Frary went to Huron county, Ohio, where he lived until about the year 1817, when he came to Michigan and settled on a rented farm, about two miles west of Monroe city. He lived there only a short time, when he rented another farm in Raisinville, where he died October 1, 1820. December 1, 1803, David Frary married Esther Kingsley, who was born in Becket, Mass., by whom he had seven children, Stephen being the fifth child and fourth son. Mrs. Esther Frary afterwards married Gideon West, who came to Lenawee county and settled on section 29, in Blissfield, in January, 1825. She died on this farm July 11, 1846. Gideon West died there also June 29, 1837. Stephen Frary came to Michigan with his parents when he was about two years old, and came to Lenawee county with his mother and her husband, Gideon West, in January, 1825, and now resides on the farm that was first taken up on section 29, in Blissfield, and a half mile northeast of Blissfield village. There was only one family residing in Blissfield—or in fact in Lenawee county, aside from the settlement made at Tecumseh the previous spring--Harvey Bliss, when Gideon West came in. It was nearly eighteen months before another family came in, but on the 17th day of April, 1826, George Giles, with his family, who had been a neighbor of Mr. Bliss and Mr. West, in Raisinville, Monroe county, settled in Blissfield. Mr. Giles located land on the east side of the river, and opened a hotel. He laid out a village there and called it Lyons. The next settler was Almon Harrison, who located land on the east side of the river, in the fall of 1826. Stephen Frary has lived in Michigan since 1817, and in Blissfield on the same farm for over fifty-five years. He is the oldest resident of the State written up in this book. He saw the country when it was in its primitive state—when it was occupied by its original inhabitants—Indians, wolves, bear, deer, turkey, rattle-snakes, and all the other denizens of the forest. There were large numbers of otter in the river, and he has seen quite large trees come down the river during the spring floods that had been felled by beavers. During the first few years the settlers came in very slowly, most of the pioneers going further on to the openings—land around Tecum-

seh and Adrian. It was a "little dismal," as the land was low and the timber almost impenetrable throughout Blissfield, and in fact all along the river region. It was not until after 1832 that Blissfield began to be settled up very rapidly, but from that time on the country has grown and been improved beyond the possible imagination of those who look upon it now for the first time. October 6, 1844, Stephen Frary married Louisa J. Betts, by whom he had one son, Henry S., born November 6, 1845, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was a member of the old Michigan Fourth Infantry, and was drowned in the Mississippi river. Louisa J. Frary died March 28, 1853. December 7, 1854, Stephen Frary married Emily Gilman, of Tecumseh, by whom he had one son, Charles H., born December 8, 1855, and died July 5, 1862. Mrs. Emily Frary died February 7, 1863. October 15, 1860, Stephen Frary married Mrs. Eliza Chase, widow of George Chase, of Erie county, Ohio. Mrs. Frary is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Tappan, of Dundee, Monroe county, Mich. She was born in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, September 13, 1837. She is the mother of one son, Job Chase, born in Milan, March 19, 1854, now a farmer of Deerfield, this county. George Chase was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and enlisted when President Lincoln first called for 75,000 men. He served but a short time, when he was taken sick and died in 1862.

———:o:———

JARED A. HOWELL was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., November 5, 1820. His father, Anson Howell, was born in Suffolk county, N. Y., April 13, 1786, where he resided until he was about 20 years old, when he went to Western New York and settled in Victor, Ontario county. He was a millwright and carpenter and joiner, and followed his trade until about 1830. In the fall of 1827 he came to Michigan and located 160 acres of land on section 28, in Adrian, and after letting the job of clearing 20 acres and building a log house, to Burrows Brown and Ashur Stevens, he went back to New York. The following spring he returned, and erected a frame house for Darius Comstock on his farm in the "Valley." About the 1st of September he brought his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, and set-

tled on his farm in Adrian. During the summer of 1829 he assisted in building the Red Mill, and also built the first frame school house in Adrian, that year, and worked a short time on the old Michigan Exchange, which was the first hotel built in Adrian. After the spring of 1830 he turned his attention to farming exclusively, and cleared up his farm, and in 1838 erected a large frame house, having built a large barn in 1831. Mr. Howell was a practical, careful, judicious man, but was ever ready to assist his neighbors, or help the settlers in any way. In 1830 there were not men enough in and about Adrian to lay up more than one log house at a time, and it was necessary to go as far as the "Valley" and notify every man when a house was to be raised. Mr. Howell was always ready to help at these raisings, and his practical knowledge of building was always of great value. He occasionally went as far as Wolf Creek, in 1832–3. He often went out with newcomers to "look land," while he sometimes kept their families until they could locate. He was a kind hearted, generous man, and noble pioneer, and many a family has thanked him for his goodness to them while they were struggling for a home in the wilds of Lenawee county. He died October 8, 1873, in Adrian. His ancestors were English. About the year 1820 he married Charlotte Rockwood, who then lived in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., with her brother-in-law, Chad Aldrich, by whom he had ten children, Jared A. being the sixth child. There is no record of Mrs. Howell's parents, except that they were born in Vermont and descended from the Puritans. She died in Adrian, August 28, 1845. Jared A. Howell lived with his father until he was 27 years old, and was brought up a farmer. In the spring of 1848 he purchased a farm on section 35, in Rome, and lived there until the spring of 1860, when he traded for a part of the old homestead, where he resided until the spring of 1880, when he sold out, and subsequently purchased the old Tabor farm, on section 27, in Adrian. This was the first farm located in the vicinity where the city now stands. Walter Whipple located it in 1825, before Darius and Addison J. Comstock came to Michigan. Mr. Howell came to Michigan with his parents when he was eight years old, and has lived in Lenawee county ever since. When he first came the county was occupied by the Pottawattomie and Tawas Indians, and he became quite proficient in their language, and was quite an Indian trader, in jack-knives, bows, arrows, powder-horns, etc. He has witnessed the march of civilization here for 52 years, and can hardly realize the change, it has been so great. November 21, 1847, Jared A. Howell was married to Amelia S. Brazee, daughter of John Brazee, Sr., of Adrian, by whom he has

had four children, as follows: Altha A., born August 28, 1848, now the wife of Oscar J. Wilbur, of Adrian; William F., born September 15, 1850, at home; Ettie May, born November 18, 1861, at home; Eva A., born July 29, 1863, at home. Mrs. Amelia S. Howell was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., March 27, 1829, and came to Michigan with her parents and settled in Adrian township, in 1835. Her father was a native of New York, and was born March 12, 1800, and died in Adrian, February 20, 1879. His ancestors came from France and Holland. Her mother was also born in New York, June 24, 1800, and died in Adrian, March 27, 1878. Her ancestors came from Holland.

———:o:———

DAVID S. AYERS was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., September 9, 1821. His father, Job Ayers, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Willets) Ayers, was born in New Jersey, October 4, 1784, where he lived until about the year 1800, when he moved with his parents to Monroe county, N. Y., and purchased a new farm, and subsequently cleared it up and erected good buildings and resided there until 1836. When he purchased this land he sold the feathers out of a feather bed to raise money sufficient to make a payment, and filled the bed with beech leaves. In the fall of 1836 he came to Michigan and settled in Raisin. He had previously purchased some land in the present town of Rollin, but he never lived there. He was a brother-in-law of Darius Comstock, and lived in the "Valley" several years, but during the latter years of his life lived in Manchester, Washtenaw county, where he died November 9, 1850. He was a Quaker, of English ancestry. January 12, 1809, Job Ayers was married by Cyrus Packard, justice of the peace, to Amy Willets, daughter of John and Mary Willets, of Farmington, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, David S. being the sixth child. Mrs. Amy Ayers was born December 18, 1787, in Sussex, Monmouth county, N. J. Her parents were natives of New Jersey, and were Quakers, of English ancestors. She was a birthright Quaker, and was a consistent member of that society all her life. She died in Adrian, September 5, 1866. Those who knew her best admired

her most, and those who could best judge pronounced her life a victory. She was never known to yield to anger, and was always of a gentle, calm bearing. Her health had always been good until about two years before her death, when she met with an accident, breaking her right hip, from which she never recovered. She suffered severely for two years without a murmur, and looked calmly forward to a welcome release. David S. Ayers came to Michigan when he was fifteen years old, and has lived in Washtenaw and Lenawee counties ever since. He has always followed farming, and believes that he fully realizes all phases of pioneer life. He has experienced all kinds of trials and hardships, but has nothing to regret. He has done his share of hard work, assisting in all things that tended to develop the country. February 9, 1856, David S. Ayers was married to Miss Elizabeth Iveson, daughter of John and Ann Iveson, of Woodstock, this county, by whom he has had one son, Augustus H., born November 27, 1856. Mrs. Elizabeth Ayers was born in North Hemstead, Queens county, N. Y., May 28, 1832, and came to Michigan with her parents in the fall of 1838, and settled on section 19, in Woodstock, where her father lived until 1854, when he sold out and purchased a farm on section 30, where he died June 17, 1864. He was born in Haslington, Lancaster, England, in December, 1790, and came to America in the ship Betsey, sailing from Liverpool May 28, 1817, and settled in North Hemstead, Queens county, N. Y. He married Ann Beardwood, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Houghton) Beardwood, of Blackburn, Lancaster, England, by whom he had thirteen children, Mrs. Ayers being the youngest daughter. Mrs. Iveson is still alive, in her ninety-second year, in good health and mind, and upon a clear day can thread a cambric needle with her naked eye. She has over one hundred and twenty-five descendants living.

———:o:———

WILLIAM HOOD was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., December 27, 1805. He resided in Romulus until the fall of 1837, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 26, in Rome, where he has resided ever since. His father, John Hood, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pa. He, with three brothers, moved into Seneca county, about the

year 1798, and purchased a large tract of land "between the lakes." They lived there about eighteen years, improved the land, erected good buildings, with orchards, built roads, bridges, etc., and of course supposed their claim to the lands was valid, but it turned out that their titles were all fraudulent, as the man whom they purchased of proved to be a swindler. The entire tract was set off by the government into soldiers' claims, and the Hood brothers not only lost their purchase money, but eighteen years of hard labor. John Hood tested his claim, but the United States court, at Albany, decided against him. He continued to live in Romulus until 1832, when he died. His wife, Lucinda Moody, was born in Sunbury, Pa., where she was married. She came to Michigan in 1837, and died in Rome in 1862. William Hood never owned a farm until he came to Michigan. His father, losing all of his property in Seneca county, and the expense of testing it in court, completely ruined the family financially, and William came to Michigan in the hope of getting a home and retrieving the great loss. After the death of his father, William did his share of taking care of his mother, and brought her to Michigan with him. She lived to see him own a farm clear from debt, with good buildings, and the comforts of life about him, and her old age was passed in ease and plenty. Mr. Hood worked by the month in the State of New York until he saved money enough to take up 160 acres of land, and in June, 1835, he came to Michigan and located the land he now lives on. He then returned to New York and worked two years longer to earn money to bring his family here, and September 20, 1837, he landed in Adrian, with all his effects. The same day he found his way through the woods to his land, and found shelter with Seth Atwood for a few days, until a shanty, without windows, doors, or chimney was improvised, in which he lived for about six weeks, until he got a good log house up. When the house was done and the goods moved in, Mrs. Hood was so homesick that she did not want her goods unpacked, especially her bureau, as she said she was going back to York State, for she "could not stand it here in the woods." But the house was good and comfortable, and Mrs. Hood soon became reconciled, and looked upon it as "home." She has never been back to York State from that time to this. December 1, 1831, William Hood was married to Louisa Bartlett, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Bartlett, of Romulus, N. Y., by whom he has had nine children, as follows: Hannah B., born in Romulus, N. Y., November 8, 1832, now the wife of E. W. Beers, of Adrian township; Mary, born in the same place, July 14, 1834, now the wife of Stephen Beers, of Franklin; Andrew, born in the same place,

April 20, 1836, a farmer of Rome; Caroline, born in Rome, March 27, 1838, and died January 6, 1851; Lewis, born in Rome, July 21, 1840, now of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich.; Nancy, born in Rome, April 29, 1842, now the wife of Franklin Jerrells, of Grand Traverse, Mich.; Harriet A., born in Rome, August 22, 1848, died in September, 1868; Emma K., born in Rome, August 15, 1852, now the wife of Oscar Smith, of Madison; William H., born in Rome, January 19, 1856, at home. Mrs. Louisa Hood was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., April 26, 1812. Her parents were natives of New York, but she knows very little of their history, as she never lived with them after she was about eighteen months old.

———:o:———

CORNELIUS WALWORTH was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., July 25, 1808. He was the son of William and Magdalene (Wheeler) Walworth, who were farmers of Ovid. Cornelius lived in Ovid until he was about twenty years old, and in the spring of 1828 he came to Michigan and lived in Plymouth, Wayne county, where he followed farming until 1831, when he located a farm in Saline, Washtenaw county, but in 1832 he sold out and came to Lenawee county and located government land on section 20, in Adrian township, but after a year's residence there he sold out to William Older, in the spring of 1833. He then purchased a farm on section 17, in the same town, and resided there until 1835, when he sold out to John Brazee, Sr., and went to Sharon, Washtenaw county, and purchased a farm on section 27, and resided there until 1840, when he purchased 240 acres of land on sections 34 and 35, in Rome, this county, where he resided until his death. This land was entirely new when he purchased it, no work ever having been done on it. He cleared one hundred acres, erected a good farm house, with good barns, etc. He was an enterprising, hard-working man, with a happy faculty of surmounting all difficulties, and accomplishing his purposes. He was a good calculator, with a will and courage, such as all pioneers must have to be successful. Although he never held any offices, he was alive to the public interest, and was earnest in all his actions and work

for the public good. He was a good citizen, a much respected and esteemed neighbor and friend, and his sudden and terrible death, caused by a railroad accident, at South Bend, Ind., on the night of June 28, 1858, when the train was precipitated into a swollen stream, by the washing away of a culvert, cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood of his residence. December 28, 1830, Cornelius Walworth married Paulina Slocum, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Slocum, of Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Alonzo P., born in Adrian, this county, February 7, 1834, died October 21, 1846; Philander P., born in Sharon, Washtenaw county, Mich., November 10, 1835, died in Rome, April 14, 1863; he was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and a member of Company D, Second Michigan Infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army; Eugene D., born in Sharon, September 1, 1838, runs the home farm; William H., born in Adrian, September 28, 1840, was a soldier in the rebellion, a member of Company D, Second Michigan Infantry, and was killed while on picket duty before Petersburg, Va., June, 28, 1864; John M., born in Rome, April 23, 1847, died October 9, 1857; Augustus C., born in Rome, September 15, 1849, died October 1, 1857; Ella A., born in Rome, November 15, 1852, now the wife of A. A. Schuyler, of Rome. Mrs. Paulina Walworth was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., July 22, 1813, and came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1825, and settled in Plymouth, Wayne county. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born August 18, 1786, where he resided until about 1810, when he went to Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y. February 28, 1811, Benjamin Slocum married Lydia Bennett, daughter of Charles and Paulina Bennett, of Perinton, where they were pioneers. Benjamin and Lydia Slocum had eleven children, Mrs. Walworth being the second child. Mr. Slocum died in Bridgewater, Washtenaw county, in 1865. His wife died there in 1868. December 26, 1876, Eugene D. Walworth married Anna S. Dexter, daughter of Dennison and Abby Dexter, of Burr Oak, St. Joseph county, Mich., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Charles M., born in Rome, October 15, 1877; Frank C., born same place, November 30, 1879. Mrs. Anna Sophia Walworth was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., November 7, 1857, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1862, and settled in Colon, St. Joseph county. March 19, 1876, Ella A. Walworth married Adolphus A. Schuyler, of Rome. They have had one child, Maud, born January 19, 1877. Adolphus A. Schuyler was born in Cicero, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 6, 1853, and now resides on the Walworth homestead.

JOHN BRAZEE, JR., was born in Perinton, Ontario county, N. Y., July 14, 1831. His father, John Brazee, Sr., was born in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., March 20, 1800, and moved with his parents, John and Catharine Brazee, to Ontario, where they were among the first settlers. John Brazee, Sr., was brought up a farmer, and owned a farm in Perinton, where he resided until he came to Michigan, in the fall of 1835. He purchased 160 acres of land of Cornelius Walworth, on section 17, in Adrian, and located from the government forty acres adjoining, on section 18. Mr. Brazee was "born and bred" a pioneer, having been raised in the wilderness of Western New York, and had passed all his days in battling the primeval forest, and subduing the virgin soil. He came to Michigan with a full knowledge of what he should have to encounter, and the hardships he might possibly be obliged to endure, but his early experience was of great value to him here, and he was prepared for any emergency, and to overcome all difficulties. He cleared over one hundred acres of heavy timbered land, built good buildings, and lived many years to enjoy the fruits of his labor. He lived upon the farm over forty-four years, and died, after a long life of usefulness, respected by all who knew him, February 18, 1879. In 1824, John Brazee, Sr., married Hannah Sayles, daughter of Francis and Malana Sayles, of Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, John, Jr., being the fourth child and third son. Mrs. Hannah Brazee was born in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., July 25, 1800, and died in Adrian, in March, 1878. Her ancestors came from Holland and Germany. Mr. Brazee could trace his ancestors back to a soldier named John Brazee, who came over from France during the Revolutionary war with General Layfayette. John Brazee, Jr., came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and resided at home until he was about nineteen years old, when he "went for himself." After working through the summer on a farm in Jackson county, in the fall of 1850, he went to Monroe county, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1853. In April that year he purchased a horse at St. Louis, and returned to Michigan on horseback. In the fall of 1853 he went to Irving, Barry county, Mich., and located eighty acres of government land, but in 1856 he traded for a farm on section 6, in Adrian township, this county. In 1861 he sold out and went to Johnson county, Iowa, where he remained two years. In 1863 he sold out in Iowa, and again returned to Michigan. In July, 1864, he formed a partnership with C. G. Stowers, and was engaged in the grocery business in Adrian, and remained there until January 1, 1867. During the winter of 1865–6 he purchased a farm on section 16, in Adrian

township, where he now resides. July 4, 1859, John Brazee, Jr , married Charlotte Odell, daughter of Daniel and Maria Odell, of Fremont, Johnson county, Iowa, by whom he had five children, as follows: Charles F., born in Adrian, September 9, 1860; James, born same place, November 21, 1862; Fred., born same place, August 23, 1865; John, born in the city of Adrian, February 29, 1868; George, born in Adrian township, March 14, 1871. Mrs. Charlotte Brazee was born in Fremont, Johnson county, Iowa, August 21, 1841. A divorce was granted July 5, 1876. March 6, 1879, John Brazee, Jr., married Mrs. Mariette Cole, widow of Frank J. Cole, and daughter of William and Hannah Cox, of Franklin, this county. Mrs. Mariette Brazee was born in Franklin, this county, June 13, 1840. Her parents were among the first settlers of the county. At this time Mr. Brazee has five brothers and one sister (Mrs. Jared Howell), residing in this county. One brother, Peter, the oldest of the family, died in 1835, having contracted some disease while coming to Michigan. One sister, Mrs. Elisha Hawley, died in 1873.

———:o:———

HENRY F. TOWNSEND was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., August 28, 1813. His father, John Townsend, Jr., was born in the same place, in 1791, and always lived there. He was a farmer, and owned the farm where he was born, and which his father, John Townsend, Sr., took up from the government. His ancestors came from England. John Townsend, Jr., married Parnel Bishop, daughter of David Bishop, of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, Henry F. being the oldest. Mrs. Parnel Townsend was born in Branford, New Haven county, Conn., in 1789, and died in Whitesborough, Oneida county, N. Y., in May, 1873. Henry F. Townsend lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and was brought up a farmer. In the fall of 1835 he came to Michigan and landed at Monroe the first day of November, and came directly to Adrian. His father came to Michigan the year previous and took up 640 acres of land on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, in Dover, and the next year he took 320 acres on sections 12 and 13, in Hudson, making in all 960 acres of

government land. Henry F. was given 160 acres on section 7, in Dover, where he has resided since the fall of 1835. When he took possession there had never been a tree cut or a road cut through. His nearest neighbor, Stephen W. Graves (the hunter) lived a little over half a mile west, Daniel Payne lived two and a half miles east, Peter Turpening and John M. Bird lived one mile south, and Gardner and David Robb and Brackley Shaw, Sr., lived one mile north. Mr. Townsend, Stephen Graves and Constant Rowley cut a road from the Hudson town line east as far as Mr. Payne's, a distance of three and a half miles, which made a passable road through to Adrian. During the fall of 1835 Mr. Townsend built a log shanty 16x18 outside, which was occupied as a home until the spring of 1843. In the spring of 1837 he erected a frame barn 32x46, which was the only one between Gilbert Gage's, four and a half miles east, and Bean creek. In 1857 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office twelve years, and has served many years as constable and highway commissioner. He has always taken an active interest in the general improvement of the county in all directions. He has served as director and judge of the county fairs, and dealt to some extent in good stock. In 1859 he erected an elegant gravel brick house, manufacturing his own brick from material on his farm. June 16, 1836, Henry F. Townsend married Miss Lucy R. Bennett, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Bennett, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows: John A., born July 31, 1837, a farmer of Madison, this county; Milton H., born November 3, 1841, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, a member of Company D, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, and was badly wounded at Corinth, Miss.; he occupies and owns a part of the old homestead, which now consists of over 300 acres; Lucy A., born March 13, 1844, now the wife of A. B. Bedell, of Clayton. Mrs. Lucy R. Townsend was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., February 10, 1814, and came to Michigan in 1836 with her husband. She was left an orphan when she was very young, and she knows but very little about her parents. She is perfectly familiar, however, with pioneer life, and can fully realize all the trials and hardships, the hopes, the comforts and enjoyments of a settlement in a new country. There was no kerosene oil in Lenawee county forty-five years ago, but it was quite as necessary to have artificial lights then as now. Mrs. Townsend was out of candles and material to make them of, and she coaxed her husband to borrow a dog, which belonged to a man in Canandaigua. That night Mr. Townsend and his wife and the borrowed dog went "coon hunting," and succeeded in capturing two coons.

Mrs. Townsend procured oil enough to furnish plenty of light during the winter. The first butter she sold was made in the spring of 1837. Mr. Townsend broke his hoe and needed a new one, and his wife let him have what butter she had in a tin pail, and he took it to Adrian afoot, and traded it for a hoe. Mrs. Townsend knows all about pioneer life, and has passed through scenes that would terrify many ladies of the present day. For instance, she did not have a new dress during the first *four years* of her residence here, and probably would not have had one then but her last one was just about worn out, and she was obliged to wear her night dress while she washed it. She did not buy a pound of sugar in four years, but manufactured a supply in a small kettle every spring.

———:o:———

LUCIUS JUDSON was born March 12th, 1800, in Vermont, near Lake Champlain, and was the eldest of five children, viz.: Lucius, Marshall, Crowel, Sarah and Thomas, all dead but Thomas. Their father, Jonathan Judson, and mother, Sarah (Dayton before marriage) and children moved, in 1816, to Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., where the father died in 1820, leaving the care of the family on the mother and eldest brother. In 1823 the family moved to Western New York, Lucius, Thomas and their mother to Brighton, Monroe county, where the mother died in 1827; Marshall, Crowel and Sarah to Collins, Erie county, where Crowel died in 1828; Sarah married Alfred Bingham, and died in Mishawaka, Ind., in 1844; Lucius died in 1845 of contagious erysipelas, which took off quite a number of the first settlers of the town of Raisin. Marshall died in Collins, Erie county, N. Y., in 1876. Lucius came to Michigan in May, 1832, and bought the e. half of the n. w. ¼ of sec. 26, Raisin, and in October, 1834, moved from Rochester, N. Y., with his family, (wife, Fanny Messenger before marriage,) Lucius V., and Jonathan M., and settled on the land bought in Raisin. Lucius learned the trade of brick-making near Rochester, N. Y., and manufactured the first brick in Raisin, as the number of brick houses in East Raisin attest the fact. He held the office of lieutenant, and was promoted to captain of the Brighton militia which he held four

years, was justice of the peace nine years, and supervisor and town clerk, one term each, in Raisin, where his politics was always in the minority. Lucius V. Judson was born near Rochester, N. Y., in August, 1826, and was the eldest of four children, viz.: Lucius V., Jonathan M., Sarah and Lewis C. He was married in 1848 to Mary O. Horton, who died in January, 1866, leaving two children, Clarence E. and Mary A., both married. He was married a second time, August, 1866, to Emily M. Miller, by whom he has had five children, viz.: Alice M., Frank V., Clara M., Fred. W. and Floyd E. Mr. Judson has grown up from boyhood to manhood in the town of Raisin, and by his strict integrity, fair and honorable dealing, has accumulated a nice property, and lives to enjoy the confidence of his friends and neighbors. Clarence E. Judson (telegraph operator and agent at Lenawee) was married to Harriet Calkins in 1875, and has one son, Mark Glen, born January, 1879. Mary A., married to Charles A. Newton, of Erie, Pa., July, 1871, and has two children, Harriet, born August, 1874, and Clarence, born January, 1877. Jonathan M., born January, 1831, married Helen Davis, October, 1854, and they have one son, Lucius, who married Ida Pontius, January, 1879. Lewis C., born in 1843, married Mariette Densmore in 1863, and has four children, Thomas M., Florence, John and Jessie. Sarah Judson died August, 1831.

———:o:———

ABRAHAM MOE was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, N. Y., December 7, 1803. His father, John Moe, was born in Connecticut, September 30, 1770, and when yet a boy his parents moved to Saratoga county, N. Y., and settled in the woods. John Moe was brought up a farmer, and owned a farm in Saratoga county, where he lived until 1816, when he moved to Genesee county and resided until the fall of 1826, when he came to Michigan and purchased between five and six hundred acres of land in Washtenaw county, on the town line between Ann Arbor and Northfield, about four miles north of the present city of Ann Arbor. At that time Ann Arbor village was very small—only a little hamlet in fact—three or four years old, with two or three small stores, with no flouring mill until about 1828. There was a

small mill at Ypsilanti. The land that Mr. Moe purchased was mostly burr oak plains, which were soon subdued and got into crops, getting twenty acres into corn and oats the first year. There was but one settler (Mr. Ainsworth) between Mr. Moe's and Ann Arbor village in 1826. Settlers came in steadily every year, and the hum of industry and the sound of the axe and hammer resounded through the wilderness until about the years 1830–31, when there was quite a heavy immigration set in, and most of the land in that vicinity was occupied by New York and New England people. About the year 1791 John Moe married Mary Tyler, daughter of Zebeda Tyler, of Connecticut, by whom he had ten children, Abraham being the sixth child and third son. Mrs. Mary Moe was born in Connecticut, August 18, 1774, and died in Ann Arbor, December 5, 1841. John Moe died in Ann Arbor, June 1, 1855. Abraham Moe lived with his parents until he was married, and in 1833 he came into possession of a portion of his father's farm, on section 5, in Ann Arbor. He erected a dwelling house and good out buildings, and resided there until 1877, having sold it in 1874. He was a resident of Washtenaw county for fifty years, and saw the county grow from an almost unbroken wilderness to its present state of fertility and beauty. There was not a frame building outside of the villages of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti in the county, and in 1827 there was but one well, Luther Bayder's, in the vicinity of Mr. Moe's, and all the settlers went there for water, drawing it for miles. Mr. Moe was a young man when he settled there, of a nomadic turn of mind, and soon became acquainted with the country, and assisted surveyors in locating land. His services were soon sought by settlers coming in to assist them in locating. His first question to a new comer was what kind of land he wanted and how much. After getting the man's idea he would start out with him, and seldom failed in suiting. His services were all gratis, thinking that neighbors were more desirable just then than money. There were but few Indians who lived in that vicinity, but large numbers passed through there in their annual wanderings. The woods were full of wolves, with some bear and many deer. There were large numbers of snakes, of the massauga, blue racer, and black variety. These slimy pests insisted on visiting the settlers' cabins, crawling between the crevices and through the floors. One of the neighbor's daughters was startled one day while lying on a bed, by having a large blue racer drop through the floor and fall upon her face, which was only considered at that time an incident in the life of a pioneer. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Moe came to Adrian and purchased a home (No. 59 Dennis street), where he now resides. He has been a resident of

Michigan fifty-three years, and is passing his declining years in ease and comfort with his remaining family. May 1, 1831, Abraham Moe married Mary Ann Sears, daughter of Peter and Lucy Sears, of Webster, Washtenaw county, Mich., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Orville, born May 12, 1832, a farmer of Manchester, Washtenaw county; Martha Louisa, born April 8, 1834, now the wife of G. F. Sperry, of Allegan, Mich.; George, born April 8, 1836, a resident of Detroit; Sylvester, born August 1, 1839, and died December 10, 1840; Thomas, born September 17, 1841, a resident of Detroit; Alice S., born April 9, 1845, at home; Ida Maria, born July 6, 1848, at home; Florence Emily, daughter of Orville, whose mother died when she was an infant, brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Moe, born March 24, 1858. Mrs. Mary Ann Moe was born in Ashfield, Mass., September 1, 1813, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1827 and settled in Webster, Washtenaw county. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and died in Washtenaw county. Mrs. Moe died in Adrian, August 15, 1877, and was buried in Oakwood cemetery, Adrian.

———:o:———

MICAJAH HAYWARD was born in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., January 18, 1817. He resided there until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Michigan and settled in Seneca, Lenawee county. His brother, Roswell J. Hayward, came to Michigan in 1831, and went to Livingston county, and in 1832 enlisted in the Black Hawk war. After the "war" he returned to New York and reported so favorably of Michigan that a family by the name of Hair soon decided to return with him. At this time Micajah Hayward, who was then not seventeen years old, also thought he would like to try his "luck" in the then new Territory. His father, Henry Hayward, had been to Michigan, and traveled through Wayne, Oakland, Livingston and Washtenaw counties, and finally located 240 acres of land on the "base line" in Livingston county, and returned home, thinking pretty well of the country. In 1833 he again came to Michigan, this time traveling through Monroe and Lenawee counties, and purchased one lot of land for himself on section 5, in Hudson, near

Posey lake, besides 160 acres for his son-in-law, J. R. Hawkins. He was not as well pleased with Michigan in 1833 as he was in 1830, and refused to sell his farm in Ontario county for what he had been offered for it, and raised the price six dollars per acre, which was finally accepted, and in the summer of 1834 he came back to Michigan and settled on section 10, in Seneca. The following year he purchased 160 acres on section 14, in Seneca, on Black creek, and erected a saw mill, the only one then in the township. Most of the lumber used in the township for several years was sawed at this mill. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred January 26, 1842. He was born in Cummington, Mass., July 12, 1787. His father, Stephen Hayward, who married Hannah Tracy, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards promoted to lieutenant. November 14, 1808, Henry Hayward married Miss Elizabeth Willitts, daughter of Micajah and Judith (Cramer) Willitts, by whom he had nine children, Micajah being the third son and seventh child. Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward was born in Stafford, Monmouth county, N. Y., February 26, 1782. Her parents were pioneers in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y. Mrs. Hayward died in Seneca, this county, August 12, 1848. Micajah Hayward, the subject of this sketch, came to Michigan in company with an uncle, in the spring of 1834, arriving in Seneca on the 12th day of May, since which time it has been his home. He stayed with his father and run the saw mill until 1839, when he purchased a farm three miles north-west of his father's, where he lived until after the death of his father, when, owing to his youngest brother being killed, he moved upon the old homestead, and has resided there ever since. In 1846 he rebuilt the old saw mill, and run it until 1855, when he built a large steam saw mill, and in 1859 added a grist mill. In the spring of 1873 he built a cheese factory opposite his mill, and has run it successfully ever since. He owns over 600 acres of land in Seneca, all well improved and under good cultivation. Mr. Hayward has been three times elected justice of the peace and twice town clerk, and was elected one of the first constables and collectors of Seneca. He has always been a prominent man in the township, and knows as much about pioneer life as any man in Seneca. May 12, 1839, he married Miss Phila Sanger, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Sanger, of Seneca, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Betsey S., born August 9, 1849, now the wife of Silas W. Morris, a farmer of Seneca; Roswell James, born February 6, 1843, a farmer of Seneca; Judith P., born August 5, 1845, now the wife of John Nelson, a farmer of Seneca; Effie

Jane, born August 1, 1848, now the wife of William M. Wiley, a farmer of Seneca. Olive Ann, born June 27, 1851, at home. Mrs. Phila Hayward was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., and came to Michigan with her parents and settled in Seneca, in 1834. Her father, Benjamin Sanger, died in Seneca, in February, 1849. He was a native of Connecticut. Her mother, Mrs. Betsey (Woodard) Sanger, was also a native of Connecticut, and died in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1827.

———:o:———

ISAAC HOWES was born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., January 9, 1826. He lived with his parents in Brighton until the fall of 1830, when his father, Ezra Howes, with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, came to Michigan, and first located in Ann Arbor, but in the fall of 1831 Ezra Howes came to Lenawee county, and purchased a farm of R. M. Lewis, on section 32, in Adrian, the same now owned by A. W. Brittain. It was new land, and Mr. Howes cleared it up, built good buildings, set out orchards, etc., and resided there until 1851. Ezra Howes was born in East Dennis, Barnstable county, Mass., July 14, 1787, and was the son of John and Thankful Howes, who were also natives of the same place. The ancestry of this family is traced back to 1637, to Thomas and Mary Howes, who came from Wales that year in ths ship Speedwell, and landed at Cape Cod, where they now lie buried at East Dennis. May 11, 1815, Ezra Howes was married to Miss Sally Tinney, daughter of Isaac and (probably) Sally Tinney, of Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters, Isaac being the youngest. Mrs. Sally Howes was born in Lee, Berkshire county, Mass., March 7, 1790, and died in Adrian, August 14, 1855. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1760, and died in January, 1828. Her mother was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Parker, who were natives of Massachusetts, but there is no record of them. Ezra Howes died in Adrian, December 20, 1862. Isaac Howes lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, when he went back to the State of New York, visited his birthplace, and for a few years he traveled about more or less, spending one winter in the State of Mississippi, one

year in the State of Illinois, and in the spring of 1852 he "crossed the plains" to California, where he was engaged in gold mining until the spring of 1855, when he returned home by the Panama route. He then followed different avocations, being several years employed in constructing and repairing telegraph lines, until 1875, when he again went to California and Oregon, but only remained a few months and returned, as he could not satisfy himself in regard to business, location, etc. In 1859 he purchased a homestead at Sackrider's Corners, one mile and a half north of the city of Adrian, and in the fall of 1867 he sold out and purchased his present home, on section 26, on the opposite side of the road. November 1, 1857, Isaac Howes was married to Miss Harriet A. Howes, daughter of John and Almira Howes, of Cambridge, this county. They have never had issue. Mrs. Harriet A. Howes was born in Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., December 28, 1832, and came to Michigan with her parents in the fall of 1847. Her father, John Howes, was a brother of Ezra Howes, and was born in East Dennis, Mass., June 4, 1797, and died in Adrian, January 17, 1879. Her mother was Miss Almira Furman, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Furman, of Aurelius, Schoharie county, N. Y. Jeremiah Furman was a soldier in the war of 1812, and perished from starvation while a prisoner in the hands of the British. Elizabeth Furman, a native of England, was born in 1785, and died in Jonesville, Mich., in 1869.

———:o:———

IRA STEWART was born in Stockbridge, Madison county, N. Y., February 10, 1803. He was a son of Ezra Stewart, who was an early settler of Madison county, was a farmer, and owned a farm on Chickening creek. He finally moved to Ohio, and died near Fort Defiance. Ira Stewart's mother died when he was four years old, and he was brought up by a man named Wilson, with whom he remained until he was twenty, and he knows but very little of his mother's history, not even knowing her given name, when or where she was born, or how she looked. Ira Stewart has nearly always relied upon himself and has never received any assistance from anybody, receiving only about one year's schooling. The man he lived with when a child, was given to

drink, and did not see the necessity or care about schools or education. He has followed farming, and after he was twenty commenced working for $10 per month, finding his first employment with Solomon Layard, father of Dr. Layard, who now resides in Raisin, this county. He remained with him some time, and in the fall of 1825 he came to Michigan, and settled in Plymouth, Wayne county, taking up 80 acres on section one, improving 40 acres, building a good log house and frame barn. He resided there until the summer of 1829, when he sold out and went into the town of Nankin and took up 240 acres, but only remained there until the first of September, 1833, when he sold out and came to Lenawee county, and purchased 240 acres in Macon, on section 14. The following spring he again sold out and purchased 160 acres on section 22, in the same town, where he has resided ever since. He cut his own road for about four and a half miles to get to his land in Macon. At that time he did not know that there was a family in the township, and went to Saline and York, in Washtenaw county, seven miles distant, to get assistance to raise his house. At the same time there were a few settlers in the west portion of the town, near what is now known as Pennington's Corners. Dr. Howell, Gabriel Mills, John Pennington and James Collins had settled there a short time previous. When Mr. Stewart settled in Plymouth he was poor, having only money enough to pay for his land, and he saw hard times for a year or two. Provisions could be had in Detroit with money, but as that was an article he did not possess, he was often compelled to live for some time on potatoes roasted in the ashes, seasoned with a little salt. All the money he could get hold of was what little he could earn by chopping and logging for settlers who were fortunate enough to possess a little they could spare. May 18, 1827, he commenced chopping and burning, on his land in Plymouth, determined to get in a little crop. He cleared off a piece and planted it to corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. He raised corn enough to fat a pig, besides having some for himself and oxen during the winter. His potatoes yielded well and lasted him until the next crop. Mills were very scarce in Michigan at that time; those in Detroit being windmills, and very unreliable. All of the flour came from Ohio. When he came to this county he had no trouble about provisions; he had some means, and there was a good mill at Tecumseh, and farmers had got to raising grain about Tecumseh. Deer and bear were plenty, and when meat was necessary he had no trouble in shooting a deer. One day he was looking for his cows in the woods, when he saw a young bear up a tree which he shot, but he soon discovered that the old bear and

another young one was up the same tree and immediately started down. When the old bear got below the limbs of the tree, she slid down, reaching the ground before he could load his gun, but while she was moaning over the dead cub he shot, killing her almost instantly. Mr. Stewart has cleared 140 acres on the farm he now lives on, has built a good frame house, with an abundance of good barns. January 28, 1826, Ira Stewart married Betsey Ann Canfield, by whom he had six children, as follows: Charles D., born in Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y., January 8, 1827, now a farmer of Brighton, Livingston county, Mich.; Oliver, born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., November 5, 1828, a resident of Nevada; Lucien, born same place, October 12, 1830, also of Brighton; Helen, born in Nankin, Wayne county, September 15, 1832, now the wife of Isaac Scowles, a farmer near Chattanooga, Tenn.; Homer, born in Macon, January 3, 1835, runs the home farm, and is a dentist by profession; Milton, born in same place, July 1, 1837, died in infancy. Mrs. Betsey Ann Stewart was born February 9, 1808, and died in Macon, July 10, 1837. September 28, 1837, Mr. Stewart married Eliza Wilkins, daughter of Geo. and Lydia (Booth) Wilkins, by whom he had six children, as follows: Edward W., born in Macon, July 22, 1839, and died in Sherman, Wexford county, Mich., January 8, 1872; Susan, born same place, May 8, 1842, now the wife of James Osgood, of St. Johns, Mich.; Lovina E., born same place, March 18, 1845, now the widow of Rodney Palmer, of Manchester, Washtenaw county; Mary E., born same place, September 12, 1847, now the wife of Benjamin Palmer, of St. Johns, Mich.; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza Stewart was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in December 1810, and died April 1, 1875. November 17, 1875, he married Mrs. Susan Wheeler, widow of James Wheeler, of Ridgeway. Mrs. Stewart was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., April 6, 1811, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1840, and settled in Ridgeway, this county.

———:o:———

LEVI JENNINGS was born in Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 2, 1808. His father, Henry Jennings, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1777. He resided in and near Boston until he was about twenty-two years old, when he went to Saratoga county, N. Y., and resided until 1810. He then went to Penn-

field, Ontario (now Monroe) county, where he purchased a farm and resided there until his death, which occurred at the age of thirty-nine years. About the year 1797 he married Meribah Dexter, of Boston, Mass., by whom he had seven children, Levi being the sixth son and child. Mrs. Meribah Jennings was born in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., August 16, 1770, and died in Pennfield, Monroe county, N. Y., aged ninety-three. Levi Jennings was only about six years old when his father died, and when he was seven years old he went to live with an uncle, and stayed with him until he was fifteen. He then went back home and with two other brothers carried on the farm until he was twenty. The farm was then sold, and Levi purchased a small farm near by, where he lived until 1834, when he sold out and came to Michigan. He arrived in Ypsilanti on the 8th of May, where he left his family until he could locate land. He looked around Ypsilanti for a day or two, but was not pleased with the country about there, and having heard of the "Bean creek country" in Lenawee county, he decided to come to Adrian and meet his brother-in-law, and then prospect along the creek in the western portion of the county. He finally located on section 22, in Rollin, where he has resided ever since. The only families then living in Rollin were William Beal, Joseph Beal, Warner Aylesworth, and Erastus Aldrich. During that spring and summer several families settled in the township. His nearest neighbor east was Nathan Chase, who lived in Rome, five miles distant. In 1836, just before harvest, he got out of flour, and went to Adrian with money to purchase some. Provisions were scarce and flour was worth fifteen dollars per barrel in Toledo. He could buy no flour in Adrian at any price, and when he got home and told his wife she felt discouraged, and remarked, "I always said we came to the Michigan woods to starve to death, and here we are already with only one loaf of bread in the house, and no flour in the country." But Mr. Jennings in a day or two after got about sixty pounds of flour of William Beal, and divided it with his brother-in-law, Jacob D. Foster. This lasted until after harvest. Some of the settlers lived on bran bread, which was rather light food to chop wood and clear land on. But they ate often, and managed to pass through "the famine," and those who are now living amid the wealth and plenty of the county, can but wonder at what has been accomplished since their first coming into the woods. Mr. Jennings being among the very first settlers of Rollin, and always taking an interest in its progress and advancement, has always been active in all improvements. He assisted in cutting out the first roads, building the first bridges, organizing the first schools and churches, and in organiz-

ing the township. He has served twenty-four years as justice of the peace, and has also been elected town clerk and highway commissioner. January 22, 1829, Levi Jennings married Ann Crout, daughter of John and Phebe (Sickles) Crout, of Ontario, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Phebe Ann, born in Pennfield, Monroe county, N. Y., August 17, 1831, now the wife of Charles Langdon, of Rollin; Clarissa, born in Rollin, April 25, 1835, now the wife of Orson Crandall, of Riley, Clinton county, Mich.; Mary Elizabeth, born same place, August 16, 1837, was the wife of George Peters, of Rollin, and died September 3, 1880; Henry L., born same place, August 14, 1839, a farmer of Rollin; Julia, born same place, September 1, 1842, now the wife of Arnold Bennett, of Bushnell, Montcalm county, Mich.; Sarah L., born same place, October 11, 1845, now a resident of Rollin; Harriet Deflora, born same place, December 19, 1849, now the wife of David Wooster, of Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y. Mrs. Ann Jennings was born February 25, 1811, and died in Rollin, April 17, 1852. March 29, 1859, Levi Jennings married Mrs. Catharine Ann Belcher, widow of Andrew Belcher, of Hudson, and daughter of William V. and Catharine Ann (Petty) Ditmars, of Hudson, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Ida Jane, born in Rollin, September 26, 1860, now the wife of William M. Clark, a farmer of Rollin; Frank I., born in Rollin, May 30, 1864, at home. Mrs. Catharine Ann Jennings was born in Trenton, N. J., April 1, 1835, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1842, and settled in Hudson. Her parents were natives of New Jersey, her father being born March 4, 1810, and died in Hudson, October 5, 1865. Her mother was born February 2, 1811, and died in Hudson, July 30, 1876.

———:o:———

WILLIAM E. DOTY was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., December 17, 1830. His father, Deacon Alvan Doty, was born in Saybrook, Conn., January 18, 1789, and moved to Durham, Greene county, N. Y., with his father, Benjamin Doty, who was a Revolutionary soldier in 1800. Alvan Doty lived in Durham, where he owned and carried on a farm until 1835, when he sold out and came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh in May. He immediately located a farm on section 26, in Raisin, where he lived until his death, which occurred December 3,

1866. When he purchased this land there had been but about three acres chopped off and a log shanty erected. He cleared up about ninety-five acres, erected a brick house, with barns, etc. From the very first he took an active interest in the development and growth of the country. He assisted in making roads, establishing schools, organizing churches and society. He served as town treasurer for three years, and was for many years and until the office was abolished, overseer of the town poor. He was a prominent man, well and honorably known, and much respected, especially among the first settlers. He professed religion at the age of twenty, and was always a consistent Christian. He was made a deacon of the Raisin Congregational church in 1846. November 11, 1807, Alvan Doty was married to Melinda Vergil, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Graves) Vergil, of Maryland, Delaware county, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, William E. being the ninth child. Mrs. Melinda Doty was born in Columbia county, N. Y., April 12, 1789. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was badly wounded at the battle of Columbia Heights, Long Island. He was a clothmaker by trade, but after being wounded his mind was shattered at times. He was a native of Connecticut. Her mother was a native of New York, and died about the year 1809. Mrs. Doty is still living in Raisin, on the old homestead with her son, in her ninety-second year. William E. Doty came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, before he was five years old, and has resided in Raisin ever since. He was brought up a farmer, and received the most of his schooling in a log school-house. He has lived on one farm for forty-five years as child, boy and man, and now owns the old homestead (having purchased it from the heirs), where he will undoubtedly spend his days. He also owns the farm that formerly belonged to his brother, Henry Doty, who carried on blacksmithing for several years at Holloway's Corners, but died June 22, 1851. April 16, 1856, William E. Doty was married to Miss Caroline M. Raymond, daughter of Daniel and Lucy Ann Raymond, of Raisin, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Hattie V., born February 10, 1857, now the wife of George T. Haskell, of Olivet, Mich.; Henry R., born January 27, 1859, died September 11, 1860; Carrie L., born June 9, 1862, at home; William A., born January 19, 1868, died December 17, 1873; Stanley E., born July 27, 1869, at home; Sarah Melinda, born September 17, 1871, at home; Eva, born February 19, 1875, at home. Mrs. Caroline M. Doty was born in Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., April 29, 1829. [For her family relation see Hiram Raymond's record, in the first volume of this work.]

FREDERICK AVERY was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 9, 1830. In 1842 he moved with his parents to Toledo, Ohio, where he went to school until the month of March, 1847. He then commenced railroading on the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad, and was installed as fireman of the old locomotive "Toledo," Israel Scrantum engineer. This was the second locomotive that ever ran west of Lake Erie, and the second one purchased by the Erie & Kalamazoo company, the first one, the "Adrian," being disabled at that time. The "Toledo" weighed ten tons, her cylinders measuring 10x16. The frame was made of wood cased with iron. There was but one eccentric to work both motions, while the present locomotives have one for each motion. She was built by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, who was one of the first to engage in the manufacture of locomotives in this country. Mr. Avery ran on the "Toledo" fifteen months as fireman, when he was promoted to the position of engineer This was when he was in his eighteenth year, and about two years after, he was given a new and larger engine. At that time there were no regular passenger or freight trains, nor time cards, except a mark of some kind, half way between each station, consisting of a certain stump, log or house, and the train that arrrived at this mark first, compelled the opposite train to back up to the side track. It made no difference whether the train forced to back up was a passenger or freight train. There were no pilots, headlights, steam gauges or heaters, and brakes were unknown in those days. When there were no passengers and the train consisted of freight cars, the engineer and fireman were the only human beings that accompanied it. All trains "run wild," and got to their destination as soon as possible. It was considered a good run to go from Adrian to Toledo in four hours, or eight miles per hour. It often took from six to ten hours to get over the road, a distance of thirty-two miles. At one time during the winter of 1847–8, after a fall of about fifteen inches of snow, he was eight days making the trip from Toledo to Adrian and back, with two locomotives and one car, and the locomotives were off the track twenty-two times during this trip. Cars never ran nights in those days, and when darkness came on trains were stopped until the following morning. Mr. Avery continued with the Erie & Kalamazoo company until the road was leased by the Michigan Southern company in 1849, and has continued with that company ever since. The extension of the road from Hillsdale west was commenced in 1849, and Mr. Avery run his engine as far west as South Bend, Ind., in 1851, when he was sent to Michigan City with a locomotive, and assisted in constructing the road from that place to Chicago, and during the win-

ter of 1851–2 he had the honor of running the first locomotive that ever ran into that city from the east. The first passenger train from Toledo to Chicago arrived in the latter city in June, 1852. Mr. Avery served the road as engineer until October, 1863, serving about sixteen years in that capacity, and met with but one accident during the entire time. The 1st of October, 1863, he commenced running from Toledo to Detroit as conductor, and since that time he has served in that capacity. The 1st of November, 1864, he moved to Adrian, and has been a resident of that city ever since. He ran on the Detroit division about seven years, and the Michigan division about nine years. He was one of the conductors selected to run the "fast mail" from Toledo to Chicago during the time the government kept up that branch of the mail service. With the exception of Mr. A. F. Stow, now having charge of the car inspector's department in Toledo, who, in 1847, was the only carpenter the road employed, Mr. Avery is the oldest employe of the company, having been in constant service for about thirty-four years. In 1858 Mr. Avery was married to Mary J. Garey, daughter of George and Sarah Garey, of Adrian, by whom he has had three children, as follows: George E., born in Michigan City, Ind., November 16, 1858, a resident of Adrian; Frederick, died in infancy; Edward G., born in Adrian, May 11, 1873, at home. Mrs. Mary J. Avery was born in Pennfield, Monroe county, N. Y., September 12, 1841. Frederick Avery's father, Edwin Avery, was born near New London, Conn., in 1802. He moved to Rochester, N. Y., about the year 1824, and went to Toledo in 1842. His wife, Mrs. Emily Avery, was born in Parma, N. Y., in 1814, and is now a resident of Toledo. Her maiden name was Emily Schofield.

———:o:———

ALBERT B. HICKOK was born in Monroe City, Mich., December 25, 1828. His father, Albert K. Hickok, was born in Norwalk, Conn., July 25, 1799, where he resided until he was eighteen years old. In 1817 his parents, Jesse and Emeline Hickok, moved to Scipio, Cayuga county, N. Y., and purchased a farm. Albert K. remained there until 1821, when he came to Michigan and settled at Monroe City. At one time he

carried on a brick-yard there, and afterwards manufactured the first brick ever made in Toledo. He carried on a meat market in Monroe, and was also engaged with a surveying party in laying out roads between Detroit and the Grand river. In 1834 he came to Lenawee county, and after working a farm four years he took up 200 acres of land on sections 9 and 15, in Blissfield (now Deerfield), where he resided until his death, which occurred November 26, 1874. In 1819 Albert K. Hickok married Sarah Ann Stewart, daughter of Joseph and Jemima Stewart, of Scipio, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, Albert B. being the second son and fourth child. Mrs Sarah Hickok was born in Connecticut, in January, 1805, and died in Deerfield, this county, July 17, 1876. The ancestors of the Stewart family came from Scotland, and settled in Connecticut. The ancestors of the Hickoks came from England, and during the Revolutionary war one of them served as an officer under General Putnam. Albert B. Hickok lived with his parents until he was fifteen years old, when he commenced for himself by working on a farm for three years. During the summer of 1843 Mr. Hickok went to Monroe, where he resided about seven years, during which time he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed it until 1850. April 1st that year he started for California, overland, with a party of six persons from Blissfield. The entire outfit for the journey was secured in Blissfield, and after a continuous and tedious march of four months, they arrived in Hangtown (now Placerville), Eldorado county, Cal. He remained there, following mining and his trade until June, 1854, when he returned home by the Panama route, a much wiser, if not a wealthier man. In July, 1854, he went into the employ of the Michigan Southern Railroad company, on the pier at Monroe, where he remained until 1855, when he went to Adrian as night yardmaster. In 1856 he was put in charge of a construction train, which position he held for nearly eleven years. He also had charge for a time of the wrecking car. In September, 1867, he gave up railroading and turned his attention to farming, and moved on to the old homestead in Deerfield, where his parents were then living, but too old and feeble to longer look after the farm. Since that time he has added more land to his farm, built a good frame house, three barns, and made many other improvements. He now has 165 acres of good land, with about 120 acres under cultivation. November 13, 1864, Albert B. Hickok married Mary Sands, daughter of William and Esther Sands, by whom he has had one daughter, Anna Elizabeth, born October 26, 1865. Mrs. Mary Hickok was born in the County Down, Ireland, August 9, 1833, and came to America in 1855. She resided in New York city

nearly seven years, and in 1862 she came to Adrian, where she had a brother, John Sands, residing. One day in January, 1843, Mr. Hickok and George Blivin, who in those days considered themselves hunters, started out with Hickok's dog, well known throughout the settlements as "Old Buck," for a coon hunt. They went into the cottonwood swamp. They had not long to wait before the sport commenced, for they heard Buck having a tussel with an animal some distance off. They followed the tracks and blood until they came upon the dog, who stood guarding a hollow log. They chopped into the log and discovered a full grown, black wolf. The first thought that came into their minds was the bounty offered by the town and State. The next thought was, "What town were they in," and they resolved to capture the fellow and carry him home alive. They stripped a basswood tree of bark, with which, by carefully pulling his legs through the small holes cut in the log with the axe, they securely tied, run a long pole between his legs, split the log open, and succeeded in carrying him to the village alive. When the people saw the wolf they could hardly believe their own eyes, as it did not seem possible that so large a one could be caught. "Old Buck" was a wonderfully sagacious dog, and was considered the best coon dog ever in the county. He never saw a bear that he did not tree, and often would wound one so that he could be tracked by the blood.

———:o:———

WILLIAM S. LUM was born in Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., August 28, 1828. When William was a small child his father, Sherman Lum, moved to Medina, Medina county, Ohio, and lived there until 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled in Palmyra village that fall. Sherman Lum was a shoemaker, and immediately commenced work at his trade in the village. It was the fashion in those days for shoemakers to tie their tools up in their aprons and go around among the settlers (who furnished their own leather), and make the winter supply of boots and shoes. This was called by the waxwainers "whipping the cat." Mr. Lum at one time run a shoe shop in Palmyra, and died of consumption in 1853. He left no family record of any

kind, and, as his mother died when William S. Lum was very young, he now knows nothing of her history. William S. Lum came to Palmyra with his father in 1836, which has been his home ever since. In 1846 he went to Adrian and learned the blacksmith trade with Andrew Clement, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In the fall of 1849 he went to Blissfield and worked at his trade until the following spring, when he started a shop of his own, but during that summer he sold out and again went to Adrian and worked for Francis Hurlbut. He remained in Adrian until the fall of 1850, when he purchased a shop and commenced business in Palmyra, where he has resided and carried on business every year but one since. Mr. Lum is the oldest settler now living in Palmyra village. He has witnessed the rise and fall of the old town, and distinctly remembers the old Palmyra bank, with its wild-cat currency, the building of the old mill, and the erection of Pomeroy's hotel. The old strap rail was being laid on the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad the year he came to Michigan, and his father assisted in the work. He remembers the building of the old wooden railroad from Palmyra to Tecumseh, and also remembers that an excursion took place one day from Palmyra to Tecumseh, and there were so many passengers that the horses could not pull the train, and a locomotive, the only one probably that ever ran over the road, was procured from the Erie & Kalamazoo company. When the train arrived at the high bridge which crosses the Raisin near Asa Sutton's, in Raisin township, the passengers were afraid to cross the bridge, and got off the train and walked over. At that time F. R. Stebbins, now of Adrian, and his brother, C. B. Stebbins, of Lansing, were carrying on the furniture business in the village, which contained more buildings and probably more people then than it does to-day. April 6, 1856, William S. Lum married Miss Sarah De Graff, daughter of Cornelius and Mary C. De Graff, of Palmyra, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Louise, born May 16, 1857, died in infancy; Eber G., born January 3, 1859; Elowise, born September 26, 1862; Maggie, born April 9, 1865; Lorene, born April 28, 1869, died in infancy; Cassius, born June 4, 1873, died in infancy; Bessie Letha, born September 26, 1878. Mrs. Sarah Lum was born in Old Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., November 25, 1838, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1846. Her father was born in Old Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., April 22, 1814, and died in Palmyra, Mich., October 22, 1872. Her mother was Miss Mary C. Van Wey, daughter of Henry and Elsie Van Wey, of Old Paltz. She was born there December 6, 1811, and still lives in Palmyra.

JOHN KNAPP was born in Stamford, Fairfield county, Conn., August 22, 1785. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and after its termination removed to Delaware county, N. Y., when the subject of this sketch was only two years old. John lived with his parents on a farm until the year 1800, when his father removed to Spafford, Onondaga county, N. Y., taking the family with him. John assisted his father in clearing up a new farm in Onondaga, and remained at home until his marriage with Mamre Hotchkiss, which took place February 13, 1806. A short time previous to her marriage Miss Hotchkiss had come from Cheshire, Conn., where she was born May 30, 1786. John immediately went to work clearing up a new farm for himself, and erected a log house in the wilderness, which at that time was in the "far west." He lived on his farm until 1820, when he moved to what was then known as the Holland Purchase, and settled in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county. The county was then an unbroken wilderness, and John Knapp cleared the first acre of land where the village of Medina now stands. He lived in Ridgeway until 1834, when in company with Cook Hotchkiss he came to Michigan on foot, and located land on Bean Creek, in Fairfield. The township was soon after divided, however, and Seneca was organized, but Seneca was subsequently subdivided and the town of Medina was formed out of the western portion, extending to the county line. He cut out what is now known as the Bean Creek road, from the old Warren place in Dover, to Bean Creek, a distance of about nine miles. He was elected the first Highway Commissioner of Seneca. The village of Medina was laid out on Mr. Knapp's land, and both the township and village was named by him, after the village from which he came in New York. A log house 20x26 was erected in the fall of 1834, near where now stands the hotel. The logs for the house were hewed and sized on the ground before being rolled up. The rolling up was done with an ox team, with the aid of skids and chains, with two men to manage the logs, and a boy not quite ten years old—John I. Knapp—to drive the oxen. Here Mr. Knapp and his family lived until 1838, when he sold out and purchased on the opposite side of the creek, where he lived until the summer of 1841. This year he again sold out. He then went into Fairfield, purchased another new farm and cleared it up. The village of Weston stands upon the land that was embraced in this farm. His youngest son, John I., was the only child remaining under the paternal roof after leaving Medina, and he continued to live at home until he was elected treasurer of Lenawee county in 1860, when he removed to the city of Adrian, and purchased a residence on Dennis street,

where he now resides. His aged parents shortly afterward went to live with him and close their earthly career. John Knapp died July 16, 1874, aged nearly 89 years. His wife followed him July 29, 1877, in her 92d year. This aged couple lived together happily over 68 years, and about the same number of years were members of the Baptist church. A remarkable event, rivaling Dr. Tanner's long fast, occurred two years before Mr. Knapp's death. From weakness of mind, or some such cause, he refused to take any nourishment, stimulant, or any medicine, taking nothing but water for 35 days, and was able to have his clothes put on him and walk across the room for four weeks, after which time he kept his bed. By compulsion and persuasion he ate about a common spoon full of rice on the 35th day, when he again fasted for fourteen days without any nourishment. At this time he had become very much emaciated, and his death was hourly expected. On the 49th day, however, he commenced to take nourishment again, and in a short time his flesh returned, and he attained unusual weight for him. But with the return of flesh his mind entirely left him, and before he died he did not know his wife or children. He remained in this helpless condition over two years previous to his death. His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, three of whom died and were buried in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y. One son died April 7, 1836, aged 13 years and 2 months, at Medina, in this county, which was the first death in that town. The family not only sustained the first loss by death, but also was the one to celebrate the first marriage, that of John D. Sutton and Abigail Knapp, September 13, 1837. Amos, the oldest son, was the first Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School of Adrian city, in 1832. He married Sarah Frary, January 27, 1835, and now lives in Napa City, California. Hannah, the second daughter, married John Gambell, in February, 1827, and removed to Yates, Orleans county, and has lived on the same farm ever since.

———:o:———

JERVIS CHENEY was born in the State of Connecticut, December 5, 1804. His father, Joseph Cheney, was born (probably) in Connecticut, March 21, 1762, and married Celia Tyler by whom he had eleven children, Jervis being the ninth child. When Jervis Cheney was quite young his parents moved

to Auburn, N. Y., where Joseph Cheney died, January 10, 1831, and his wife, Celia Cheney, died March 3, 1823. Jervis Cheney was brought up a farmer, and owned a small farm in Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., where he resided until the spring of 1836, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Ogden, this county, in May of that year. He immediately took up some land from the government and cleared it, but subsequently sold it and purchased a larger farm on section 7, where he resided until 1856, and purchased a small homestead in Madison, just south of Adrian city limits. He sold his farm in Ogden in 1859. He resided in Madison until his death, which occurred June 16, 1863. He served as justice of the peace in Ogden for ten years, and also served one year as supervisor. He was county superintendent of the poor for six years. He was a prominent man in his township and also in the county, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. He was a prompt, active, honorable and true man, with high aspirations and true and noble instincts. His life was an active one, fraught with hard labor and constant striving to improve his condition temporally and spiritually. All of the old inhabitants of the county were his friends, and prized his judgment and advice in all matters of grave importance to the community. He died in the prime of his manhood and usefulness, and was mourned by all classes. March 30, 1825, Jervis Cheney married Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Daniel H. and Hepsey Smith, of De-Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter, Julia, who died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Cheney was born in Hudson, N. Y., September 26, 1806, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1836. Her father died when she was about two months old, and she knows nothing of his history. Her mother was born November, 17, 1780, and died in Fairfield, this county, September 4, 1847. Mrs. Cheney still survives her husband, and resides in Adrian, in the enjoyment of good health of body and mind.

———:o:———

SILAS ALDRICH was born in Wallingford, Rutland county, Vermont, May 12, 1824. His father, Welcome Aldrich, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, December 28, 1796. He resided there until 1806, when his parents, Silas and Mehita-

bel Aldrich, moved to Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., where they purchased a farm. Welcome lived in Wallingford, where he owned a farm until the spring of 1835, when he sold out and came to Michigan. He drove his team as far as Buffalo, where he took passage on board the Daniel Webster and came to Detroit. From there he drove through to Adrian, arriving there the 20th day of June, with only $25 in money, $23 of which he paid for a barrel of pork, which proved to be half hogs heads. He rented some land on Wolf Creek, where he lived until March, 1836, when he traded his team and wagon for 80 acres of land on sections 30 in Rome, and 25 in Rollin. He then went to work "by hand" to build a log house, clear his land and make himself a home. That spring he chopped over three acres, cleared it up and planted it to corn and potatoes. During the fall of 1835 he bought a cow, which choked to death by getting a potato in its throat. He was unable to buy another for nearly two years. In the fall of 1836 he got in nine acres of wheat, which turned out well, but after it was harvested and in the shock, it commenced to rain, and continued until it sprouted. This was a great blow to the family, for they were all elated with the prospect, and were fully prepared to enjoy it, for the previous season had been a severe one for them, having subsisted a week on potatoes and salt. In the winter of 1837–38 he ran in debt for a yoke of oxen, and since that time, by constant toil and perseverance he has succeeded in making a comfortable and good home. His family consisted of six children, three sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living, and reside in this county. His experience here was perhaps no more onerous and severe than many others, who came into the woods without means, but his hope, courage and faith in the future, with a good constitution and a cheerful disposition, carried him through to victory, where others failed, because they were discouraged and abandoned what little they had accomplished and left the country. He still lives, in his 84th year, to enjoy the fruits of his early labors, and witness the great changes that have taken place in this county, during the past forty-five years. February 15, 1815, Welcome Aldrich married Phebe Doty, daughter of Isaac and Lucinda Doty, of Wallingford, Vermont, by whom he had six children, Silas being the fourth child, and oldest son. Mrs. Phebe Aldrich was born in Wallingford, Vt., September 30, 1798, and died in Rome, this county, July 3, 1876. Silas Aldrich came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and has resided in Lenawee county ever since. He was brought up a farmer and lived with his parents in Rome until after he was 20 years old, when he was married, and purchased a farm on section 30, adjoining his father's homestead,

where he now resides. He built all the buildings, and has made nearly all the improvements on his farm. He knows all about pioneer life, having seen it in childhood, boyhood and manhood. He has been to school in the log school house with seats made of slabs, with the legs sticking through, which he says were hard things to sit upon. He has often been hungry when his mother was unable to give him anything to eat, and worked hard and long in clearing up the land, with the shadow of a bright future before him, which he thinks he has at last partly realized, and is now enjoying. September 27, 1844, Silas Aldrich married Lucy Roberts, daughter of Philip and Phebe Roberts, of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., by whom he had four children, as follows: Philip W., born in Rome, October 16, 1845, now a farmer of Rome; Phebe R., born same place, August 19, 1847, now the wife of H. P. Keith, of Toledo, Ohio; Silas L., born same place, January 24, 1849, a farmer of Rome; Melissa C., born same place, May 31, 1851, died November 20, 1858. Mrs. Lucy Aldrich was born in Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., July 9, 1821, and died in Rome, this county, March 6, 1855. Mr. Aldrich was again married, to his wife's sister, Charity, May 8, 1856. He has had no children by the second marriage. Mrs. Charity Aldrich was born in Chatham, January 2, 1816. Her father, Philip Roberts, was born in Oswego, Putnam county, N. Y., March 4, 1768, and moved to Columbia county with his parents in 1777, where he died November 1, 1855. Her mother was Phebe Moon, daughter of John and Ruth Moon, who was married to Philip Roberts in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., November 26, 1794. Phebe Roberts was born in Stephentown, July 26, 1774, and died in Chatham, July 17, 1832.

———:o:———

MORGANZA ALDRICH was born in the State of Vermont, 5th month, 16th, 1808, and moved when he was a child, with his parents, to Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y. His father, Chad Aldrich, was born in Massachusetts, February 12, 1765, learned the carpenter's trade, and it is said built the first frame house in Rochester, N. Y. He married Miss Sally Rockwood, by whom he had ten children, Morganza being the seventh

son. He died in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., April 16, 1816. Chad Aldrich was the son of Stephen Aldrich; Stephen was the son of John, John was the son of Jacob, and Jacob was the son of George, who came from Derbyshire, England, to America, in 1631, and settled in Massachusetts, from whom it is supposed all the Aldrich's in the United States have descended, as there is no account of any others coming from the old countries. Morganza Aldrich was brought up a farmer, and was left an orphan when he was quite young. His younger days were fraught with hardships and privations. He worked by the month on farms until 1834. When he was about ten years old he became a member of the Society of Friends, by request of his mother, and ever after adhered to that faith. In the spring of 1834 he came to Michigan, and settled on section 3, in Fairfield, where he purchased a farm of W. L. Carpenter. The land was situated on the border of the "openings," and by changing work with Orry Ferguson, he soon got a clearing and a start. He lived on this farm, cleared it up and made a desirable home, until his death, which occurred 4th month, 17th, 1861. First month, 31st, 1833, Morganza Aldrich married at Friend's meeting, in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., Chloe M. Baker, daughter of David and Mary Baker, of Macedon, Wayne county, by whom he had four children, as follows: Anson H., born in Fairfield, 1st month, 8th, 1837, a farmer on the old homestead in Fairfield; Mary J., born in the same place, 12th month, 26th, 1838, now the wife of George C. Phillips, of Armada, Macomb county, Mich.; Sarah A., born in the same plaee, 10th month, 2d, 1841, now the wife of Orrin D. Dennison, of Adrian; Thomas E., born in the same place, 5th month, 14th, 1849, who grew to be a most estimable young man, kind, generous and honorable, a great comfort to his widowed mother, and the family. He died 10th month, 26th, 1873. Mrs. Chloe M. Aldrich was born 3d month, 18th, 1810, in Palmyra, (now Macedon) Wayne county, N. Y., and came to Michigan with her husband in 1834. Previous to her marriage she had learned the tailor's trade, and after her settlement here, her husband being poor, she resorted to her trade and furnished the family with groceries, provisions, clothing, and even paid the taxes, while her husband was exhausting all his energies in clearing the farm and subduing the soil. Her father, David Baker, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, 4th month, 26th, 1779, and went to Western New York when he was young, and settled in Macedon, Wayne county. In the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 24, in Adrian, where he resided until his death, which occurred 11th month, 1st, 1844. His father's name was David Baker, and his mother's name was Peace

Chase, daughter of Stephen and Esther (Buffington) Chase. He married Mary Sherman, daughter of Levi Sherman and Abigail Sprague, 7th month, 1804, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Morganza Aldrich being the third child and second daughter. Mrs. Mary Baker died in Macedon, 5th month, 11th, 1813. She was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vermont, 7th month, 21st, 1781.

———:o:———

WARREN PRENTISS was born in Vermillion, Huron (now Erie) county, Ohio, September 16, 1823. He lived in Vermillion with the exception of about four years, during which time his parents lived in Talmadge, until February, 1854, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm in the town of Fairfield, of Gardner Mason, on section 12. He resided there about twelve years, and in the spring of 1866 he sold to Levi Arnold, and since that time has lived on section 6, in Ogden, where he now resides. In 1864 he purchased forty acres of land on section 8, in Ogden, but sold it in 1871. He was brought up a farmer, and has always followed that avocation. During his residence in Ohio, and after the death of his parents, he purchased the old homestead and lived upon it until he came to Michigan. He has never been an office seeker or an office holder, but has paid his attention to his own business. Warren Prentiss' father, James Prentiss, was a native of Vermont, and was born June 24, 1792, and went to Huron county, Ohio, when he was a young man, and settled. March 1, 1816, James Prentiss was married to Betsey Brooks, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Brooks, by whom he had seven children, Warren being the fourth child and second son. Mrs. Betsey Prentiss was born in the State of New York, December 10, 1796, and died in Vermillion, Ohio, August 16, 1845. James Prentiss died in the same place, April 19, 1839. He was a prominent man in the township, and held the office of justice of the peace for several years. He was a pioneer of Vermillion, and located government land when he first commenced there. January 2, 1851, Warren Prentiss married Miss Mary Goodsell, daughter of Zalmon L. and Lucy Goodsell, of Salem (now Brockton), Chautauqua county, N. Y., by whom he has had four children, as fol-

lows: Lucy Amelia, born in Vermillion, Ohio, September 10, 1854, now the wife of J. C. Pierce, of Fairfield; James Z., born in Fairfield, this county, April 7, 1858, now station agent and operator at Jasper, in Fairfield; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Mary Prentiss was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., February 8, 1821. Her father, Zalmon L. Goodsell, was born in Hillsdale, May 22, 1794, and died April 6, 1878. He was a competent and expert mechanic, and followed ship building in New York for several years. He constructed the first threshing machine that ever operated in Columbia county, N. Y. He also followed house building and general carpentering. February 16, 1813, Zalmon L. Goodsell married Miss Lucy Cowles, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Prentiss being the third child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Lucy Goodsell was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1793, and died in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., May 10, 1843.

———:o:———

NELSON SMITH was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., March 21, 1815. His father, Ezekiel Smith, lived in Macedon until 1823, when he moved with his family to Chautauqua county, where he purchased a farm from the Holland Land company. Nelson Smith lived in Chautauqua county with his parents until 1834, and in April that year when he was only nineteen years old, he started alone with an ox team for Fairfield, Lenawee county, Mich. The fall previous his father had come to Michigan and purchased a farm in Fairfield and chopped two acres. Nelson brought a load of household goods, and was seventeen days on the road. On arriving in Fairfield, after a little inquiry, he found his father's clearing, and immediately set about putting up a log house, to be in readiness for his parents who came on that fall. The land was described as the w. pt. of the s. w. ¼ of section 6, Fairfield. Ezekiel Smith lived on this farm until 1847, when he sold out to his son Nelson. Ezekiel Smith was born in Cummington, Vt., in 1779, where he lived until 1798, when he moved to "Lower Canada" with his parents. He lived there until about 1813, when he again went back to the "States," and settled in Wayne county, N. Y. He acted as guide to the

American army when it passed through his section of Canada, he being well acquainted with the country. He assisted in the construction of the Erie canal through Wayne county. In the spring of 1798 he married Miss Sylvia Packard, of Cummington, Vt., by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters, all of whom came to Michigan, three daughters coming previous to 1834. Mrs. Sylvia (Packard) Smith was undoubtedly a native of Massachusetts, as her ancestors all lived there. Ezekiel Smith died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Polly Baker, in Fairfield, December 21, 1861. Mrs. Sylvia Smith died at the old homestead, in Fairfield, in 1848. Nelson Smith, after purchasing the farm of his father, at once set about clearing more land, and improving the farm generally. About four years after his purchase he erected a good frame house (the one that is still standing on the farm), and subsequently built a barn. He was a thrifty, enterprising, hard-working man, paying very little attention to anybody's business but his own. He was a good neighbor and kind friend, and in the early days of the settlement of the country, he was ever ready to assist the pioneers. He never held any public office or took any active part in politics, but was ever ready to bear his share of all the burdens for the public good. October 5, 1841, he married Mrs. Delia Dunn, of Fairfield, by whom he had three children, as follows: Mary E., born August 28, 1842, now the wife of Samuel D. McKenzie, of Adrian; Wellington C., born January 1, 1845, now resides on the home farm, where he was born; Fanny L., born October 23, 1846, died October 3, 1865; all the children were born in Fairfield. June 25, 1873, Nelson Smith died at his home, in Fairfield, after a short illness. Mrs. Delia Dunn was the widow of Jefferson Dunn, of Fairfield. Mr. Dunn was born in Ontario county, N. Y., and came to Michigan when a boy with an older brother, and settled in Livonia, Wayne county, N. Y. In 1833 Mr. Dunn came to Lenawee county and purchased a farm on Wolf creek, in the present township of Rome. After owning this farm about five months he sold out to a man named Morton, and soon after purchased a farm on the town line between Fairfield and Seneca, on sections 7 in Fairfield, and 12 in Seneca. This was a new farm, and Mr. Dunn was obliged to cut a road for half a mile through a dense forest to reach it. He cleared up and improved about forty acres, building a log house and frame barn. During the first year his house burned with all its contents, while he was away with his family. Mr. Dunn had put in his winter supply of meat the day before, which together with his crop of corn was destroyed, and all he had left was a few potatoes in the cellar. But this was a part of pioneer life, and

Mr. Dunn submitted to the calamity with a resignation equal to a true martyr. But no worthy family could suffer among so many sturdy, honest and benevolent people as were then constantly settling up the county. Help was at once received from all the neighbors, and even good, benevolent Darius Comstock, sent word to Mr. Dunn to come to his house until another could be erected. About this time, too, Mr. Dunn became the father of twin sons, and Darius Comstock sent especial word to "bring the twins." It was but a short time with the assistance of the neighbors, before Mr. Dunn had another house up, which he lived in through that winter, and until the time of his death, which occurred June 24, 1838. He was predisposed to consumption, and during the winter of 1837–8 he took a heavy cold, which Dr. Post, who was his physician, said resulted in pleuro-pneumonia. December 8, 1831, Jefferson Dunn married Miss Delia Morris, of Nankin, Wayne county, Mich., daughter of Lewis and Lois Morris, by whom he had four children, as follows: Sabra Lois, born in Nankin, Wayne county, Mich., December 23, 1832, and died in Fairfield, September 3, 1846; John Wesley and Charles Wesley (twins) born in Nankin, Wayne county, Mich., November 24, 1834; John Wesley died July 31, 1847; Charles Wesley now lives on his father's old homestead in Fairfield; Robert Jefferson, born in Seneca, this county, December 25, 1838, now a resident of the village of Weston, in Fairfield township, and is an extensive cattle dealer. Mrs. Delia Dunn was born in Burton, Yates county, N. Y., May 30, 1804, and came to Michigan with her mother in 1829. Her father, Lewis Morris, was a native of New Jersey. He moved to Yates county, N. Y., when he was about twenty-one years old, and purchased a farm. In 1816 he sold his property in Yates county, and and went to Cincinnati, where he died in August, 1820. Mrs. Dunn's mother, Mrs. Lois (Cole) Morris, was born in Sharon, Conn., October 9, 1779. She was the daughter of Ezra and Sabra (Patchin) Cole, who were pioneers of Ontario county, N. Y. Mrs. Dunn is still living at the homestead of her second husband, Nelson Smith, in Fairfield with her son, Wellington C. Smith, who has always lived on the farm where he was born, which he now owns and carries on. January 1, 1874, W. C. Smith was married to Elizabeth A. Poucher, daughter of Abram and Laura A. Poucher, of Seneca, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Fanny E., born May 26, 1877; Mary E., born February 27, 1879 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Smith was born in Seneca, this county, November 26, 1858. Her parents still reside in Seneca. From 1842 to 1852, a period of ten years, Nelson Smith was quite extensively engaged in the nursery business.

ROBERT SMITH was born in Burgh St. Peters, Norfolk, England, September 23, 1800. His father, William Smith, was a native of that part of England, and was a landholder of Norfolk, where he was engaged in farming and gardening. When a young man he served as coachman to some of the titled families of Norfolk. He married Sarah Butcher, by whom he had nine children, Robert being the youngest, and is now the only survivor of the family. William Smith died at his home in England, in 1842. His wife died there in 1834. Robert Smith lived with his parents until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Yarmouth and served an apprenticeship of three years to the shoemaker's trade. He followed his trade in different parts of England until April, 1834, when he sailed from Yarmouth in the ship Baltic for America, and, after a very boisterous voyage of six weeks, landed at Quebec, and made his way as soon as possible to Detroit, intending before he left England to come to Michigan and settle in Franklin, this county, where he had friends and acquaintances. He brought his wife and six children with him, and the trials and anxieties of the parents may be imagined, the accommodations for travelers in those days being anything but pleasant or comfortable, even for adults, with a resolute purpose before them. The family got into Franklin near where his house now stands, the first week in June, and passed the first night in John Fisher's log barn. After working by the month for about one year Mr. Smith located a farm on section 8, in Franklin, where he now resides. During the same fall after his arrival a great calamity befel him. On October 2, 1834, his wife died, leaving him with six children, the oldest being only about nine years old. This was indeed a terrible blow, but Mr. Smith possessed the strength and courage to pass through any ordeal. The following year he was married again, and since that time he has kept steadily on, and by dint of hard work, economy and self-denial, he has conquered all difficulties, and for many years has enjoyed the comforts of peace, plenty and happiness. His farm at one time consisted of 270 acres, a portion of which he has sold. He has always been interested in the development of the country; coming here from a foreign land, he soon saw the beauty and promise of the country, and at once set about learning its customs, laws and requirements, and has always been a devoted, loyal citizen. He assisted in building many of the first roads, bridges, school-houses and churches, and has always been liberal in his donations of labor and money. He has been a member of the M. E. church for sixty-four years, and has been a class leader in the Franklin church for forty-three years. April 25, 1825, Robert Smith married Harriet Fisher,

daughter of Francis and Lydia (Smith) Fisher, by whom he had six children, as follows: Harriet, born in Ersham, Suffolk, England, February 4, 1826, married Alanson Conkling, and died October 1, 1875; Robert, born in the same place, October 16, 1827, a resident of Franklin; William, born in Aldeby, Norfolk, England, October 24, 1828, died at Montgomery, Mo., August 22, 1868; Elizabeth, born same place, December 14, 1829, married Hiram Learned, of Franklin, and died August 22, 1853; Angelina, born same place, October 22, 1831, now the wife of Hiram Learned, of Franklin; John F., born same place, July 19, 1833, a farmer of Franklin. Mrs. Harriet Smith was born in Brooke, Norfolk, England, in February, 1804, and died in Franklin, this county, October 3, 1834. August 11, 1835, Robert Smith married Emeline Langdon, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Langdon, of Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Martha Jane, born August 18, 1836, now the wife of Henry A. Goodier, of Douglas, Montcalm county, Mich.; Mary Emeline, born September 24, 1839, now the wife of D. W. Love, of Franklin; Sarah Rebecca, born May 10, 1842, now the wife of James C. Wheaton, a farmer of Franklin. Mrs. Emeline Smith was born in Verona, Oneida, county, N. Y., January 16, 1802, and came to Michigan in 1833. Her father was born in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., April 26, 1777, and died July 30, 1827. Her mother was born in Stonington, Conn., April 14, 1779, and came to Michigan in 1837 and settled in Franklin, where she died January 14, 1867.

———:o:———

PORTER BEAL was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., April 6, 1819. His father, Joseph Beal, son of Seth Beal, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, April 15, 1778, where he resided until he was seventeen. In the year 1795 he went to Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., where his brother, Bernard then lived and owned a farm. He lived with his brother until he was 21, and assisted him in clearing up a new farm. About the year 1800 he purchased a new farm in Perinton, which he cleared up and resided upon until he came to Michigan in the spring of 1830. He came to this county because his oldest son,

William, had settled in Adrian township. In 1833 Joseph Beal located 40 acres on section 15, in Rollin, and ever after resided in the township. At that time there were but two families living within the present limits of Rollin. These families were Levi Thompson, who lived on section 4, and Erastus Aldrich, who lived on section 9. At that time, at certain seasons of the year, numbers of Indians camped around Devil's and Round Lakes, who would often make friendly calls upon Mr. Beal, and ask for something to eat. They invariably asked for bread, which they seemed to relish more than any other kind of food. About the year 1800 Joseph Beal married Elizabeth Claghorn, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Porter being the seventh child and third and youngest son. Mrs. Elizabeth Beal was born in Williamsburg, Mass., and died in Adrian in the winter of 1830–31. Joseph Beal died in Rollin, January 22, 1877. Porter came to Michigan with his parents in 1830, and arrived in Adrian June 1st. His occupation has always been farming. In 1833 he located land on section 10, in Rollin, and made a home there. He now resides on section 15, in the same town, and has erected a very large brick house upon the land his father first located. He is the oldest resident living in the town, having resided there continuously for forty-seven years. He served the township during the years 1861–2 as Supervisor. During the past thirty-eight years he has been a member of the Rollin M. E. church, and was very active and energetic in the erection of the fine brick church at Rollin Center. He gave liberally towards its construction, and has been a trustee ever since its completion. During the past twenty years he has devoted considerable time and attention to fruit culture, and is now one of the most successful growers in the county. During the season of 1880 he marketed over 1,000 bushels of peaches. He also has quite an extensive and choice apple and plum orchard. In politics he has always been liberal, having first voted for James G. Birney, but on the organization of the Republican party he adopted its principles, but during the past several years he has been an ardent prohibitionist, and was in 1880 a candidate for Commissioner of the State Land Office, on the prohibition ticket. January 1st, 1840, Porter Beal married Susan A. Brownell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Brownell, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Melvina A., born December 5th, 1840, now the wife of A. W. Martin, of Rollin; Elmira, born July 11th, 1842, now the wife of Amos R. Cole, of Rollin; Martha, born September 10th, 1845, died at the age of two years; Judson, born May 19th, 1847, a farmer of Rollin; Thomas, born July 22, 1850, a farmer of Woodstock; Eli A., born October 5, 1851, a farmer of

Rollin: Joseph L., born May 28, 1856, a farmer of Rollin; Martha L., born October 24, 1857, at home. Mrs. Susan A. Beal was born in North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., March 2, 1823, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1825, and settled near the present city of Ann Arbor. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts. Her father died in Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, in 1874, in his 70th year. Her mother died in Adrian, in 1833, aged 33 years.

———:o:———

ELI CHATFIELD was born in Windham, Greene county, N. Y., May 10, 1809. He was the son of Josiah Chatfield, one of the first settlers of Greene county, N. Y., where he owned a farm on the Catskill mountains. He resided there until 1833, when he came to Michigan and located 160 acres of land on section 35, in Raisin, which he cleared up and made into a desirable farm. He erected a frame house, good barns, etc., and raised a good orchard. He died there in 1849, being born in Waterbury, Conn., December 10, 1775. He married Olive Tuttle, of Litchfield, Conn., by whom he had six children, Eli being the third son and fourth child. Mrs. Olive Chatfield was born in Woodbridge, Conn., February 24, 1773, and died in Raisin, August 20, 1854. Eli Chatfield came to Michigan in the spring of 1833, and arrived in Tecumseh about the 10th of June. Soon after that date he located eighty acres of land on section 25, in Raisin. During that summer and fall a clearing was made and a house put up, and in the spring of 1834 corn and potatoes were planted, and quite a start made. He and his father owned two cows with calves, and during the summer of 1834 they were greatly annoyed by the wolves, in their persistent attempts to carry off the calves. A small lot was enclosed with a high fence, and one night in particular the famished marauders came in such force that it became necessary to call out all hands with the dogs to drive them away. The calves bleating and wolves howling must have aroused every living thing in the dense forest. It was no uncommon thing in those days for people to get lost in the woods, and the women, becoming alarmed for their safety, would blow their horns to give the directions. During the first few years of the settlement the

wolves were a great annoyance, and several wolf hunts were indulged in, and Mr. Chatfield never failed to take a hand, as he was a great hunter. These hunting parties, accompanied by their dogs, never failed to "find game," especially in the low lands, where the pests abounded. It was no uncommon thing when a man became lost in the woods and would hallo, to be answered by at least fifty wolves, and whenever the "women folks" heard these howlings they were at once satisfied that somebody was lost, and would blow their horns. Mr. Chatfield built a small frame house on his first purchase, but afterwards sold the building and purchased twenty acres of higher ground adjoining, for a building spot, where he erected a good house, barns, sheds, etc. He was always a prominent man in his township, and was active in making all the first improvements, such as roads, bridges, schools, etc. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and erected many of the first frame houses and barns in East Raisin. He was a man fitted for a pioneer—energetic, courageous, kind, generous and honorable, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He resided on his farm until his death, which occurred June 3, 1866. February 2, 1831, Eli Chatfield married Phebe Doty, daughter of Alvan and Melinda Doty, then of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, as follows: Willis, born in Windham, N. Y., September 25, 1832, and died in Raisin, this county, March 24, 1846; Willis 2d, born in Raisin, this county, March 4, 1848, a farmer, and runs the homestead; George E., born same place, February 13, 1851, died August 18, 1854; Mary J., born same place, May 16, 1856, at home. Mrs. Phebe Chatfield was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., August 8, 1811, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1833. [For her family relation see William E. Doty's record on another page of this volume.]

———:o:———

THOMAS S. WETER was born in Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y., March 3, 1821. His father, Josephus Weter, was born in the State of New York, in 1787, was brought up a farmer, and owned a farm in Floyd, Oneida county. After 1820 he went on the Erie canal, and for many years he was captain of a boat on that great thoroughfare. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and

was wounded at the battle of Plattsburgh. He came to Michigan in 1849, and lived in Palmyra, this county, until his death, which occurred in January, 1878. About the year 1815 Josephus Weter married Anna Buckley, daughter of John Buckley, who came from England in 1777, and settled in the eastern portion of New York. Josephus and Anna Weter had seven children, five sons and two daughters, Thomas S. being the second son and third child. Only two of the family are now living, Thomas S. and John M., who now resides near Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Anna Weter was born in New York, and died in Palmyra, this county, in August, 1851. Thomas S. Weter lived with his parents until he was eleven years old when he went out to work, and has looked after his affairs since that time. In 1841 he went to Ross county, Ohio, and leased a farm for four years. In 1845 he came to Michigan, and purchased forty acres of wild land on section 3, in Palmyra. He resided there and cleared up his land, and in January, 1852, he went to California, remaining there until the following November, when he returned, well satisfied with what he accomplished. He soon added more to his farm, and resided there until 1860, when he traded with Orrin Hoxie for his present valuable farm of 160 acres on the same section. He has erected a good, large frame house, a large barn, corn house and granary, and now has a desirable and comfortable home. In 1873 he was attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and in the fall of 1875 he went to California and remained until the following spring. Since that time he has visited nearly all the celebrated springs in the country, including the Arkansas Hot Springs, and the different Michigan magnetic springs. November 5, 1843, Thomas S. Weter married Mary Pooley, daughter of Edward Pooley, of Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, as follows: Ann Maria, born in Jackson county, Ohio, January 5, 1845, now the wife of Wayne Roberts, of Palmyra; Edward, born in Palmyra, this county, August 29, 1849, died in August, 1851. Mrs. Mary Weter was born in Marion, Wayne county, N. Y., July 17, 1824, and died in Palmyra, this county, in August, 1851. March 27, 1853, Thomas S. Weter married Mrs. Mary Ann Wood, daughter of David and Mary Upton, of Rollin, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Shepherd, born in Palmyra, January 4, 1854; Arabell, born same place, July 16, 1855, now the wife of Harrop Freeman, of Ridgeway, Macomb county, Mich.; James E., born same place, April 9, 1858; Nelson C., born same place, April 1, 1861, a graduate of Adrian College, and now a law student in Adrian; David E., born same place, November 16, 1863; Cora M., born same place, March 4, 1865. Mrs. Mary

Ann Weter was born in Ontario, Wayne county, N. Y., March 27, 1825, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1846, and settled in Wheatland, Hillsdale county. She was married to Nelson Wood, in September, 1847, by whom she had one child, which died in infancy. Mr. Wood died September 16, 1849. David Upton was born in Charlemont, Mass., and died in Rollin, this county, in 1859. He married Mary Marsh, by whom he had ten children, three sons and seven daughters, Mrs. Weter being the ninth child and sixth daughter. David Upton came from Puritan stock, and represented the sixth generation.

———:o:———

ANSEL WITHERELL was born in Chatham, Connecticut, April 22, 1814. His father, Ansel Witherell, was, when a young man, engaged in shad fishing on the Connecticut river, but he finally went to Deerfield, Mass., and purchased a farm, where he died about the year 1817. He married Lovina Chapman, by whom he had five children, Ansel being the third child and second son. She died in Deerfield, about the year 1838. Ansel Witherell, the subject of this sketch, was left an orphan when he was about three years old. He lived with different persons in his native town until he was seventeen years old, when his sister, Mrs. Job Graves, who had come to Michigan in the spring of that year (1831), wrote to him that if he would come she would provide him with a home. He had been placed in charge of a farmer by the selectmen, to remain until he was twenty-one, but the farmer saw that his sister had made him a good offer, and that it was the best thing for him to go to Michigan, where he could soon purchase some of the cheap land that was then for sale, and eventually have a good home, and that fall (1831) gave him two suits of clothes and $36 in money, and started him off for Michigan. He was then in his eighteenth year, and he made it his home with his sister in Franklin until 1834. It was pretty snug times to live, even for those who had money to buy provisions, during the first few years of Ansel's residence here. Meat was very scarce and high, and most of the salt pork, that cost 25 cents per pound, was so poor and lean that butter was used to cook it with. Ansel being then a boy, rugged, and ambitious to make money, and having a

taste for hunting and trapping, soon found that he could make better wages during the fall, winter and spring, with his gun and traps in the woods, than at any other employment. During the first five years he followed hunting and trapping during the season, exclusively, and made considerable money. Jacob Jackson, of Adrian, who at that time had a trail of traps from Adrian to Napoleon, in Jackson county, came along one day and instructed him in the science of trapping. The principal game was deer, wolves, otter, fisher, coon, mink and muskrat, with an occasional panther. He never saw a bear either in Lenawee or Washtenaw counties. He kept a regular account of deer and wolves he killed in the five years, which was as follows: Deer, 263; wolves, for which he got bounty, 13. Otter were very plenty in all the streams and lakes, and he caught large numbers of them, their skins being then worth from four to seven dollars. The number of mink and muskrat, were beyond count. He was very familiar with the Indians, who were quite numerous, mingling with them a great deal, learning their language and many of their habits and traditions. He was very well acquainted with old Baw Beese, Chief of the Pottawattomies. His hunting ground included all the territory between Bean Creek and Lake Erie, and his burying ground and planting ground was on Iron creek, in the present town of Manchester, in Washtenaw county. Mr. Witherell was also well acquainted with under chief, Meteau, whose hunting ground laid between Bean Creek and Lake Michigan. There was a division in the tribe, Baw Beese being the *big chief*, Meteau the *little chief*. The tribe was divided, and was known as two families. Baw Beese had less than twenty families with him, while the number with Meteau was still smaller. Two brothers, Ira and Jacob Ward, came in and settled in the present town of Manchester, in Washtenaw county. They located land and put up a sawmill on Iron creek. The second year after their settlement they went to the Indian burying ground and dug up the graves and robbed them of the Indian treasures that had been buried with the bodies. The Indians soon made the discovery, when Baw Beese and Meteau came to Mr. Witherell to learn who had committed the outrage. All of the settlers knew what the result would be, and some alarm was felt for fear the Indians would suspect innocent parties. One evening while Jacob Ward was driving his cows home, he was shot at, and was never seen in the country again, both brothers going back to New York. Mr. Witherell learned the blacksmiths' trade with his brother-in-law, Job Graves, which he followed for several years. In 1844 he purchased a farm on section 3, in Franklin, where he now resides. The land was known as openings, and was comparatively easy to

clear and subdue. He now owns a farm of 242 acres, with good buildings and conveniences. During the past thirty-five years he has paid his attention exclusively to farming. When he was a young man he learned to raise broom corn and manufacture brooms, which has been a great help to him since he has owned a farm. July 9th, 1844, Ansel Witherell married Mary S. Clark, daughter of Noah and Mary (Harkness) Clark, by whom he has had six children, as follows. Adelia S., born August 6, 1845, died in infancy; Mary Lovina, born December 10, 1846, now the wife of Harlow Welch, of Manchester, Washtenaw county.; Jehiel A., born April 25, 1851, died in infancy; Edgar A., born November 23, 1853; Jane E., born January 23, 1859, died at the age of four years; Clara E., born October 20, 1866, died August 18, 1880. Mrs. Mary S. Witherell was born in Carlton, Orleans Co., N. Y., February 22, 1824, and came to Michigan in 1838, and settled in Manchester, Washtenaw county. Her parents were natives of New York, and were farmers. Her father died in Franklin, this county, September 9, 1870, aged 87 years. Her mother died in Manchester, in July, 1862.

———:o:———

STEPHEN H. PALMER was born in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., January 29, 1824. His father, Henry Palmer, was born in Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 16, 1789, where he resided until he was about two years old, when his parents, John and Catharine Palmer, moved to Danby, Rutland county, Vt., where they purchased a small farm, and his father followed his trade of shoemaker. Henry lived there until after he was married, and learned the trade of shoemaker, tanner and currier. In 1819 he moved to Riga, Monroe county, where he carried on a tannery and shoemaker's shop until 1832, when he sold out and came to Michigan. In the spring of 1831 he came west to look for land, and finally located 240 acres on section 17, in Raisin township, this county, and moved his family the following spring. His family consisted of his wife and seven children, all under age, and, after purchasing a yoke of oxen and wagon in Detroit, together with other necessary articles, his money was about exhausted. When he had found his way through the woods

from Detroit to his land in Raisin, he was destitute of nearly everything except his family, his oxen, and his determination to overcome all difficulties and make a home. He soon made a start in the openings, and that fall he put in some wheat. His team was of great assistance to him, and by changing work with the settlers, he got up a comfortable log house, and with two cows he soon became a "flourishing farmer." During the first two or three years the family enjoyed good health, and with his four sons, he made a large improvement, put up good barns, set out an orchard, and resided there until 1848, when he sold out to Nathan Place, and purchased another farm on section 30, in Ridgeway, this county, where he now resides. He was a near neighbor and warm friend of Darius Comstock, and was ever ready and active in assisting and advising with that good old man, whom every early settler in Lenawee county who ever knew him, will bear the kindest remembrance. Mr. Palmer assisted in nearly all the first improvements in Raisin, such as making roads, bridges, school-houses, etc., and assisted in building the Friends' meeting-house at the Valley, which Mr. Comstock was also so largely interested in. When Mr. Palmer was a young man he united with the Society of Friends, and has clung to that faith ever since. March 3, 1814, Henry Palmer married Lydia Randall, daughter of Snow and Hannah (Sherman) Randall, of Mt. Holly, Rutland county, Vt., by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, seven of whom are still living, Stephen H. being the third son and fourth child. Mrs. Lydia Palmer was born in Danby, Vt., September 9, 1794, and died in Ridgeway, this county, March 27, 1864. She was a birthright member of the Friends' Society, and was a kind, patient mother, a thoughtful, thrifty and good wife, and a meek and earnest Christian. Mr. Palmer still survives her, in his ninety-second year, enjoying good health, and all his faculties to a remarkable degree, notwithstanding the fact that he has used tobacco for a period of seventy-eight years. Stephen H. Palmer came to Michigan with his parents in 1832, and was brought up a farmer. He lived at home until he was twenty-one, when he went to Adrian, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed until 1858, when he again went to farming. He now owns the old homestead in Ridgeway, where he resides. January 12, 1858, Stephen H. Palmer married Letitia W. Saville, daughter of Philip and Beulah Saville, of Peru, Ind., by whom he has had six children, as follows: Mary, born in Ridgeway, October 21, 1858; Emeline, born same place, February 9, 1860; William Edgar, born same place, August 13, 1861, died May 10, 1866; Frank S., born December 2, 1864, died at the age of one year; Frederick,

born March 4, 1868, died at the age of one year; Edward S., born May 31, 1866. Mrs. Letitia W. Palmer was born in Centreville, Wayne county, Ind., September 13, 1828. Her father was a native of Delaware, and was born June 2, 1797; he was a pioneer of Wayne county, Ind., having settled there in the year 1822, just after his marriage. He was a brickmason by trade, and assisted in building many of the first buildings in the village of Centreville. Her mother was a native of New Jersey, and was born near Camden, October 16, 1802. She was the mother of ten children, four sons and six daughters. She died at Peru, Ind., May 18, 1864. Philip Saville died in the same place, June 1, 1847.

———:o:———

JAMES LORD was born in Covington (now Pavillion) Genesee county, N. Y., December 3, 1816. His father, Daniel Lord, was born in March, 1785, in Maine, where he lived until he was about twenty-eight years old, when he went to Middletown, Rutland county, Vt., where he was married, and immediately went to Genesee county, N. Y., and purchased a new farm of the Holland Land company. He resided on his farm until his death, which occurred January 18, 1873. In 1813 Daniel Lord married Miss Lydia Perry, daughter of Ezekiel and Survina (Starkweather) Perry, by whom he had eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, James being the third son, and his only sister was the youngest child. Mrs. Lydia Lord was born in Middletown, Vt., in 1795, and is still living on the old homestead in Genesee county, N. Y. Daniel Lord was a prominent man in his township, and was a thrifty farmer, and an honorable, much respected, christian man, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all acquaintances. James Lord lived with his parents until he was about twenty-six years old, and was brought up a farmer, with no other education than could be obtained in the country district schools of those days. In the fall of 1842 he came to Michigan and settled in Seneca, this county, where he purchased a new farm on section 3. During that winter he made a beginning by chopping off thirteen acres of heavy timber, burning it off and fencing it, and the following fall sowed it to wheat. He says when he saw that wheat growing that fall, thrifty and green, covering the

ground like a carpet, it was the proudest moment of his life, for it was *his*, and he had been the sole cause of its being there. He cleared up his first purchase of 62 acres, and has added to it until he now owns 160 acres, and has erected good buildings, with a good orchard, and other conveniences to be found on a good farm. When Mr. Lord first moved on his land in the spring of 1843, his neighbors consisted of Gilbert Mann, one half mile south; Mr. Corey, one half mile south; Charles Negus, one mile south; his brother, Hiram Lord, one half mile north; Robert and Oliver Furman, one mile north and east. The country was then very new, and the only traveled road in that vicinity was the Adrian and Canandaigua road. Mr. Lord did his share in all the public improvements, assisting in cutting out roads, building bridges, school-houses and churches, and lent his influence towards all social and society advancement. He lived on his farm until 1868, when he moved to Fairfield village, where he purchased a residence, and where he now resides. January 13, 1842, James Lord married Orpha E. Freeman, daughter of David and Betsey Freeman, of Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Ellen, born in Stafford, N. Y., November 19, 1842, now the wife of Charles Perry, a farmer of Ingham county, Mich.; Emily, born in Seneca, this county, November 29, 1844, now the wife of James Culver, a farmer of Seneca; James F., born in Seneca, December 29, 1848, at home. Mrs. Orpha E. Lord was born in Niagara county, N. Y., January 12, 1825. Her father was a native of the same county, and was born in 1801. He came to Michigan in 1844, and settled in Meridian, Ingham county, where he died September 15, 1873. July 4, 1823, David Freeman married Miss Betsey Thomas, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Thomas, of Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Orpha Lord being the oldest. Mrs. Betsey Freeman died in Meridian, Ingham county, June 10, 1875.

———:o:———

CHARLES F. SMITH (Carl Frederick Schmidt) was born in Niedernhall, Oberamt, Kunzelsau, Wurtemberg, Germany, December 5, 1832. He lived in Niedernhall until he was twelve years old, when his father died. He then went to live

with his uncle, in Sindringen, and went to school for two years. In 1846 he went to Kunzelsau, where he engaged to learn the confectioner's trade, and served four years. He then went to Heidleberg, where he followed his trade until March, 1852, when he came to America, landing in New York, July 16th. He soon found employment in Newark, N. J., and after remaining there long enough to gain a residence, and take out naturalization papers, he returned to Germany to settle up his father's estate. He only remained there about three months, and returned in the spring of 1853 and remained in New York city for one year, acting as head cook in a hotel during that time. In the spring of 1854 he came to Detroit, and found employment with Mr. Egner, then a large confectioner in the old Fireman's Hall building. After about a year he went to the National hotel as cook, and during the boating season of 1855 he was engaged as chief pastry cook on the magnificent passenger steamer "Mayflower," plying between Detroit and Buffalo, in connection with the Michigan Central railroad. The following season he occupied the same position on the steamer "May Queen," running between Detroit and Cleveland. The next season, in 1857, he was engaged on the steamer "Buckeye State,' which sailed between Chicago and Collinwood. That fall he went to Kentucky, and found employment on the Ohio and Mississippi river boats as cook, running between Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and New Orleans. He finally went from New Orleans to Mobile and cooked on a "cotton steamer" until spring. In May, 1858, he returned to Detroit, and was immediately employed as chief cook on the passenger ferry "Union." About the the 1st of November, 1858, Mr. Smith came to Adrian and stopped at the old Franklin house, which then stood on the site of his present elegant store. He immediately opened a confectionery store on Maumee street, and continued about one year, when a partnership was formed with John Kinzel. The firm was known for many years as Smith & Kinzel, and was one of the prosperous and thriving institutions of Adrian. This firm existed until 1874, when Mr. Smith retired from the business, and was engaged for three years exclusively in the floral business, but in 1877 he again opened a large confectionery store on North Main street, Adrian, where, in connection with his green house, located on Church street, he is still doing a thriving business. Since his residence in Adrian Mr. Smith has done much toward building up and improving the city, having built a fine brick residence on the corner of Church and Locust streets, besides a frame house on Church street, and in company with Mr. Kinzel erected three good brick stores. He has always been liberal in assisting all public enter-

prises, and felt a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of Adrian. June 14, 1857, he married Miss Christiana D. F. Fischer, of Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., by whom he has had ten children, as follows: Emma A., born June 2, 1858, now at home; Julius F., born March 1, 1864; Carl A. L., born April 4, 1866; Paulina, born January 18, 1867; Edward F. G., born July 14, 1872; Bertie M., born September 5, 1873; Oscar H., born January 30, 1878; three children died in infancy. Mrs. Christiana D. F. Smith was born in Bittenfeld, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 24, 1835. She came to this country with her parents in 1854, first settling in Ohio, and in 1856 settled in Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., where her parents still reside. Charles F. Smith's father, John Philip Schmidt, was born in Wimpfen-on-Berg, Hessen, Germany, January 5, 1800. He was for many years employed in the government salt works, but in the latter years of his life was a hotel keeper. He died at Niedernhall, January 1, 1845. His wife was Miss Sophia Burkhardt, who was born in Forchtenberg, Wurtemberg, Germany. She was the daughter of a hotel keeper. She was born in 1804, and died in Niedernhall, in 1838.

———:o:———

HON. WITTER J. BAXTER, son of Levi Baxter, Jr., and Lois (Johnston) Baxter, was born at Sidney Plains, Delaware county, N. Y., January 18, 1816 He removed with his father's family to Tecumseh, Mich., in 1831, and attended school there, then under the charge of the Hon. Sirrell C. Le Baron, in 1832–33. Afterward, with his brother, Benjamin L., he pursued his academic course at Tecumseh under Benjamin Workman and the Hon. Perley Bills, and in 1840 became associated with Andrew Harvie in the charge of the Tecumseh High School, then a local branch of the Michigan University. He removed to Detroit, studied law with Barstow & Lockwood, was a co-student, and admitted to the bar at the same time as the now Hon. Judge Campbell, entered into law partnership with Andrew Harvie, in 1844, and in 1848 removed to Jonesville, where he has ever since resided, entering into an extensive law and land partnership with the Hon. W. W. Murphy. This partnership was continued until

1874, since which time he has continued the practice by himself. July 28, 1852, he was married at Jonesville to Alice Beaumont, by whom he has had four children. Benjamin, since deceased; Nellie, now Mrs. George Peabody, of Jonesville; Walton M., and Witter, J., Jr., all still living at Jonesville. His wife, Alice, died at Jonesville, April 2, 1872, since which time he has remained unmarried, cherishing, as only a loving heart can do, the memory of the departed one. He has always been largely interested in educational enterprises, having been for over twenty-six years a member of the Jonesville school board, for many years and now is a member of the State Board of Education, a prominent member of the State Agricultural Society, and for two years, 1876–77, a member of the State Senate. He has been for years prominently identified with the Presbyterian church of Jonesville, (being a ruling elder,) the Odd Fellows and Masonic order, and the State and County Pioneer societies, having been President of each. He has probably the best private library in western Michigan, consisting of 4,000 well selected volumes, and one of the finest law libraries in the State. Always genial, generous, earnest and active, with ability to carry out his plans for good, being one of the banking firm of E. O. Grosvenor & Co., he has necessarily acquired a very large share of popularity and influence, which he has always nobly devoted to the best interests of education, humanity, and the State.

———:o:———

LEVI BAXTER, Sr., son of Francis Baxter, was born in Connecticut, August 14, 1764; was married to Mary Washburne (who was of Welsh descent,) at Tolland, Conn., and removed from there to East Windsor, Conn., where his eldest son, Levi Baxter, Jr., was born, October 5, 1778. He was one of the heroes of the revolution, and retired from his military service with the rank of Captain. While his son, Levi Jr., was yet a young child, he removed to Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., and remained there until 1803, when he removed to Sidney Plains, Delaware Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in lumbering, owning several mills, and also farming until his death, May 26, 1851. He was an active man in society, an active and influential member, and at the time of his death an elder in the Presbyterian church of Sidney Plains.

HON. LEVI BAXTER, Jr., son of Levi Baxter, Sr., was born at East Windsor, Conn., October 5, 1778, removed with his father's family while a child, to Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., and again in 1803, to Sidney Plains, Delaware Co., N. Y. He was married at Sidney Plains, Delaware county, N. Y., January 12, 1814, to Lois, eldest daughter of Col. Witter Johnson, who was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and one of the first settlers of Sidney Plains, having come there when a child with his father, the Rev. Wm. Johnston, of Scotch Irish descent, as early as June, 1812, and was engaged in farming, lumbering and merchandizing until 1831, when he removed with his family to Tecumseh, Lenawee county, Mich., arriving there July 4, 1831. Here, in connection with his partners, Selleck C. Boughton and Gen. Joseph W. Brown, he built the first flouring mill of any size west of Monroe, in the then Territory of Michigan. During his residence at Tecumseh he was appointed Chief Justice for the county of Lenawee, and thus obtained his familiar title of "Judge." In 1834, he, with Cook Sisson, built the flouring mill at White Pigeon, Mich.; also in connection with Henry L. Hewitt, the flouring mill at Jonesville, and removed to White Pigeon in 1835, and during the making of extensive repairs on his mill at Jonesville in 1840, he received an injury from a stick of timber falling upon and crushing one of his limbs, from which he never fully recovered. Previous to this, in October 26, 1834, his wife, Lois, died at Tecumseh, and he again married Elizabeth M. Orton, at Albany, N. Y., and removed from White Pigeon to Jonesville in 1848, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1862. Mr. Baxter was prominently connected with the Whig party until the organization of the Free Soil, or Republican party, in 1848, was made their candidate for State Senator, and being endorsed also by the Whigs, was triumphantly elected; was regarded as a ready debater, and was in reality one of the leaders in the Senate. By his first wife he had ten children, Benjamin L., Witter J., Mary Jane (Kellogg), Lois F., (Selfridge) still living; George Harvey Baxter, James Henry, Francis, Mary Ann, Narcissa, and an unnamed infant, deceased, and by his second wife a large family, besides several of whom died in infancy. Mr. Baxter was widely known as a man of large discernment, great energy and resolution, and of excellent judgment, in his opinions always decided, and in carrying out his projects bold and unyielding, and by these qualities he attained that social, political, industrial and religious influence, which he possessed to an unusual degree.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER was born near where the city of Elmira, N. Y., now stands, June 1, 1807. He lived there until 1810, when his parents moved to Shelby, Orleans county. His father, James Carpenter, purchased a farm in Shelby, and Benjamin lived there until the fall of 1832, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 2, in Fairfield. This is the farm now owned and occupied by Rufus Baker, and was the second farm located in the township, being taken up in 1829 by Abram Carpenter, a brother of Benjamin. In September, 1832, Benjamin moved on this land, having purchased it of his brother, and after building a log house he moved his family, consisting of his wife and three children, and lived there twenty-one years. This was heavy timbered land, and Mr. Carpenter cleared and subdued 120 acres, and fenced it into ten acre lots, with his own hands. He built a good house and barn, hewing the timber and framing the barn mostly himself. The barn is still standing on the farm. When Mr. Carpenter went into Fairfield, there were but five families in the township, as follows: Newman Terry, John Arnold, Nathan Weatherby, William Weatherby, and Orrin Baker. In June, 1833, a bear visited some of the settlers and carried off their pigs, and one evening as Mr. Carpenter was going by John Baker's house, Moses Baker asked him what he would do when the bear came after his pigs. "Why, I'll kill him, of course," said Mr. Carpenter. "Just send him there and I'll show you." That very night, sure enough, the bear came to Mr. Carpenter's after his pigs; captured a small one and carried it into a swamp and devoured it, and came back after another, when Mr. Carpenter shot him, and the next morning (Sunday) he was prepared to supply all who came to meeting, with bear meat. Mr. Carpenter also killed a great many deer and furnished the settlers with meat. He never attempted to see how many deer he could kill, but only hunted when meat was a necessity, and when he went after a deer he seldom failed. He once set four traps in his sheep yard and caught a wolf, the old fellow having got into every one of the traps. In March, 1853, he sold his farm to Alfred Bailey, and in May he purchased a farm on section 22, in Madison, where he now resides. Benjamin Carpenter's father, James Carpenter, was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1785. He was a pioneer of Orleans county, and came to Michigan, and settled in Fairfield in 1833. He located a large tract of land in the southwest part of the township, where he died in 1857. About the year 1806 he married Miss Catharine Striker, who was born in New Jersey in 1785, by whom he had eight children, Benjamin being the oldest. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1873. January 13, 1828, Benjamin Carpenter was married to Miss Eliza M. Wil-

cox, daughter of Silas and Cynthia (Taft) Wilcox, of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he has had thirteen children, as follows: James B., born in Shelby, February 19, 1829, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, a member of Co. B., 4th Mich. Cavalry, and participated in the capture of Jeff. Davis. Mary J., born in the same place, October 24, 1830, now the wife of William H. Smith, of Gratiot county, Mich.; Silas B., born in the same place, July 1, 1832, also a soldier in the rebellion, and member of the 11th Mich. Cavalry, died June 26, 1875; Abram S., born in Fairfield, this county, July 13, 1835; Lucretia M., born in same place, September 19, 1837, now the wife of Henry Regless, of Fairfield; Thomas J., born in same place, December 19, 1839, was in the rebellion, a member of the 4th Mich. Infantry, and died at Huntsville, Ala., in March, 1875; Jerome B., born in same place, September 11, 1849, was in the rebellion, a member of the 9th Mich. Cavalry; Charles A., born same place, January 14, 1845, was in the rebellion, a member of the 11th Mich. Cavalry; William H., born same place, September 14th, 1847, died in his 8th year; Allen B., born in same place, February 22, 1850; George J., born in same place, March 18, 1853; Lucy A., born in Madison, August 30, 1855, now the wife of Edward Donaldson, of Madison; Emma A., born in Madison, September 19, 1858. Mrs. Eliza M. Carpenter was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., May 2, 1812. Her father, Silas Wilcox, was born in Rhode Island, February 13, 1787, and died in Fairfield, this county, August 5, 1837. Her mother, who was Miss Cynthia Taft, was born in Chesterfield, Mass., January 1, 1790, and died September 8, 1855.

———:o:———

DEACON ELIJAH BARBER was born in Smithfield, (now Fenner) Madison county, N. Y., February 23, 1808. His father, John Barber, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 4, 1775. He was left an orphan at an early age, and penniless, and was dependent on relatives, going here and there to live, as they directed. In his old age, when relating his experience, he said: "I soon learned the necessity of depending

on myself. I had no bringing up; I had to do that myself, and I learned how to observe. I had no schooling as children now have —a few months for several winters, when a boy, was all I ever had. I knew when quite young that I must take care of myself, and that others would have to trust me, and I saw so much deception and dishonesty in the world, that I resolved no one should be sorry for trusting me, and that I would be faithful and stick to my business, so that I might find employment." When he was about sixteen he went to Oneida county, N. Y., with a family, driving oxen for his board and passage. He said: "I hadn't as many trunks and bundles as people have now when they travel, for all the clothes I had were on my back, and I had nothing to leave behind." He lived in Oneida county until 1799, and worked in the vicinity of the towns of Paris and Waterville, and cleared some of the ground where Waterville now stands. He purchased a farm in Smithfield, (now Fenner) Madison county, cleared it up, and lived there until his death, which occurred November 30, 1869. He was a prominent and respected man in that vicinity, and was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist church. March 14, 1799, John Barber married Lovina Thompson, daughter of Elijah and Damarus Thompson, of Madison, Madison county, N. Y., by whom he had fourteen children, Elijah being the sixth child and third son. Mrs. Lovina Barber was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1782, and moved with her parents to Madison county, N. Y., in 1794, where she died in August, 1867. Elijah Barber was brought up a farmer, and lived with his parents until after he was married. In 1834 he went to Barre, Orleans county, purchased a farm, and remained there between two and three years, and in 1838 he came to Michigan, and stopped in Napoleon, Jackson county, nearly three years, when he came to this county and purchased a farm on section 18, in Rome, in June, 1840, where he now resides. The land was entirely new at that time, but Mr. Barber knew how to make a farm out of the wilderness, and to-day he enjoys the comforts of a large frame house, plenty of good barnsand sheds, a large, choice orchard, with eighty acres of highly improved land, all of which he has cause to be proud of. Mr. Barber has been a member of the Second Baptist church of Rome, since 1841; was a consistent member of the Naville Baptist church, was made deacon there in 1839, and was ordained as deacon in the Second Rome Baptist church in 1841, and has served in that capacity ever since. December 11, 1828, Elijah Barber married Mary Woodworth, daughter of John and Sarah Woodworth, of Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., by whom he has had six children, as follows: Amelia L., born in Fenner, Madison county, N. Y., November 27, 1829, was

the wife of Charles H. Smith, of St. Louis, Mich., died December 3, 1875; Alfred T., born same place, October 16, 1833, now a farmer of St. Joseph county, Mich.; Olive W., born in Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., December 2, 1836, now the widow of Edward Marks, and resides in Clayton village, this county; John, born in Rome, this county, May 14, 1843, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, a member of Daniels' battery. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, being shot through the head by a sharpshooter; Cyrus, born in Rome, July 21, 1845, a farmer of Rome; Edward H., born in Rome, September 13, 1847, runs the home farm. Mrs. Mary Barber was born in Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., March 5, 1807, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1838. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and was born February 24, 1775, and died in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., December 16, 1856. He was a farmer, and was for many years a member of the M. E. church. February 28, 1799, he married Sarah May, daughter of Daniel and Mary May, by whom he had seven children, Mrs. Barber being the third child and second daughter. Mrs. Sarah Woodworth was born in 1782, and died in Lenox, Madison county, N. Y., June 9, 1816.

———:o:———

SAMUEL E. HART was born in Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., August 13, 1823. His father, Deacon Joseph Hart, was born in Berlin, Conn., November 20, 1773, where he lived until 1779, when he moved to Durham, Greene county, N. Y., and lived until 1812, when he moved to Orleans county and erected a log cabin in the wilderness, where the village of Albion now stands. He located 364 acres of land from the government, at $1.25 per acre, a portion of which has been sold at $800 per acre. His son and grandson still own and occupy a large portion of the purchase. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, he being the originator and promoter of the first church in Albion, the first meeting being held in his barn, where an organization was made. He was a worthy, honorable, prominent man, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire community. He died at his old homestead, in Albion, July 22, 1853. May 3, 1798, Deacon Joseph Hart married Miss Lucy Kirtland, of Saybrook, Conn., by

whom he had ten children, Samuel E. being the youngest. Mrs. Lucy (Kirtland) Hart was born in Saybrook, Conn., November 11, 1778, and died at Adrian, Mich., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. S. Berry, January 4, 1867. Samuel E. Hart, the subject of this sketch, lived with his parents on the farm until he was nearly seventeen years old, when, through the solicitation of his brother-in-law, L. G. Berry, he came to Adrian, Mich., in May, 1840. He acted as clerk in Mr. Berry's dry goods store for three years. During these three years he was the only clerk in the store, and during two years kept the books, and had never known what his wages were to be. Finally, when his time expired, he was informed that he was to have no pay for the first year, five dollars per month for the second, and ten dollars for the third year. He then returned to Albion, N. Y., to visit his parents, and after a few days rest again started for the west, and went to Alton, Ill., and engaged as clerk in the drug store of his brother, Dr. B. K. Hart, remaining there a little over two years, when, owing to sickness, he was obliged to take a trip south and east. He again visited his parents in Albion, and on his road back to Alton stopped at Adrian to visit his sisters, Mrs. O. M. Roode, Mrs. A. S. Berry, and Mrs. L. G. Berry, and was persuaded to go into business with the Berry brothers, with a little capital his father had given him. He remained with them one year, made $500, which he gave to the Berrys to let him out of the business, and immediately purchased Dr. D. K. Underwood's interest in the drug firm of Raymond & Underwood, where he remained two years and a half. At this time Caleb Woodbury purchased Mr. Hart's interest. This was in 1848, and Mr. Hart again went to Alton, Ill., to join his brother and go to Chicago, purchase property and locate there permanently, but, owing to some differences in opinions in regard to the value of Chicago real estate at that time, Samuel E., after about six weeks, returned to Adrian and purchased the store he now occupies, and has remained there in the drug business ever since. Since that time Mr. Hart has been one of Adrian's prosperous, solid business men, and has added perhaps more to Adrian's good reputation as an honest, fair dealer, promptness in paying bills and meeting all obligations, than any man now in the city. There is not a blemish against his name as a tradesman, and his guaranty is sufficient in all matters of deal with any man in Lenawee county. He has served the city as member of the common council, and was treasurer of the Lenawee county Agricultural society for several years. He assisted largely in the erection of the Presbyterian church, of which he has been a member since 1845, filling all the offices of the church. He assisted

largely in the erection of the Opera House, and regrets being one of the largest paying subscribers to the defunct "Adrian and Saline railroad." He was greatly interested in the location, erection and construction of the State reform school for girls, and the Detroit & Butler railroad. October 7, 1852, at Astoria, Long Island, he married Miss Anna D. Crissey, daughter of E. A. Crissey, by whom he had two children, as follows: Otho S., born January 9, 1856; Kate Elizabeth, born August 21, 1861; both born in Adrian. Mr. Hart was again married at Palmyra, N. Y., to Mrs. Harriet G. King, March 11, 1872, by whom he has had one child, Charles G., born in Adrian, June 6, 1873. Mrs. Harriet G. Hart was born at Palmyra, N. Y., May 20, 1841. Her parents, Thomas and Aruba Galloway, are still living in Palmyra, N. Y., where they were pioneers.

———:o:———

HAYDEN W. MAYNARD was born in Adrian township, Lenawee county, Mich., July 20, 1833. His father, John Maynard, was born in Connecticut, December 4, 1798. He left Connecticut when he was a boy and went to Coalville, Broome county, N. Y., where he learned the trade of cloth dresser and wool carder, which he followed for several years. He came to Michigan in 1832, and settled on section 32, in Adrian township, and cleared up a farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 21, 1840. December 14, 1820, John Maynard married Charlotte Merchant, daughter of Jedediah and Hepsebeth Merchant, of Coalville, Broome county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Hayden W. being the seventh child. Mrs. Charlotte Maynard was born (probably in New Hampshire) October 12, 1801, and died in Adrian, January 24, 1879. Hayden W. Maynard lived at home with his mother (his father having died when he was seven years old) until he was twenty-one, and worked the farm with his brother, John O. In the spring of 1856, Hayden went to Minnesota with the idea of locating land, and making that State his home. He finally located 160 acres of government land in Anoka county. He resided there five years, and made considerable improvements. In the spring of 1861 he came back to Michigan, and worked a a rm two years, when he purchased a farm on section 5, in Dover,

where he now resides. He still owns his farm in Minnesota as a souvenir of his first beginning in the world. It was the first land he ever owned, every foot of which was earned and paid for by his own hands. Since his residence in Dover he has paid particular attention to his own affairs, and by constant labor, careful management and strict economy, has succeeded in making himself a comfortable and desirable home. In 1868 he built a fine, large brick house, one of the most tasty, complete and comfortable residences in the township, which adds largely to the value of his farm, as well as to the neighborhood. Mr. Maynard has never paid much attention to politics, but has always been a Democrat, and in 1870 he was elected township treasurer, and held the office for four successive years. March 9, 1859, Hayden W. Maynard married Miss Lucy L. Abbott, daughter of Theodore and Electa Abbott, of Rome, this county, by whom he has had one son, Asa N., born in Burns, Anoka county, Minnesota, November 17, 1860. Mrs. Lucy L. Maynard was born in Adrian township, this county, October 2, 1835. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1807, but when he was twelve years old he moved with his parents to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he resided until 1834, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 31, in Adrian, this county. He died June 5, 1869. He married Electa Gillett, of Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Lucy L. Maynard being the oldest child. Electa Abbott was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1811, and died in Adrian in 1857.

———:o:———

HENRY BOWEN, 3d, was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., August 18, 1807. He is the son of Deacon Henry and Cynthia Bowen, who were farmers. When Henry 3d was in his seventh year, his parents moved to Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., where they purchased a new farm. Deacon Henry Bowen 2d, was born in Woodstock, Conn., and was the son of Henry Bowen 1st, who was also a native of Woodstock, whose father came from Wales and settled there. Henry Bowen, 2d, was married in Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1807, to Cynthia Wood, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Wood, of Cheshire, by

whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters, Henry 3d being the oldest child. All of these children lived to become married men and women, nine of whom are now living. Mrs. Cynthia Bowen was born in Cheshire, April 11, 1783, and died in Middlefield, N. Y., in 1864. Deacon Bowen was a prominent man and well-to-do farmer in Middlefield, was entrusted with public office, and was an intelligent, thoughtful, and useful member of society, and Deacon of the Baptist church. He was a thrifty farmer, a competent business man, honorable, kind and obliging, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all. During his younger days he was engaged in teaching school, following it for eleven years. His wife was also a school teacher previous to her marriage. He died in Middlefield, in February, 1849. Henry Bowen, 3d, lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He followed farming until he was about twenty, when he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed about five years. When he was eighteen he became a member of the New York State Militia, and served ten years as musician. In 1833 he went to farming in Middlefield, and remained there until 1849. In the spring of that year he came to Michigan with his family, and purchased a farm on section 25, in Franklin, this county. His first purchase consisted of 80 acres of new land, which he cleared up and improved, building a house, in which he resided about three years, when he purchased 80 acres more adjoining, with a good frame house. He cleared up over 100 acres of heavy timber. After he got his land sufficiently cleared to afford pasturage, he paid particular attention to the dairy business and hop culture. His cheese always found a quick market, while his hops proved a profitable crop. One year, in particular, he sold to Morgan & Granger, of Manchester, Washtenaw county, the largest portion of his crop, which amounted to $2,150. He remained on his farm until 1872, when he went to Adrian and purchased a house on the corner of Butler and Locust streets where he now resides. December 8, 1831, Henry Bowen, 3d, married Arminda Coonrod, daughter of Peter and Amelia Coonrod, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, as follows: Cynthia A., born in Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., April 30, 1833, now the wife of Edwin Conlin, of Franklin; Henry 4th, born same place, June 19, 1834, now a resident of the city of Adrian; Norman M., born same place, August 10, 1835, a carpenter, of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich.; Levi L., born same place, November 13, 1836, a farmer of Franklin; Polly, born same place, April 1, 1838, was the wife of Church Austin, of Milan, Monroe county, Mich., and died April 1, 1878; Benoni C., born same place, December 28, 1839, a farmer of Sioux,

Woodbury county, Iowa; Willard F., born same place, July 14, 1841, a resident of Adrian; Joseph C., born same place, July 16, 1843, died November 4, 1853. Mrs. Arminda Bowen was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., August 9, 1808, and died in Middlefield, June 8, 1845. Her parents were of German extraction, and were pioneers of Cherry Valley. April 5, 1851, Henry Bowen, 3d, married Mrs. Lucinda Stearns, widow of Willard Stearns, of Cherry Valley, and sister of his first wife. There was no issue by this marriage. Mrs. Bowen was the mother of one child, Willard Stearns, of Adrian, who was brought up by Mr. Bowen. Mrs. Lucinda Bowen died in Adrian, February 3, 1879. [For her family relations, see Willard Stearns' record in first volume of this work.]

———:o:———

MRS. ELIZABETH BARRETT was born in Kirkdayton, Yorkshire, England, February 2, 1793. She is the daughter of Richard and Helen (Houseman) Lawrence, and she lived in England until 1835. In 1820 she married Joshua Lawrence, who was a native of Kirkhammerton, Yorkshire, and was a farmer. In 1835 she came to America with her husband and three sons, Richard, William and Thomas, coming directly to Ridgeway, this county, and purchased a farm in the English settlement. Mr. Lawrence was a thrifty, enterprising man, improved his farm, and was in comfortable circumstances, but for some five years he was an invalid, and finally died after a residence of about nineteen years. His three sons, good, faithful, hardworking boys, soon followed him, having overworked, and exposed themselves, and all died within a period of nine months of consumption. This left Mrs. Lawrence entirely alone, with a farm on her hands. She lived a widow sixteen years, and in 1860 married Christopher Barrett, a pioneer, who settled in Ridgeway in 1832. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, was born in 1788, and came to America about the year 1830. Mr. Barrett was one of the earliest settlers of Macon, and was a prominent and well known man. He came to Michigan a very poor man, but by constant labor, frugal and exemplary habits, careful and prudent economy, became one of the wealthy men of the township. He was ever ready and willing to assist in the erection of a school house or a church, and was one of

the largest subscribers to the beautiful brick Methodist church at Ridgeway village. He first married Ann Smith, who was a native of Yorkshire, and came to this country with him. He had three children, one son and two daughters. The son, William Barrett, is now a resident of Ridgeway. The daughters are both dead. Christopher Barrett died in Ridgeway, in September, 1873, respected and mourned by all who knew him. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett still survives, in her 88th year, all of the many trials and vicissitudes of her long and eventful life. She has followed two husbands and three sons to the grave, but she consoles herself with the fact that both her husbands were good and respected men, kind and indulgent to her, and faithful to their trusts, while her sons were all that a mother could ask for, honest, honorable and respected by all. She does not murmur, for she believes in Him who does all things for the best, and trusts that she will soon be called to her reward.

———:o:———

ISRAEL PENNINGTON was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., November 17, 1808. His father, John Pennington, was born in Stafford, Monmouth county, N. J., August 25, 1778, where he lived until about the year 1800, when he moved to Monroe county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in Perinton. [See John Pennington's record.] Although he was not a birthright member, he was for many years, up to the time of his death, an active member of the Society of Orthodox Friends. Israel Pennington was the the oldest child in his father's family, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1829, and has resided in Macon ever since that time. He had three brothers and two sisters. The brothers, John, Joseph and Isaac, and the youngest sister, Mrs. Mary Smith, reside in Macon, and are the oldest residents of the town. The other sister, Mrs. Abigail Snyder, died in Macon, November 27, 1865, aged forty-nine years. In 1830 he located 240 acres of land in the present township of Dover, which he soon after sold. This was said to be the first land taken up in that township. Mr. Pennington has always been an active man, and performed his full share of hard labor in developing and subduing the township from a wilderness. He

held the plow to break up the first piece of land plowed in Macon, which was in the spring of 1830. In 1832 he returned to his old home in Monroe county, N. Y. He took passage at Detroit on the then new steamboat "Washington." During the passage down the lake the boat encountered a terrific storm, and went to pieces on the Canada shore, near the lower end of Long Point. There were about thirty passengers aboard, and only one life was lo-t, although they were at the mercy of the storm for over twenty-four hours. In the fall of 1835 he again went east, and during that winter made the tour of all the large eastern cities. Early in the spring of 1836 he spent some time in Washington, and daily visited both houses of Congress. There he saw Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, James K. Polk, President Andrew Jackson, and all the great and noted men of those days. He also visted Mount Vernon. During his residence in Macon, he has greatly assisted early settlers in examining, locating and exploring the country, having extended his trips into Clinton, Ionia and Ingham counties. He has always been an active politician, always on the side of freedom, being an early anti-slavery man; he was afterwards a "Free Soiler" and then a Republican. In 1837 Israel Pennington was appointed the first postmaster of Macon, and held the office for twenty-five years. In 1848 he was a delegate to the first Free Soil convention held at Adrian, and also a delegate to the first Republican convention, held at Tecumseh, at the organization of the party in this county, in 1854. He has undoubtedly been a delegate to more county conventions than any other man now living in the county. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention in 1878 that nominated Governor and State officers, and also to the State convention in 1880 for State officers. He has ever been a staunch temperance man, and was a member of the first temperance society organized in the county, in the winter of 1829–30. He started the first nursery in the county, and during the past forty years has sold large numbers of fruit trees. For many years he has been an active worker in the county agricultural society, and was for nearly fifteen years a director. In 1879 he was a delegate to the American Pomological convention, at Rochester, N. Y. He was appointed by the Michigan Pomological society, and was present during the entire meeting. June 26, 1844, he married Mrs. Hannah Dennis, daughter of John and Hannah Niblack, of Saline, Washtenaw county, Mich., by whom he had four children, as follows: Darius C., born April 22, 1845, a farmer of Macon; Baron H., born January 23, 1847, a farmer of Macon; Alma Zoe, born September 4, 1851, at home; Mary H.,

born January 29, 1855, at home. All of the children were born in Macon. The two sons are graduates of the State University, and the daughters are graduates of the high schools of Adrian and Ann Arbor. Mrs. Hannah Pennington was born in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., October 27, 1810, and came to Michigan in 1832. In 1834 she was married to James H. Dennis, of Franklin, this county, by whom she had two sons, Hamilton J. and Frank J. Dennis, now residents of Leavenworth, Kan. James H. Dennis died in Macon, March 7, 1842.

———:o:———

BUTLER TREAT was born at Holland Patent, Oneida county, N. Y., May 15, 1818, and was the son of Hosea and Hannah (Bonfoey) Treat, of Oneida county, N. Y. Hosea Treat was born in Connecticut, June 8, 1781, and died at Holland Patent, Oneida county, September 17, 1818. Mrs. Hannah Treat was also born in Connecticut, September 13, 1781, and died in Adrian, March 24, 1868. Hosea Treat and Hannah Bonfoey were married April 4, 1802, and were the parents of eight children, Butler being the youngest. Butler Treat's father died before he was a year old, and he therefore never knew anything of the benefits of a father's care and watchful solicitude. He lived with his elder brother, Asahel B., for a few years, and when he was about eight years old his mother married Obadiah Platt, and in 1834, when Butler was sixteen years old, the family came to Michigan and settled in Adrian township, about five miles north of the city. He lived with his mother until he was married and had purchased forty acres of new land, on section 11, in Adrian. At that time this part of the township was all woods, and he was obliged to cut a road half a mile to get to his land. But since that time, with the courage and ambition of an enterprising man, he conquered all obstacles, and the wilderness yielded to his vigor and determination. He lived to see the wilderness, inhabited by Indians, howling wolves and the nimble deer, swept away, and by his own personal exertions and steadfast purpose, he finally succeeded in owning 260 acres of fruitful land, with good buildings and all necessary conveniences. No man in Adrian township was better or more favorably known than Butler Treat. His life was above

reproach, an honorable citizen, esteemed friend, and a kind, compassionate neighbor, with sterling worth, sound judgment and a high sense of honesty to his convictions. April 15, 1840, Butler Treat married Miss Nancy Tingley, daughter of Rebecca and Samuel Tingley, by whom he had three children, as follows: Eugenia A., born August 10, 1842, now the wife of Julius Powell, of Ogden; Horace T., born August 31, 1844, a farmer of Wright, Hillsdale county; Alanson B., born January 20, 1847, a resident of the city of Adrian, and engaged in the drug and prescription business. Mrs. Nancy Treat was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., October 1, 1826, and died June 30, 1847. In 1849 Butler Treat married Miss Anna Euritt, by whom he had four children, as follows: Helen A., born March 12, 1851, now the wife of John Ladd, of Cambridge, this county; William E., born June 28, 1853, a farmer of Ransom, Hillsdale county; George A., born August 7, 1855, a resident of Adrian township; Charles R., born August 13, 1857, a farmer on the old homestead. Mrs. Anna Treat was born November 29, 1829, and died January 6, 1859. March 6, 1861, Butler Treat married Miss Maryette Vedder, daughter of John and Anna (Marlatt) Vedder, of Adrian township, by whom he had five children, as follows: Alfred L., born November 29, 1861; Mary Ann, born November 16, 1866; Frank Adelbert, born February 28, 1869; John Elmer, born March 28, 1871; David L., born October 26, 1873; all at home. Mrs. Maryette Treat was born in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., February 14, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled in Adrian township. Her father was a native of New York, and was born June 15, 1808, and died in Adrian, March 17, 1880. Her mother is also a native of New York, and was born January 29, 1805, and is still living.

———:o:———

DR. EDWIN P. ANDREWS was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., August 26, 1826. His father, Justus Andrews, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 26, 1801, where he lived until he was five years old, when his father, John J. Andrews, moved to Western New York and lived in Steuben and Orleans counties until 1825, when he came to Michigan. He came west as far as Cleveland, Ohio, with

an ox team, where he worked on a vessel, and after it was completed he put his team and goods aboard and went to Detroit. In the year 1825 he came to Michigan and located government land in Plymouth township, Wayne county. When he brought his family on the following spring he settled on this land, and cleared it up and lived there until 1847. That year he sold out and came to Lenawee county and purchased a farm in Fairfield, where he resided until 1862, when he moved to Adrian and resided until his death, September 14, 1878. He and his brother-in-law built the first grist-mill in Plymouth township, and made their mill-stone from rocks found near at hand. He was in Detroit on the 4th of July, 1825, and assisted in raising a large liberty pole. August 21, 1825, Justus Andrews married Mrs. Deborah Lard, whose maiden name was Deborah Butterfield, by whom he had three sons, Edwin P. being the oldest. Mrs. Andrews was born in Amherst, Westchester county, N. H., November 26, 1801. She came to Michigan with her husband in 1826, and died in Adrian, March 11, 1878. Dr. Edwin P. Andrews lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and was brought up a farmer. He assisted his father, after he became old enough, in clearing his land. At the age of twenty-one he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Graham and Decker, in Adrian. He studied with them until the fall of 1848, when he became a student in the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. He was obliged to work his way through his medical studies entirely by his own efforts. He graduated in the spring of 1850, and that year he commenced the practice of medicine in Adrian, and has continued his profession there ever since. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln examining surgeon for Lenawee county, to examine all recruits and drafted men who went into the government service during the war of the rebellion. He was also for a number of years examining surgeon for soldiers' pensions, but resigned both positions. He has served four years as alderman of the Fourth ward of Adrian. May 14, 1851, Dr. E. P. Andrews married Miss Sarah M. Wisner, daughter of Rev. William G. and Elizabeth Wisner, of Manchester, Washtenaw county, Mich., by whom he has had five sons, as follows: Edwin H., born February 22, 1853; Frank E., born January 25, 1857, a practicing physician at Pentwater, Mich.; Clarence B., born January 24, 1860; Fred. B., born April 20, 1862; Harry W., born March 27, 1871; all born in Adrian. Mrs. Sarah M. Andrews was born in Castile, Wyoming county, N. Y., August 7, 1832, and came with her parents to Michigan in 1840, when her father was installed pastor of a church in Jonesville, Hillsdale county. Her father was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county,

N. Y., December 9, 1802, and at the age of twenty-nine he was installed as a Baptist minister, and since that time he has preached in New York and Michigan. He has baptized 978 persons, has preached 718 funeral sermons, and has married 200 couple. He now resides in Adrian. In 1822 he married Elizabeth Hudnut, daughter of Nathaniel Hudnut. She is still living with her husband in Adrian.

———:o:———

JOHN E. SWICK was born in Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., February 21, 1807. His father, Captain Tunis Swick, was born July 8, 1775, in New Jersey, and moved when young with his parents, Tunis and Rachel Swick, to Seneca county, N. Y., where he remained during his life. He was a mechanic, and followed his trade of carpenter and joiner. He was a captain of a rifle company during the war of 1812, and died in 1814 from disease contracted in the service of his country. He was twice married, first to Mary Howell, who died in 1800. About the year 1805 he married Charity Emmons, daughter of John and Catharine Emmons, by whom he had four children, John E. being the oldest. Mrs. Charity Swick was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1785, and died in Lowell, Kent county, Mich., in 1870. Her father was a revolutionary soldier under General Sullivan, and his ancestors came from Holland. John E. Swick lived in Seneca county until 1833. His father died when he was seven years old, but he lived with his mother until he was about sixteen years old, when he went to Ovid village and served an apprenticeship of four years at the cabinet-maker's trade. He followed his trade in different places until the spring of 1833, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Detroit May 4th. He came directly to Lenawee county, and located a farm on section 27, in Macon, where he now resides. The land was covered with a very heavy growth of timber, with almost an impenetrable jungle of underbrush. His nearest neighbor, besides his brother Minor Swick, who came in with him, was one mile west, with no knowledge of anybody living east of him. He cut the road out from the ridge to his place, a distance of a mile and a half. He assisted in surveying the Ridge road through Macon, the surveying party consisting of Sel-

leck C. Boughton, surveyor, Ezra Blood and William Tilton, road commissioners. Mr. Swick came in poor, with only money enough to purchase his land, and team and wagon. He was obliged to sell his wagon to purchase provisions. His cow died, and he was obliged to trade his oxen for two others, one of which soon after died. He saw some "squally times" before he could get enough land cleared and subdued to raise crops. He had two small children, and it was about all he could do to procure food that they could eat. He has passed a week and eaten nothing but potatoes and salt. He went to Tecumseh for flour, but there was none to be had, and he went on to Clinton, where he paid eight dollars for a barrel of shorts or canaille, which he took home and existed upon for some little time. His wife made bread of the canaille, and with potatoes and a little lard, could get up quite a meal. During the summer months the mosquitoes and flies were almost unbearable. He captured several wolves, and one evening he discovered a wolf in a trap. It was dragging the trap through the woods, but he followed it and managed to hit the animal on the head with a club, when it howled, and in an instant an answer came from a pack not far distant. Mr. Swick was startled at this, for it was now about dark in the woods, and he knew the wolves would be upon him in a moment. He put his foot on the neck of the captured wolf, cut his head off with his knife, and started for his home as soon as possible. The wolf in the trap was a black one; he received a bounty of $30, and $2 for the skin. Bear were plenty, and got into his traps quite often, which were not strong enough to hold them. He has cleared eighty-five acres of land, built good buildings, and has a good farm and home. He assisted in making all the first improvements in Macon, working on roads and bridges, and assisting in building school-houses and churches. July 12, 1832, John E. Swick married Susan Ann Kelley, daughter of William and Polly Kelley, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Charity, born July 28, 1833, now the wife of John Cadmus, of Raisin; Mary, born July 5, 1835, now the widow of Peter Gordinier, of Taylor, Wayne county, Mich.; Phebe, born January 22, 1839, now the wife of Riley Miller, of Macon; Alvena, born November 18, 1840, now the wife of Daniel Wiggins, of Macon; Lewis C., born June 29, 1844, a farmer of Macon; Agnes, born September 9, 1846, now the wife of William H. Hoagland, of Dundee, Monroe county, Mich.; William B., born November 7, 1848, at home; Rebecca, born July 29, 1851, now the wife of Sidney Rudduck, of Taylor, Wayne county, Mich. Mrs. Susan Ann Swick was born near Somerville, N. J., September 26, 1811, and died in Macon, January 30, 1879. Her parents were of Irish ex-

traction, and her father died in New Jersey when she was a child. Her mother afterwards married Gabriel Silcox, who came to Michigan in 1836, and soon after died. Her mother died in Wisconsin. John E. Swick has been the grandfather of thirty-eight children, thirty-three of whom are now living.

———:o:———

STEPHEN GALLOWAY was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., April 8, 1827. He lived there until 1839, when he came to Michigan with his mother, who purchased eighty acres of land on section 34, in Raisin, which, after Stephen was old enough, he cleared off, and in 1847 he built a house and barn on it, and lived there until 1851, when he purchased a farm on section 33, where he now resides. Since that time he has erected a brick house, good barns and outbuildings, set out an orchard, etc. Although Mr. Galloway was not one of the oldest settlers of his township, he fully realizes what the pioneers endured, and understands what it is to go into the woods of a new country, without railroads, saw mills, flouring mills, doctors or ministers. Although when he came here, there were mills at Adrian, Tecumseh and Palmyra, and the settlers had become quite comfortable, he can hardly realize the great change between then and now. The first houses still stood scattered about in the clearings, and all kinds of crops could be relied upon. The wolves had been mostly driven away, although no sheep were safe to be left unsheltered at night, but the squirrels were still the earliest and most industrious harvesters of wheat and corn. He knew most of the first settlers of Raisin, and from hearing them relate their experiences so often, it sometimes seems to him that he lived through it all. July 1, 1868, a postoffice was established at Raisin Center, and Mr. Galloway was appointed postmaster, which position he has held ever since. Stephen Galloway's father, William Galloway, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., April 8, 1775, whose parents came from Ireland about that time. He was brought up a farmer, and owned a farm in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., where he died in July, 1828. He was married three times, and was the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to become men and women. His last marriage occurred December 1, 1824, when he was mar-

ried to Miss Jemimah Bowerman, daughter of Moses and Margaret Bowerman, of Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom he had one son, Stephen. Mrs. Jemimah Galloway was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1790, and died in Raisin, this county, in 1856. She was a sister of Moses Bowerman, of Raisin. Her ancesters were Quakers, as far back as she could ascertain. Stephen Galloway was married to Miss Maria S. Hoag, of Raisin, December 26, 1844, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Abner, born December 29, 1848, a farmer of Raisin; Jemimah Ann, born October 16, 1851, died in January, 1863; Lucinda Maria, born August 2, 1855, at home; Charity, born June 25, 1863, at home; Stephen, born October 24, 1865, at home. One son died in infancy. Mrs. Maria Galloway was born in Rensselaerville, Schoharie county, N. Y., December 17, 1821, and came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1844, and settled in Raisin, this county. Her father was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1792, and died in Raisin, this county, in 1855. He was the son of John Hoag, a Quaker, whose ancestors were English. Her mother was Miss Lucinda Barrager, daughter of William and Azubah Barrager, of Albany county, N. Y. She was born in 1789, and died in Raisin in 1866. Her father was of German, and her mother of English ancestors.

———:o:———

EDWARD A. JORDAN was born in Brookland, Kent, England, December 8, 1816. He is the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Jordan, who resided in Brookland Parish, Kent, England. Thomas Jordan, who was born at Old Rumney, Kent, was a shoemaker by trade, and lived in Brookland until 1824. He came America in 1826, and settled in Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Penn., where he opened a shop and carried on the boot and shoe business for about one year, when he moved to New York city and engaged in the baking business with his brother John. About the year 1831 he went to Albany and carried on a bakery for four or five years, when he sold out and afterward went to Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., where he followed the boot and shoe business until his death, which occurred December 23, 1869. About the year 1815 Thomas Jordan married Elizabeth Austin,

daughter of James and Elizabeth Austin, of Lydd, Kent, England, by whom he had three children, Edward A. being the oldest. Mrs. Jordan was born in Lydd, and died in Brookland in 1824. Mr. Jordan afterward married Elizabeth Robson, of Brensett, Kent, by whom he had eight children, five of whom (daughters) are now living. Edward A. Jordan came to America with his father in 1826, and the same year, after running away from home a time or two, his father bound him to a farmer named John Geiger, of Lampeter, Lancaster county, Pa., until he was eighteen years old. In 1835 he went to Albany, N. Y., when his father again indented him to learn the carpenter's trade, and he remained in Albany until the fall of 1848. That year he came to Michigan and settled in Ogden, this county, on section 30. He was the first settler on the section, cutting the first tree and plowing the first ground. The land was covered with a heavy growth of sugar maple, oak, hickory and ash, with some walnut, beach and basswood. He cut a road through to his land and put up a small log house, and lived in it for several months without doors or windows. Mr. Jordan being a carpenter, had a little advantage over other settlers, and would often work a day at his trade for two day's work at chopping and clearing. He built houses, coffins, bedsteads and tables, in fact was a very handy man to have in a new country, for he was ready with tools, and of a very obliging turn. He has cleared nearly fifty acres of land, built a good frame house, barns, etc., and is now enjoying a good home and the comforts of life. He has served fifteen years as justice of the peace, and has also filled the office of township drain commissioner, and highway commissioner. Mr. Jordan was first elected justice of the peace to fill a vacancy. His neighbor, David Becker, was justice at that time, and strenuously opposed any other man being elected in the south end of the township, as he had built up a good trade in the marrying line. The license law of Ohio sent many a couple clandestinely over the line to get married, and, as Mr. Becker had enjoyed this patronage for several years, he was opposed to Mr. Jordan's election, and afterwards, it was said, was inclined to outwit him in qualifying. Some neighbor hinted to Mr. Jordan that the time was up when he could qualify, and if he did not attend to it at once, Mr. Becker would win the day after all. On the morning of the last day of grace it rained very hard, but Mr. Jordan started on foot for Adrian, but after a hard march through the woods and water, and emptying his boots of water, wringing out his stockings, he appeared at the clerk's office with credentials and bonds, and was sworn in. He afterward did some of the marrying himself. May 13, 1840, Edward A. Jordan married Laura A.

Heermance, daughter of Cornelius I. and Anna Heermance, of Albany, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Elizabeth A., born in Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1841; William E., born same place, February 2, 1843, a farmer of Douglas county, Oregon. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was a member of Company A, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, was discharged for disability, but afterward recovered and enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, Company H, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at Saltville and receives a pension. Ida Adella, an adopted daughter, born at Lockport, N. Y., July 29, 1859, is the wife of John G. Patterson, of Fairfield. Mrs. Laura A. Jordan was born in Chatham, Rensselaer county, N. Y., March 10, 1819. Her father was born in Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., in January, 1793, and died September 5, 1867. He was a resident of the city of Albany, for about fifty years. September 8, 1816, he married Anna Maria Bame, of Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, Mrs. Jordan being the second child. Mrs. Anna Maria Heermance was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., September 8, 1806, and died in Albany, January 12, 1867. Soon after his marriage Mr. Jordan and his wife visited his birthplace in England, and spent a few very pleasant months.

———:o:———

DAVID WALTERMIRE, Jr., was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 9, 1807. His father, David Waltermire, Sr., who was born December 30, 1763, was an extensive farmer of Dutchess county, owning about 900 acres of land, and was also a native of that county, where he always lived, and was one of the prominent men of the county. His parents came from Germany, and settled in Dutchess county. The name was then spelled Waldenmire, but the descendants now spell it Waltermire, which, it is claimed, is the English of the name. He married Miss Amelia Cash, who was also a native of Dutchess county, by whom he had seven children, David Jr., being the youngest. Mrs. Amelia Waltermire was born Nov. 6, 1770, and died January 24, 1833. David Waltermire, Sr., died May 10, 1855. David Waltermire, Jr., lived with his parents until he was

twenty-one, when he purchased a farm in Red Hook, in the same county, where he lived until 1850. He then returned to the old homestead, in Stanford, and made it his home until 1855, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian. He resided in Adrian about one year, when he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he invested quite largely in real estate, and engaged in the banking business with Henry Hart, Abel Whitney, and D. K. Underwood, all of whom were residents of Adrian. Mr. Waltermire did not like the country, and after a residence there of about ten months, he returned to Adrian, and subsequently purchased a farm in Madison, just south of the city limits, on section 12, where he now resides. Since that time he has paid his attention to farming exclusively. January 29, 1829, David Waltermire, Jr., was married to Miss Ann Eliza Canfield, daughter of Jehiel and Bethiah (Clark) Canfield, of Stanford, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Amelia Bethiah, born December 17, 1831, died August 30, 1838; Cordelia Emogene, born in Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., July 18, 1834, now the wife of William C. Butts, of Valley Falls, Kansas; Catharine Albertini, born in same place, September 11, 1830, now the wife of William S. Canfield, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; George A., born in the same place, October 23, 1841, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, a member of Company C., 18th Mich. Infantry, and was killed at Athens, Alabama, September 24, 1864; David U., born in same place, January 28, 1845, at home; William J., born in same place, September 20, 1847, a farmer of Madison. Mrs. Ann Eliza Waltermire was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 25, 1808. Her father was a native of Westchester county, N. Y., and died in Stanford about the year 1840. Her mother was Miss Bethiah Clark, who was born in Westchester county, and died in Stanford about the year 1822.

———:o:———

JOHN PAWSON was born in Denton, Yorkshire, England, January 2, 1806. He is the fourth son and fifth child of William and Ann Pawson, who were farmers of Denton. John Pawson lived with his parents and followed farming until he was twenty-two years old, when his sister and her husband, Thomas Burkby, were coming to America, and John made up his mind to come also, and in March, 1828, they sailed from Hull in the ship

Westmoreland, and landed at Quebec after a rough voyage of seven weeks and four days. They went immediately to Ogdensburgh, N. Y., where John found employment with Dr. J. W. Smith, and remained with him until the spring of 1831, when he came to Michigan. In the fall of 1830 his mother, two brothers and two sisters came to this country, and all came to Michigan with John in 1831, who purchased forty acres of land at Springville, in Cambridge, this county. He resided there until 1840, when he traded with his brother Samuel for a farm on section 18, in Franklin, where he now resides. When he first settled here he was not much encouraged with the country. There were very few settlers, teams and tools were scarce, wheat was nearly half smut, and the bread was nearly black. Millers at that time had no "smut machines." Pork was very high and very poor, wolves were very plenty and hungry, while Indians were numerous, familiar and continually begging. John got very homesick, and had it not been for his mother and sisters he would probably have returned to Ogdensburgh. One of the settlers, who was quite a wag, heard of his despondency, and called on him one day and told him to come over to his cabin and "look over his girls," having three bouncing daughters. He got over his "sickness" after a year or two, when several new settlers came in, and more were coming every day, and things began to liven up and look prosperous. There were only three or four settlers in Cambridge when he first settled there, and he assisted in all the first improvements. November 23, 1835, John Pawson married Charlotte Card, daughter of William and Martha Card, of Franklin, by whom he had six children, as follows: William J., born in Cambridge, September 5, 1836, a farmer of Franklin; Harriet C., born same place, May 29, 1838, now the wife of John Joseph, a farmer of Franklin; Charles A., born same place, December 28, 1840, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and member of the Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, now a farmer of Franklin; Martha A., born same place, April 21, 1842, now the wife of Selah Raymond, of Rollin; James R., born same place, December 2, 1843, a farmer of Franklin; Christopher C., born in Franklin, December 26, 1847, a resident of Franklin. Mrs. Charlotte Pawson was born in Westbury, Somersetshire, England, April 20, 1815, and came to America with her parents and settled in Franklin in 1833, and died in Franklin, September 8, 1854. November 27, 1856, John Pawson married Mrs. Ann Duckett, widow of Michael Duckett, of Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich., and daughter of James and Ann Bunn, of Napoleon, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Effie E., born December 24, 1857, now the wife of Clarence Cook, a farmer of

Franklin; Lillia Ann, born June 10, 1860, and died May 5, 1873; Sarah M., born November 28, 1862; Orson J., born January 26, 1865; Elizabeth M., born January 19, 1867; Isabella R., born May 29, 1869; Lillia R., born May 26, 1873; all born in Franklin. Mrs. Ann Pawson was born in Newtown, Somersetshire, England, April 6, 1829, and came to America with her parents in 1848 and settled in Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich. Her father was born in Newtown, Somersetshire, England, in 1801, and died in Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich., in 1854. Her mother was Ann Moore, and was born in Westbury, Somersetshire, England, in 1805, and died in Grass Lake, Mich., November 10, 1864.

———:o:———

CORNELIUS WARD was born in the Parish of Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, February 11, 1821. His father, Anthony Ward, was born in the same place, followed farming, and always lived there. He died in 1860, aged seventy-two years. About the year 1820 he married Margaret Muir, who was born in the same place, by whom he had seven children, Cornelius being the oldest. Mrs. Margaret Ward came to America in 1866, and died in Deerfield, this county, in 1873. She could trace her ancestors back to William Muir, who fought under Prince Charlie Stuart, at the battle of Coludon. Cornelius Ward lived with his parents until he was twenty-nine years old, and followed farming. During the last few years of his residence in Scotland he visited many places of traditional and sacred memory to every true Scot. He was born on the banks of the historical Dee.

"Flow on lovely Dee,
Flow on thou sweet river;
Thy banks, purest stream,
Shall be dear to me ever."

Its very surroundings are enough to fill the romantic Scotch youth with fervor and love, and nothing can be more dear to a Scotchman than to listen to the thousands of legends everywhere to be heard of the sublime bravery and prowess of the old chieftains. And how his heart softens and the tear of pure sympathy moistens his eyes when he listens to the tales of love and devotion

of the bonnie lassies of those whilom days. Mr. Ward has stood among the ruins of Douglass Castle, which is surrounded by the Dee, and many other of the most celebrated castles and abbeys in the land. He shed a tear over the tomb of Bobby Burns in Dumfries, and left his native land with all her sad past, long struggling and unfortunate history, for America, sailing from Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the river Dee, in the steamer Countess of Galloway, March 28, 1850, for Liverpool. He sailed from Liverpool for New York, April 11, 1850, on the ship Kate Howe, of Boston, Captain Norcross. The first time he ever saw the American flag was from the mast-head of this ship. He landed in New York, May 13th, after a very pleasant voyage. He went to Yates county and worked two years at Benton Centre. In 1853 he came west as far as Toledo, where he found employment on the Michigan Southern railroad, and dumped the first load of dirt on the middle ground, where the Island House now stands. He had charge of a gang of men there until the work was completed. He afterward assisted in the construction of the Air-line railroad from Toledo to Elkhart, Ind. In 1861 he was made station and ticket agent at Deerfield, and sold the first ticket at that station. He has remained there in that capacity ever since, and there is perhaps no man on the line better or more favorably known. In 1856 Cornelius Ward married Catharine Cargett, of Toledo, by whom he has had one daughter, Maggie, born in Butler, Ind., August 21, 1859. Mrs. Catharine Ward was born in Switzerland, and came to America with her parents when she was a little child. Her parents settled in Toledo, where they died many years ago.

———:o:———

DENNIS DeCAMP was born in Rahway, Middleset county, New Jersey, July 12, 1796. He was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Cole) DeCamp, who were farmers, and owned a good farm in Essex county, New Jersey. The ancestors of the DeCamp's were French, and of the Cole's were Scotch. Dennis DeCamp was reared a farmer, and lived in New Jersey until after he was married, and about the year 1825 he went to Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., afterward going to Macedon, where he worked a farm until the spring of 1834, when he came to Michigan. He came to Palmyra, this county,

and settled on land he had purchased the year previous, on section 10, cleared it up, built buildings, and set out a large orchard, which is now quite profitable. He resided there until his death, which occurred while on a visit to his son, James DeCamp, October 13, 1857. January 14, 1817, Dennis DeCamp married Prudence Ayers, daughter of James and Hannah Ayers, of Essex county, New Jersey, by whom he had six children, as follows: James A., born in Rahway, New Jersey, September 7, 1818, now a farmer of DeWitt, Clinton county, Mich.; Phebe W., born in same place, June 16, 1821; Usual M., born same place, November 4, 1823, a farmer of Alaiedon, Ingham county, Mich.; Hannah M., born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., June 26, 1826, now the wife of John DeCamp, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Elizabeth C., born same place, January 30, 1828, died in Palmyra, this county, March 11, 1848; Lydia A., born same place, December 6, 1829, was the wife of A. B. Calkins, of Palmyra, and died July 23, 1849. Mrs. Prudence DeCamp was born in Plainfield, Middleset county, New Jersey, October 19, 1795, and died in Palmyra, this county, July 3, 1852. Phebe M. DeCamp, oldest daughter and second child of Dennis and Prudence DeCamp, was married to Clinton S. Randall, October 19, 1843. There were three children by this marriage, as follows: James C., born in Palmyra village, April 24, 1845, died in Toledo, of cholera, July 3, 1854; Maria, born December 17, 1855, died in infancy; George C., born in Palmyra, this county, August 1, 1859, now a farmer of Palmyra. Clinton S. Randall was born near Saratoga, N. Y. He was a painter, and learned his trade in Ithaca, N. Y., and afterward lived in Buffalo, but subsequently went to Canada, and finally, in 1836, came to Michigan and settled in Palmyra village, where he carried on his business until about 1850, when he went to Toledo in the employ of Volney Spaulding, in the lumber business, acting as salesman for a time, and finally opened a grocery and provision store. In 1854 he returned to Palmyra, and in December, 1855, he purchased a farm on section 9, in Palmyra, which he owned at the time of his death, which occurred January 9, 1873. Previous to his death he added to his first purchase until he owned 105 acres of land, which is now owned by his widow. Since his death Mrs. Randall has erected a good frame house, and otherwise greatly improved the farm. Mr. Randall was quite a prominent man in Palmyra, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was an earnest temperance man, and an active tive worker in all moral reforms. He took an active interest in educational matters, and did all he could for the schools in his township.

JONATHAN HOWLAND, Jr., was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., September 5, 1832. His father, Jonathan Howland, Sr., was born in North Adams, Mass., February 6, 1789, where he resided until 1800, when his father, Gilbert Howland, moved to Ontario county, and took up government land near where the present village of Manchester now stands. The county was then a wilderness, with but very few settlers. Mr. Howland was one of the very first settlers in his vicinity, and by the time the county began to be settled up, he had considerable land cleared, and was raising quite extensive crops, and rendered great assistance to the pioneers in furnishing them with flour and seed. Jonathan Howland, Sr., was raised in that county, and grew up with it, living with his parents until 1816, when he purchased a farm in the same township, where he resided until 1849. During the fall of 1848 he came to Michigan to visit his children, who had settled in this and Hillsdale counties, and while here he traded farms with a distant relative, Thomas Howland. This was quite a peculiar trade, as it involved not only the farms, but all the stock, implements, and some of the household furniture. To save the expense and trouble of transportation, the horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry, tools and implements were exchanged, and each party was to make garden, draw out manure, and also do a certain amount of plowing the following spring. All the conditions were complied with, and the families moved according to contract, in May, 1849. Jonathan Howland, Sr., lived on his farm on sections 14 and 15, in Adrian, until his death, which occurred May 11, 1871. His ancestors came from Wales. In 1812 Jonathan Howland, Sr., married Miss Mary Sprague, daughter of Michael and Mary (Harris) Sprague, of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, Jonathan Jr., being the youngest. Mrs. Mary Howland was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 4, 1794, and died in Adrian, September 28, 1849. Her parents were natives of Rhode Island, their ancestors coming from England. Jonathan Howland, Sr., provided well for his children. He had three sons and three daughters, who lived to become men and women. To his two oldest sons he gave 160 acres of land each, and to each of his daughters he gave 80 acres, with household furniture. As Jonathan Jr., was the youngest child, he came into possession of the homestead as his equal share with the other children. Jonathan Jr., always lived at home and provided well for his father in his declining years. He has always followed farming, and has made it a successful pursuit. November 15, 1855, Jonathan Howland, Jr., married Miss Emeline A. Snediker, daughter of James J. and Phebe Snediker, of Adrian township, by whom he

has had four sons, as follows: David L., born March 13, 1856, a farmer of Adrian; Nicholas A., born December 24, 1858, a farmer of Adrian; Frank A., born April 11, 1866; Fred J., born December 24, 1871. Mrs. Emeline A. Howland was born in Adrian, February 20, 1838. Her father came to Michigan in 1828, and was a carpenter by trade. He finally turned his attention to farming, purchasing a farm on section 15, in Adrian, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 10, 1875. February 14, 1834, he married Miss Phebe Van Aken, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Van Aken, of Fairfield, this county, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Amelia A. Howland being the oldest. Mrs. Phebe Snediker is still living on the old homestead in Adrian. She was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., February 14, 1814, and came to Michigan in 1831, and was of German ancestors. James J. Snediker was born in Freehold, New Jersey, June 30, 1802. He was the son of James and Rachel Snediker. James Snediker was for many years a judge of Monmouth county, and was a prominent citizen and strict churchman. His ancestors were soldiers of the revolution, and originally came from Germany.

———:o:———

HENRY HOADLY was born in Lewis county, N. Y., March 19, 1816. He lived there until about the year 1832 when his parents moved to Allen, Alleghany county, where he resided until 1836. He was brought up a farmer, and worked with his father until he was nineteen. In the fall of 1836 he came to Michigan, and landed in Detroit in September, and went to Pontiac, where he lived with his brother Horace, who was a farmer, until the following spring when he came to this county and worked at chopping and clearing land, until he paid for one hundred and three acres just over the State line, in Amboy, Fulton county, Ohio, moving there in the spring of 1838. There were a great many sugar maple trees on his land, and the first work he did after getting his log house up was to make sugar. He succeeded admirably in making sugar, and after about two months, when he had about 500 pounds carefully stored, one night while he and his wife were staying with a lady whose husband was away from home, his house burned down, with all its contents. It was

near morning when it burned, and it was supposed at the time that it was set on fire by Indians, who were quite numerous there then. This event so discouraged Mr. Hoadly that he never did any more work on the farm, and soon after traded it for forty acres of new land on section 15, in Fairfield. He immediately built another log house and lived there until 1852, when he sold out and purchased 140 acres of land on the same section, built a good frame house, cleared twenty acres, and lived there about two years, when, in 1856, he traded with Aden Barnaby for a farm on sections 15 and 16, where he now resides. Since that time he has built a large brick house and two barns, and set out a good apple and pear orchard. Mr. Hoadly has always been an active, hard-working man, never indulging in excesses of any kind. In religion he was moderate and earnest, and was for many years an active member of the Free Will Baptist church of Fairfield, but withdrew for what he considered good cause. In politics he has always been earnest and sincere, with a patriotic and loyal motive. He first voted the Whig ticket, but afterwards advocated Republican principles, and has, since its formation in 1854, acted with that party. He has done his share in supporting and establishing schools in his township, and has paid his school tax cheerfully. He has subscribed liberally towards the construction of three different churches in Fairfield. He also contributed $100 to the Hillsdale college. October 29, 1837, Henry Hoadly was married by H. Russell, Esq., to Miss Seraph S. Hoadley, daughter of Jared and Lucy Hoadley, of Fairfield, by whom he has had six children, as follows: William Albert, born November 3, 1842, died May 4, 1849; Lucy, born May 6, 1845, died March 13, 1846; Elizabeth J., born January 22, 1847, now the wife of Frank W. Cornell, of Adrian; Alice E., born August 12, 1848, wife of a man who represented himself to be a preacher who called himself Charles Asbury, but it was afterwards discovered that he came from Kentucky, and his name was Overton T. Asbill, who was a deception and a fraud; Lucy A., born June 19, 1850, now the wife of Sidney A. Rathbun, of Fairfield; Seraph S., born May 2, 1854, now the wife of Edward Youngs, of Adrian. Mrs. Seraph S. Hoadly was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 28, 1818, and came to Michigan in 1836. Her father, Jared Hoadley was probably a native of Vermont, and went to Onondaga county, N. Y., when he was a young man. He was a carpenter and painter and glazier by trade, and followed it many years. After he was married he went to Sandusky county, Ohio, and purchased a farm. In 1833 he came to Michigan, and afterwards settled over the line in Amboy, Fulton county, Ohio. He

died in Niles, Mich., in 1865. About the year 1813 he married Miss Lucy Williams, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Williams, of Manlius, N. Y., who died in November, 1820.

———:o:———

LUTHER HASKINS was born in Augusta, Maine, August 30, 1808. His father, John Haskins, son of John and Charity Haskins, was born (probably) in Taunton, Mass., January 8, 1785, where he resided, with the exception of about four years, when he lived in Maine, until 1834. He was a carpenter and joiner, but owned a small farm in Taunton. In the fall of 1834, four families, Sylvester Boody, wife and five children, William Haskins, wife and one child, John Haskins, wife and nine children, and Luther Haskins and wife, twenty-three in all, came to Michigan and all settled on adjoining farms in Rollin, this county. John Haskins located 280 acres of land on sections 24 and 25, in Rollin, and 19 in Rome. He improved considerable land, built very good buildings, and became a thrifty farmer. He never did much at his trade after he came to Michigan, except to build his own buildings, and build the Rollin town house. He died June 20, 1851. November 8, 1807, John Haskins married Temperance Ham, by whom he had two children, Luther and William. Mrs. Temperance Haskins was born in Maine, May 13, 1789, and died in Augusta, March 21, 1811. John Haskins was twice married after her death. Luther Haskins came to Michigan with his father, in 1834, and located a farm on section 26, in Rollin, where he now resides. When he was a young man he worked in a machine shop and cotton factory in Taunton, Mass., but afterward learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He never followed his trade much after he came to Michigan. He built his own house and barns, and assisted other settlers more or less, but has paid most of his attention to farming. In 1835 he was warned out to go to the Toledo war, and reported for duty at Tecumseh. He went all through the war without a scratch, and returned home after an absence of one week. He has cleared up his farm and has a good home, notwithstanding the fact that he was for many years sick more or less during the first years of his settlement here. April 13, 1834, Luther Haskins married Abigail M. Jackson,

daughter of Joshua and Abigail (Bayliss) Jackson, by whom he had one child, Henry B., born in Rollin, April 13, 1835, now a farmer of Rollin. Mrs. Abigail Haskins was born at Newton Falls, Mass., November 9, 1814, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1834. Joshua Jackson was born March 27, 1787, at Newton, Mass. Abigail T. Bayliss, his wife, was born August 6, 1792, in Taunton, Mass. J. Jackson died July 27, 1854, at Bridgewater, Mass. His wife died July 25, 1832, in Taunton, Mass. Henry B. Haskins now resides on his father's homestead, and carries on the farm. He is a native of Rollin, and has always lived in the township. January 12, 1860, he married Mary M. Munger, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Munger, of Rollin. She died June 10, 1861. February 24, 1863, he married Mary M. Lester, daughter of Grant and Eliza Lester, of Hudson, by whom he has had two children, as follows. Edson B., born in Rollin, November 29, 1865; Roy W., born in Rollin, April 13, 1878. Mrs. Mary M. Haskins was born in Camden, Hillsdale county, Mich., December 1, 1844. Her father, a native of New York, was born August 4, 1807, and was a pioneer of Rollin. He married Eliza Ann Sullivan, daughter of John Sullivan, by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Haskins being the seventh child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Eliza Ann Lester was born in New York, September 21, 1820, and died in Camden, Hillsdale county, in 1850.

———:o:———

CHESELTON BAKER was born in Auburn, N. Y., May 15, 1832. He lived in Auburn for a few years, when his parents moved to Pittsford, Monroe county, where his father opened a jewelry store, but subsequently moved to Rochester and engaged in the same business, and carried it on until the cholera scourge of 1834, when he died. After the death of his father Cheselton went to Lewiston, Niagara county, where his mother owned a farm. Cheselton worked upon this farm for some time, but afterward he went to Hamilton, Canada, to learn the jeweler's trade with his uncle, Thomas Baker, but, after remaining in Hamilton for about two years, his uncle was burned out, losing most of his property. Cheselton then returned to Lewiston. He occupied his time on a farm for two years more, afterward lived about

one year in Youngstown, Niagara county, and in the spring of 1857 he came to Michigan and first settled in Jackson and engaged in the harness business for about six months, when he sold out and came to Adrian. In the fall of 1857 he went to "railroading," in the employ of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, as a brakeman on a freight train. After acting as brakeman for about eighteen months he was promoted to conductor of extra freight trains, and after a short time was given a regular freight train between Toledo and White Pigeon. After about two years' service on the main line, air-line and the Detroit branch, he was given a "mixed train," which ran between Adrian and Detroit. After running that train for several years, he was given a through express train between Toledo and Chicago, which "run" he continued to hold until the Michigan division was established between Toledo and Elkhart. He continued as conductor until 1877, at which time he abandoned "railroading," and has occupied his time mostly since in farming. Cheselton Baker's father, Larkin Baker, was a native of Vermont, but when quite young moved to Monroe county, N. Y., with his father, who was a Baptist minister, stationed in or near Rochester. Mrs. Olive (Totten) Baker was born in Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y. Her father was one of the first settlers of Niagara county, and purchased a large tract of land of the Holland company, four miles east of Lewiston. Mrs. Baker died in Jackson, Mich., in March, 1877. October 15, 1853, Cheselton Baker married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Haeslip, of Youngstown, Niagara county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Melvin Larkin, born in Youngstown, N. Y., August 2, 1855, now of Toledo, Ohio; he was married to Miss Ella Osborn, of Adrian, Mich., June 13, 1875; Clara, born in Adrian, October 13, 1858, was married to Lieut. F. B. Hull, now chief clerk of the L. S. & M. S. division superintendent's office, Toledo, Ohio; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Mary A. Baker was born in St. Catharines, Canada, November 12, 1836, and went to Lewiston, Niagara county, N. Y., with her parents in 1837. Her ancestors on her father's side were Irish and German. Her grandfather, John Haeslip, with two brothers, came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled on the Chippewa river in Canada, purchasing large tracts of land. A large number of the inhabitants of the village of Welland are descendants of John Haeslip and his brothers. Mrs. Baker's father first settled on a farm, which is now all within the limits of St. Catharines. He was a soldier in the British army in 1812, and participated in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Queenstown Heights, and Niagara. Mrs. Baker's mother was a daughter

of John Barber, of Rutland, Vt. Mr. Barber went to Canada and settled near the present city of St. Catharines, establishing the first woolen mill in that part of the Province. Samuel Haeslip was born at Welland, Canada, in 1792, and died there in January, 1876. Mrs. Lucy (Barber) Haeslip was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1797, and died in Michigan City, Ind., in 1866.

———:o:———

JOSEPH S. KIES was born in Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga county, N. Y., July 13, 1820. His father, Alpheus Kies, was born in Woodstock, Windham county, Conn., April 18, 1788, where he lived until he was about sixteen years old, when he moved with his parents, Joseph and Mary Kies, to Cayuga county, N. Y. Joseph Kies was a pioneer of Cayuga county, being one of the very first settlers of the township of Sempronius (now Moravia), where he purchased land from the government, and cleared up a large farm, which was afterward divided among his five sons. Joseph Kies had two brothers, who were in the French and Indian war. The oldest one was killed by the Indians at Detroit, and his effects being sent home, another brother enlisted and came to Detroit, and died of small-pox. His effects were also sent home, when Joseph enlisted, served under General Montgomery, and was at the siege of Quebec. The first brother that enlisted had a very nice powder horn, which, after his death, was carried by both the other brothers, was given to Alpheus by his father, and it is now in the possession of Joseph S., being prized by him as a memento of the old colonial days, and the great struggle for liberty and nationality which his ancestors took part in. Alpheus Kies lived in Moravia, and followed farming until 1829. In the spring of 1828 he came to Michigan and purchased land on sections 4 and 5, in Tecumseh (now Clinton). The following spring, 1829, he came again, erected a house, dug a well, cleared ten acres, sowed it to wheat, and returned to Moravia for his family. About the 1st of October he came on with his family and occupied his house, which was the first building erected on the site of the present village of Clinton. Other families came in the following year, the Fisks, Baldwins and St. Clairs being the first. Mr. Kies then began to think about founding a village, the Chicago

turnpike passing through his land, and the river Raisin forming his western boundary. He made several donations of small parcels of land to mechanics and others who would settle, and in 1830 gave the name of "Clinton" to the settlement, after Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York, of whom he was a great admirer and warm friend. The village fast grew in size and importance, and in 1836 it did more business and had more inhabitants than at the present time. During the summer of 1831 Mr. Kies erected a two-story hotel, it being the first frame building erected. He kept the hotel only a short time, when he rented it to Dr. Reuben Pierce. Mr. Kies was a farmer and paid most of his attention to that calling. He cleared and improved 240 acres, and resided in Clinton until his death, which occurred in October, 1864. He was a man of comprehensive mind, with traits of character that peculiarily fitted him for a pioneer and founder of a village. Patient and persevering, kind and generous, with courage enough to overcome difficulties, and good common sense sufficient to profit by experience, he was always a very prominent, much respected man in Clinton, and all of the old settlers bear him the kindest memory. February 17, 1808, Alpheus Kies married Elizabeth Lazell, daughter of Calvin and Elizabeth Lazell, of the old town of Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, Joseph S. being the second son and third child. Mrs. Elizabeth Kies was born in Ashfield, N. H., October 16, 1790, and died in Clinton, December 20, 1877. Joseph S. Kies came to Michigan with his parents in 1829, and has been a resident of Clinton for fifty-one years. He, with his brother, George D., and his sister, Mrs. Sarah E. Clark, are the oldest living residents of the village. Joseph S. Kies followed farming and nursery business until he was thirty years old. In the fall of 1849 he engaged in the hardware business in Clinton, in company with Alonzo Clark, which he followed until 1864, when he sold out and purchased a farm, which he still carries on. During the years 1867–8 the Clinton woolen mill was built, Mr. Kies being one of the stock company which built it, being active in the organization of the company, and erecting the building. In 1869 Mr. Kies was made president of the woolen mill company, and has managed its affairs ever since. The manufactures of the Clinton woolen mills bear a good reputation, and are purchased as fast as manufactured. It is one of the most successful mills in Michigan, and its business is in a flourishing condition. It has been kept in constant operation since it first started, which can only be said of at least one other similar institution in Michigan. Mr. Kies has served as supervisor, justice of the peace, and in other town offices. September 28, 1846, Joseph S.

Kies married Frances E. Parks, daughter of James and Lucretia Parks, of Clinton, by whom he has had five children, as follows: James A., born July 5, 1847, died in October, 1863; Mary Ida, born January 10, 1849, now the wife of Dr. Samuel Chandler, of Saline, Washtenaw county; George A., born January 8, 1851, a resident of Tecumseh village; Kate, born December 20, 1853, now the wife of Professor Fred. Field, of Manchester, Washtenaw county; Willie J., born June 30, 1856, also a resident of Tecumseh. Mrs. Frances E. Kies was born in Meadville, Pa., October 19, 1823, came to Michigan in 1831 with her parents, and settled in Detroit, and came to this county and settled in Clinton, in 1835. James Parks was born in Salsbury, Conn., April 20, 1792, and died in Clinton, this county, in 1859. October 31, 1815, he married Lucretia Kirby, daughter of Hezekiah and Lucretia Kirby, of Sheffield, Mass., by whom he had eleven children, Frances being the fourth child and third daughter. Mrs. Parks was born in Middletown, Conn., August 12, 1795, and is still living in Clinton, in very good health.

———:o:———

SIMEON DAVIDSON was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., June 26, 1804. He was the son of John and Catharine Davidson, who were natives of New Jersey, and pioneers of Seneca county, N. Y. Simeon Davidson was raised a farmer, but he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. He came to Michigan in 1831, and settled on section 30, in Macon, this county, and resided there until 1854, when he purchased a farm on sections 25 and 36, in Tecumseh, consisting of 670 acres, at the same time owning 160 acres in Macon. The farm which he purchased in Tecumseh was considered nearly worthless. The soil was light, and it had been "run out," but Mr. Davidson thought he could bring it up, which he succeeded in doing, and made it one of the most desirable and productive farms in the county. He cleared off about 200 acres of it, built good buildings, etc. During the first few years of his residence in Lenawee county, he followed his trade, when not obliged to work on his farm. He built many of the first houses, barns, mills and bridges in the northern portion of the county,

and after the county began to be settled, and the people were able to build, he engaged in contracting and building, employing a gang of men. No man in the northern half of Lenawee county was better known than he. His first settlement in Macon was at a time when the country from Tecumseh to Monroe was an almost unbroken wilderness, when the few scattered pioneers were poor in this world's goods, with little to sustain them but strong muscles, stout hearts, faith in God and their own unflinching energies. If he had but little to spare in these trying days of pioneer life, he was ever ready "without money and without price" to divide that little with those more destitute than himself. When a log cabin was required to shelter an emigrant and his family, he was the first invited to the raising, and the first to respond to the call, and when frame dwellings and farm buildings of more pretensions succeeded the primitive structures, unless he could be present with his cheering voice as master of the occasion, the raising would frequently be postponed until convenient for him to attend. In fact, as one of our most enterprising, energetic and liberal minded men, he has been long and favorably known throughout Southern Michigan. As a farmer, he was eminently successful; as the auctioneer of Northern Lenawee, his services were regarded as indispensable. In all public measures for the promotion of the social, religious, moral and educational interests of his neighborhood, and for the general development of the resources of the country by railroad or otherwise, he was ever ready to bear his full share of the burden. He was liberal without extravagance, economical without meanness, a good husband, a kind parent, and as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a christian without offensive zeal, or undue pretension, ever ready to aid the poor and sympathize with the afflicted; it is not strange that from an early period to the day of his death, he was almost universally greeted wherever known, by the familiar name of "Uncle Sim." Although of ripe age, he passed away in the midst of an active and useful life, regretted by the whole community. He donated liberally for the construction of the fine brick church edifice at Ridgeway village, giving over $4,000 to the building committee. About the year 1829 Simeon Davidson married Cerena Miller, daughter or Capt. Isaac and Anna Miller, of Lodi, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: George W. and Clarissa, deceased; Minor M., born in Macon, this county, May 8, 1832, a farmer of Tecumseh; Jehiel, born same place, May 19, 1835, a resident of Tecumseh village; Francisco, born same place, May 23, 1838. Mrs. Cerena Davidson was born in Lodi, N. Y., and died in Macon, this county, in March, 1840. Her parents

were of German extraction. They came to Michigan about 1833, and settled in Macon, this county, where they both died. Francisco Davidson has always lived in Lenawee county, has followed farming, and now owns a farm on section 36, in Tecumseh. He was married March 26, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth C. Laycock, daughter of Henry and Susan Laycock, of Tecumseh, by whom he has had three children, as follows: George S., born April 23, 1866; Loana M., born November 18, 1869; Guy J., born May 25, 1872, all born in Tecumseh. Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson was born in Leoni, Jackson county, Mich., September 11, 1840. Her father came to Michigan in 1831, and settled in Leoni, Jackson, county, on government land. He died there in 1846. He was born April 10, 1811, in the State of New York. Her mother was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., August 21, 1810, and is still living. She was married the second time to Asa Gilmore, a pioneer of Lenawee county.

———:o:———

CHESTER C. VAN DOREN was born in Adrian township, Lenawee county, Mich., October 12, 1842. His father, Jacob E. Van Doren, was born in Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., September 19, 1815. He was the son of Cornelius Van Doren, who was born in Hunterdon county, N. Y., in 1785, where he lived until after he was twenty-one years old, when he moved to Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y. He lived there until 1816, when he sold out and moved to Shelby, Orleans county. He lived in that county where he owned a farm until 1835. In June, 1835, he sold his farm there and came to Michigan and purchased eighty acres of land of Samuel Hopper, on section 22, in Adrian township. There was a log house on the land, and about twelve acres chopped over. He cleared this farm and erected good buildings, and it is now in the hands of his widow and children. He was a soidier in the war of 1812, but never participated in any battle. He was always a farmer and a hardworking, honest, persevering man, a good neighbor and warm friend. He lived on his farm in Adrian from 1835 until his death, which occurred August 14, 1857. In 1810 he married Miss Nelly Hagaman, daughter of Francis Hagaman, of Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., by whom

he had ten children, Jacob being the third child. Mrs. Nelly Van Doren was born in New Jersey, April 27, 1791, and is still living on the old homestead in Adrian. She moved with her parents to Seneca county, N. Y., when she was a child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren's ancestors came from Holland and settled in New Jersey. Jacob E. Van Doren came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and lived with them until he was twenty-one years old. He was brought up to farming and always followed it. He owned several farms at different times in this county, and was a careful, legitimate farmer. He always lived in Adrian township during his residence in Michigan. He died at his home, August 25, 1868. February 19, 1840, Jacob E. Van Doren married Miss Drusilla Burgess, daughter of David and Elizabeth Burgess, of Adrian township, by whom he had one son, Chester C. Mrs. Drusilla Van Doren was born November 29, 1818, and died May 11, 1872. Her father, David Burgess, was (probably) born in New York city, May 9, 1789, and died in Adrian township, April 29, 1860. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Hagaman, who was born in New Jersey, June 8, 1793, and is still living in Adrian township, where she settled in 1834. Chester C. Van Doren has always lived in the township of Adrian, and has never moved but once in his life. He lived with his parents until he was nearly twenty-four years old, when he was married, and went to farming on his own account, on the farm where he was born, on section 16, in Adrian. He resided there until after the death of his father, when he moved on the farm where he now resides. He has always followed farming. His present home is situated on section 26, in Adrian, known as the old Thomas Sackrider farm. It is now one of the finest farm homes in Lenawee county, being situated one and a half miles from the city, on one of the main thoroughfares, and is a delightful dwelling place, fully appreciated by Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren. December 25, 1866, Chester C. Van Doren married Sarah C. Whitacre, daughter of Aaron and Ann Whitacre, of Dover, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Dora D., born May 31, 1868; Jacob C., born October 11, 1869; Chester J., born July 22, 1874. Mrs. Sarah C. Van Doren was born in Spencer, Lucas county, Ohio, September 29, 1845, and came to Lenawee county with her parents, and settled in Dover. Aaron Whitacre was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., September 15, 1814, and now resides in Dover. His wife was born in Shrewsbury, Lycoming county, Pa., October 26, 1817, and died in Spencer, Lucas county, Ohio, in April, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Whitacre were Quakers. Mrs. Whitacre's maiden name was Ann Carson.

JOHN B. SCHUREMAN was born in Westchester, Westchester county, N. Y., April 26, 1795. He lived in Westchester county until 1832, when he came to Michigan. His ancestors came from Holland and settled in Westchester county early in the eighteenth century. They purchased a large tract of land near New Rochelle, where the family always lived until John B. came to Michigan. John B. Schureman was one of the first actual settlers of Rome, coming into the township in the spring of 1832, taking up 320 acres of land on sections 22 and 23, where he made it his home. He also took up, the same year, 80 acres on sec. 27 in Rome, and 80 acres on sec. 12 in Dover. He built his house on a beautiful eminence on the east side of the west branch of the Raisin river, eight miles west of Adrian. Sturgis L. Bradley settled on sec. 23, about the same time, and built his house a few rods north of Mr. Schureman's, and Sylvester Knapp also settled on sec. 22, and built his house about half a mile west. Theodorick Luther lived about one mile south, and these four families comprised pretty much all the inhabitants of the township. During the three or four following years a large number of settlers came in, Mr. Schureman's house being headquarters for nearly all the immigrants who were looking for a home. He accommodated all that came, lending them all the aid and giving them all the information possible. Mr. Schureman was a man of ability, with a good education for those days, possessing a good knowledge of all kinds of business, hence he was at once looked upon by the settlers as their superior in matters of public welfare. The township of Rome was organized at his house and the first town meeting was held there. He built one of the first saw mills that was erected west of Adrian, on his farm one-half mile south of his house. He was the first supervisor of the township, also the first postmaster, and held all the offices in the town within the gift of the people. He was always a very prominent man in the town, being highly honored and respected by all, for his uniform kindness and good judgment. He lived to see every foot of land in Rome owned by actual settlers, and become one of the wealthiest and most productive townships in the county. He died March 25, 1879. He married Miss Eliza Jane Sands, daughter of John and Hester Sands, of Westchester, N. Y., by whom he had two children, as follows: Edward S., born in Rome, November 17, 1833, died December 9, 1853; Samuel T., born in Rome, March 26, 1838. Mrs. Eliza J. Schureman was born in Westchester county, N. Y., December 4, 1806, and died in Rome, November 19, 1841. July 14, 1842, he married Miss Juliette Berry, daughter of Judge Jonathan Berry, of Rome. Mrs. Schureman still

resides at the old homestead. Samuel T., the only surviving child of John B. Schureman, always lived with his father. He, of course, was brought up a farmer, and inherited his father's farm. Samuel T. Schureman was a soldier in the rebellion, was a member of the 11th Michigan Cavalry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. June 18, 1862, Samuel T. Schureman was married to Miss Martha A. Todd, daughter of Ransom and Sally Ann Todd, of Adrian, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Eliza S., born March 28, 1864; John B., born April 7, 1866, died August 28, 1868; Frances Ida, born January 17, 1871; Cynthia Gertrude, born December 25, 1873; Sarah Emma, born March 7, 1876; Jeptha W. and Susie W., (twins) born January 6, 1878; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Martha Schureman was born in Adrian township, February 9, 1843. Her parents, Ransom and Sally Ann Todd, came to Michigan in the year 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Todd are now living in Gorham, Fulton county, Ohio.

———:o:———

RUFUS MERRICK was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vt., April 15, 1800. He is the oldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Herriman) Merrick, who were natives of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Joseph Merrick was the son of Nathaniel Merrick, who was also a native of New Hampshire, and a farmer of Rockingham county. Joseph Merrick was brought up a farmer. When he was a young man he went to Corinth, Vt., and followed farming for a few years, and in 1802 he moved to New Hampshire, and finally settled at Newburyport, Mass., where he followed ship carpentering until 1812, when the war broke out and business was suspended. He returned to New Hampshire, and finally back to Corinth, Vt., where he lived until 1816. In the spring of that year he left Corinth, with an old horse team and sleigh, with his wife and eight children, for the State of New York, without any definite point of destination. He got as far as Brutus, (now Sennett) Cayuga county, in March, when the snow went off, and he was compelled to stop. It so happened that an abandoned log house stood near by, which he took possession of and remained in for several days, until he could find a more comfortable place. He settled there and finally purchased a farm and lived there until

1834, when he sold out and came to Michigan, settling in Adrian, purchasing eighteen acres of land, all of which is now in the city, and comprises that portion lying west of South Main street, and south of Merrick street. He died in Adrian, January 9, 1854. Mrs. Sarah Merrick also died in Adrian, March 2, 1870. Rufus Merrick lived with his parents until the spring of 1817, when he went to Auburn, N. Y., and learned the cabinet maker's trade with Abijah Keeler, remaining there until he was twenty-one, when he went to Kingston, Canada, worked six months and returned to New York. He worked in Auburn one year, in Elbridge, Onondaga county, eight years, and in 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian in October, where he has resided ever since, now fifty years. There were but three frame houses in Adrian at that time. He immediately opened a cabinet shop, and during the first nine months his cash receipts were only 75 cents. There was nobody to buy his work, need his services, nor money to do business with. He struggled along until the tide of immigration set in in 1834, and from that date for many years he flourished. During the summer of 1830 he purchased of A. J. Comstock a mill privilege, and in the fall of 1832 he built a cabinet and chair shop, which he carried on for about thirty years. In 1854 he changed his shop into a flouring mill, and in 1856 he sold it. In 1834 he built a house on the lot he now occupies on West Maumee street, and in 1846 he built the large brick house he now lives in. Since his residence in Adrian he has built seven dwelling houses, two brick stores, two wooden stores, and one manufacturing establishment and mill. In 1832 he purchased of A. J. Comstock the lot upon which his house now stands, consisting of about one acre, for which he gave a wooden clock and a bedstead. For several years, in connection with his furniture shop and mill he carried on wool carding and cloth dressing, and in 1850 he had a large lot of cloth in the mill, that had been dressed and ready for delivery. One night the whole lot, valued at about $400, was stolen. Old "Sile" Doty was afterward indicted by the grand jury for the robbery, but the indictment and proofs were destroyed when the court house was burned, in 1852. In 1821 Rufus Merrick married Sarah Robbins, in Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had three children, only one of whom is now living, George, born in Auburn, N. Y., March 16, 1824, now a resident of Adrian. Mrs. Sarah Merrick died in Adrian in October, 1839. He afterward married Mrs. Artemitia Hunt, widow of Morris Hunt, and daughter of William and Huldah Stone, by whom he had three children, as follows: Philo, died at the age of 14 months; Rufus P., born in Adrian, November 17, 1842, a resident of Adrian; Sarah E., born in Adrian, Oc-

tober 7, 1844, wife of John S. Nash, now at home. Mrs. Artemitia Merrick was born in Burlington, Conn., April 12, 1810, and came to Michigan with her husband, Mr. Hunt, in 1838. Her parents were natives of Burlington, Conn., where her mother died. Her father afterwards went to Lima, Ohio, where he died.

———:o:———

SAMUEL NASH Jr., was born at Stony Creek, near Hamilton, Canada, December 21, 1828. His father, Samuel Nash, Sr., was born near the village of Norwich, Conn., April 10, 1805, where he resided until he was sixteen or eighteen years old, when he left home and went to St. Catharines, Canada. He there learned the trade of making cloth. He worked there a number of years, when he purchased a small farm near Hamilton, where he resided about three years. He then sold out and went to Niagara county, N. Y., and purchased a farm four miles east of Niagara Falls. He resided there until 1837, when he came to Michigan, and purchased a farm near Rome Center, and remained there until the next fall, when he purchased of John Warner, the farm just east of the city, now known as the Tobey farm. He lived there until 1869, when he sold to Thomas Tobey. He died in Palmyra, this county, October 16, 1875. He married Sarah M. Becker, daughter of Garardus Becker, by whom he had ten children, Samuel Jr., being the oldest. Mrs. Sarah M. Nash was born near Schenectady, N. Y., in 1809, and died in Madison, this county, June 22, 1863. Her father came from Holland. Samuel Nash, Jr., lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he made up his mind that he would at least see something of this country, and started on a pilgrimage to the east, visited Boston, some of his relatives in Connecticut, and then went to New York, and Norfolk, Va. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and visited the Red River country, calculating to go to Pembina, but the weather became so cold, and having frozen his feet, he returned to St. Paul, and found employment in a lumber camp on Rum river. He next went to Scott county, Iowa, and worked for one year for David Hardie, a large farmer. While he was in Davenport, one day, in the fall of 1856, with a load of wheat for Mr. Hardie, he heard Jim Lane

make a speech on the Kansas troubles, and in a day or two he was on his way to Kansas. He went to St. Louis and took a steamer for Kansas City, which was loaded with about 175 armed Missouri desperadoes, under "Col." Titus, who were going to Kansas to "clean out" the Yankees. Mr. Nash got away from them during the first night at Kansas city, and made his way into Kansas. The night was very dark, and the country was strange to him, but he must either get away or be discovered as a "Yankee." When he came to the river he took his bundle of clothes in his teeth and waded into the stream, not being sure whether he was going across, up or down stream. When the water was beyond his depth he swam, with the bundle still in his teeth, until he finally reached the shore, when he clambered up and saw the Yankee camp fires, which he made for at once. Upon his arrival at the picket line he was captured as a spy and marched into camp, put under a close guard and carefully questioned, and had it not happened that Lane himself was in camp, and remembered the circumstance of shaking hands, and other incidents in Davenport, he would have been shot as a spy from Titus' camp. He passed through all the Kansas troubles, was with Lane for two years, and made it his home at Lawrence, until July, 1860, when he enlisted in Battery F, 2d U. S. Artillery, Capt. (afterward General) Totten, and served five years. In the fall of 1860 the company was ordered to Ft. Smith, Ark.; the following spring they were stationed at Little Rock, and in the spring of 1862, the company became a part of General Lyon's command, in Missouri. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Nash participated in the following battles: May 10, 1861, Camp Jackson, Mo.; June 17, 1861, Booneville, Mo.; August 2, 1861, Dug Springs, Mo.; August 10, 1861, Wilson's Creek, Mo.; March, 1862, the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10, Mo.; May 28, 1862, battle of Farmington, Miss.; May, 1862, siege of Corinth, Miss.; February 19, 1862, Iuka, Miss.; October 3d and 4th, 1862, Curtis' Mills, Miss.; May, 1864, engagements near Resaca and Dallas, Ga.; June 1864, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; July 4, 1864, Rufus' Mills, Ga.; July 23, 1864, battles near Atlanta, Ga.; August 3, 1864, battle of Jonesville, Ga. He was honorably discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 12, 1865. Since his discharge from the army, Mr. Nash has followed farming. He first purchased a farm in Palmyra, but in the spring of 1876 he purchased a farm on section 10, in Adrian township, where he now resides. January 19, 1869, Samuel Nash, Jr., married Miss Evangeline O. Morgan, daughter of William and Almena Morgan, of Adrian, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Cora E. and Ida A., (twins) born No-

vember 24, 1870; Ida died March 24, 1871; Myra I., born December 10, 1871; Samuel L., born May 28, 1875, died August 24, 1876; Albert P., born May 11, 1877. Mrs. Evangeline O. Nash was born in Jordan, New York, November 2, 1854, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1857, and settled in Blissfield, this county. Her father was a native of London, England, came to America when he was sixteen, and always after followed the sea. He died in 1858. Her mother was born in Jordan, New York, in 1834, and is now living in Adrian. Her ancestors were Spanish and German.

———:o:———

ASA RUSSELL was born in Wilmington, Windham county, Conn., February 22, 1800. His father, Captain Asa Russell, was a native of Canterbury, Conn., and was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He married Lucy Varnum, daughter of Benjamin and Lucy Varnum, of Canterbury, Conn., by whom he had seven children, four sons and three daughters, Asa being the fourth son and sixth child. Captain Asa Russell died in 1806, in Canterbury, and his wife lived to be over fifty. Asa Russell, at a very early age, went into a cotton factory in Canterbury, and remained there until he was about sixteen years old, when he was bound out by his mother to learn the carpenter's trade; but after serving two years his employer died, and he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he followed his trade about one year, but was taken sick and returned to Connecticut, and remained about two years in Plainfield. In February, 1824, he went to Plainfield (now Meridian), N. H., where he resided eight years, and was a prominent builder there. In the spring of 1832 he went to Perry, Geauga county, Ohio, where he remained until September, 1834, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 32, in Macon (now Ridgeway), this county, where he owned several pieces of land. He resided in Ridgeway until the spring of 1854, when he sold out and purchased a farm on section 29, in Macon, where he has resided until the summer of 1880, when, owing to age and failing health, he left Macon and now lives with his son, Edward L. Russell, in Raisin. He has always followed his trade, and was for some time the only expert and competent carpenter and joiner in Macon. He built nearly all of the first

buildings in Ridgeway village, erecting the first hotel and store, besides the first saw mill, and at one time owned and carried on a large steam saw mill in the village. January 1, 1823, Asa Russell married Lydia H. Lovegrove, daughter of Edward and Lydia Lovegrove, of Plainfield, Conn., by whom he has had five children, as follows: Elizabeth L., born in Plainfield (now Meridian), N. H., October 15, 1823, was the wife of Richard Cadmus, of Macon, and died March 26, 1875; Caroline, born in Plainfield, N. H., January 16, 1828, now the wife of Jacob Thompson, of Cooper, Kalamazoo county, Mich.; Edward L., born in Plainfield, N. H., June 9, 1831, now a farmer of Raisin, this county; Asel, born in Perry, Geauga county, Ohio, June 8, 1833, a farmer of Macon; Helen E., born in Macon, this county, January 29, 1839, now the wife of John Emmans, of Macon. Mrs. Lydia H. Russell was born in Plainfield, Conn., September 21, 1801. Her father was born in Norwich, Conn., and married Lydia Huntington, daughter of Nathaniel Huntington, of Norwich, by whom he had four children, Lydia H. being the third child. Edward Lovegrove died in Plainfield, Conn. His wife Lydia died at Norwich, at her daughter's. Edward L. Russell married Miss Hulda M. Bangs, daughter of Alanson and Mary Bangs, of Raisin, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Ellsworth E., born near Centralia, Clinton county, Ill., May 22, 1861; Mary L., born March 8, 1863, in Macon, this county; Ida A., born January 21, 1865, in Raisin; Francis E., born January 22, 1867, in Raisin; Almeida M., born October 30, 1875, in Raisin. Mrs. Hulda M. Russell was born in Raisin, this county, August 31, 1834, and now lives in the house in which she was born. [For her family relation see Alanson Bangs' record, on another page of this volume.]

———:o:———

CHARLES R. LUCE was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 10, 1823. His father, Joseph Luce, was a farmer, and in 1826 he sold out in Onondaga county, moved to Barre, Orleans county and purchased a new farm. In 1836 Joseph Luce sold his farm in Barre and went to Cattaraugus county where he again purchased a new farm. Charles stayed with his father and assisted him in clearing up both his new farms,

until the winter of 1843–4, when he was twenty years old, he went to Union county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1844 came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian in April, coming through on horseback, and experiencing the terrors of the Black swamp. Soon after his arrival in Adrian, and after he had visited his brother, who then as now, lived in Rome, he commenced work at the cooper's trade, which he had followed while in Ohio the previous winter. In the fall of 1845, he went to Addison in the employ of Darius C. Jackson, in and about the Addison mills. In the fall of 1846 he went to Hudson, where he followed coopering until the spring of 1847. He was a member of the Hudson lodge I. O. O. F., No. 26. That year he commenced working for the Michigan Southern railroad, and in the fall of 1849 he was installed as fireman on the old locomotive "Hudson," and continued until the fall of 1852. He then went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was "given an engine" on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad. He remained there as engineer for nearly a year, when he was offered the position of engineer on the Michigan Southern railroad, which he accepted, and ran from Adrian to White Pigeon. During the first year on the Michigan Southern, while he was on the running board of his locomotive, when his train was in motion, he caught his right foot in the cross-head, nearly crushing it, but it was so skillfully amputated that the entire back part, or heel, was saved, which has ever since answered very well for a foot. He remained in the employ of the Michigan Southern railroad until 1859, and in the spring of 1862 he went to Missouri where, for some time, he was in the Quartermaster's department under Gen. Sigel. In the spring of 1863 he returned to Adrian, and in January, 1866, he again commenced running as engineer on the Detroit division of the Michigan Southern railroad from Toledo to Detroit, where he remained for twelve years. In 1878 he again returned to Adrian, and since that time he has run between Adrian and Monroe. During his entire railroad experience he has never been in any serious smash-up or accident, where any person was killed. Joseph Luce was born in Massachusetts in 1780, and died in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in November, 1863. He married Miss Betsey Hartwell, also a native of Massachusetts, by whom he had eleven children, Charles R. being the youngest. Mrs. Betsey Luce died in Cattaraugus about the year 1857. Charles R. Luce was married to Miss Electa S. Hartwell, daughter of Calvin and Minerva (Higbee) Hartwell, January 21, 1843, by whom he had three children, as follows: Demetrius M., born in Addison, this county, May 8, 1847; Chartrus D., born in Hudson, this county, July 1, 1849; Beatrice A. V., born in Adrian, January 7, 1855, now the wife of Devillo W. Keeler, of

Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Mrs. Electa S. Luce was born in New Albion, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 12, 1826, and died in Adrian, August 8, 1855. December 24, 1863, Charles R. Luce married Esther M. Baker, daughter of Aaron and Prudence Baker, of Fairfield, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Charles Hatch, born in Toledo, Ohio, April 21, 1866, and died November 15, 1869; Jay D., born in Toledo, Ohio, February 29, 1868, died July 12, 1868; Bessie S., born in Detroit, May 8, 1870; Carl B., born in Detroit, January 12, 1873; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Esther M. Luce was born in Adrian township, November 4, 1831. March 21, 1847, she was married to Frederick Tuttle, by whom she had three children, as follows: Aaron A., born December 10, 1849, now a farmer of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich. Elizabeth R., born March 23, 1852, now the wife of Henry Linament, also of Ithaca, Gratiot county, Mich.; Frank P., born March 13, 1855. Mrs. Luce was divorced from Mr. Tuttle in 1859. [For her family relation see the record of Aaron S. Baker, on page 108 of this volume].

———:o:———

MRS. CATHARINE BOWEN was born in Schenectady, N. Y., January 2, 1806. She is the third daughter and fifth child of Henry and Nancy Weatherwax, of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y.. Her father was born in Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., September 14, 1773, and about the year 1800 he went to Schenectady, where he was a farmer. In 1819 he went to Shelby, Orleans county, and purchased a farm, where he resided until 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 33, in Madison, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 4, 1861. About the year 1796 Henry Weatherwax married Miss Nancy Clark, daughter of Silas and Rebecca Clark, of Somerset, Mass., by whom he had ten children. Mrs. Nancy Weatherwax was born in Somerset, Mass., April 23, 1773, and died in Lagrange county, Ind., of apoplexy while visiting a daughter, January 28, 1848. Before Mrs. Catharine Bowen was married she taught school in Shelby for ten years. October 3, 1833, she was married to Elijah Bowen, who was the youngest son of Samuel and Pamelia Bowen, of Shelby, by whom she had five children, as fol-

lows: Henry W., born in Shelby, Ontario county, N. Y., December 3, 1834, a farmer of Madison; George W., born in Madison, this county, January 11, 1838, now a practicing physician of Toledo, Ohio; Silas C., born in the same place, March 27, 1840, died November 13, 1856; Adna H., born same place, July 21, 1842, a lawyer of Hastings, Neb.; Ann, born in same place, September 23, 1846, died December 26, 1857. Elijah Bowen was born in Rutland, Vt., February 14, 1806, and went to Niagara county, N. Y., with his parents in 1818. He came to Michigan in 1836 and settled in Madison, and died there April 7, 1849. Mrs. Bowen saw pioneer life in the State of New York, as well as in Michigan. When her parents moved into Orleans county it was very new. They lived twenty-five miles from the village of Batavia, where supplies were procured. This was before the Erie canal was constructed, and all merchandise was transported across the State in wagons. She thinks pioneer life in Western New York, previous to 1820, was fully equal to any experienced in Michigan after 1830.

———:o:———

EBENEZER HARMON was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., September 9, 1809. His father, David Harmon, was born in Bennington, Vt., in 1771. He was brought up a farmer, and lived in Vermont until he was a young man, when he went to New York, and finally settled in Phelps, Ontario county, where he cleared up a new farm. He resided in Phelps until his death, which occurred November 8, 1838. About the year 1803 he married Sylvia Woodard, daughter of Ebenezer and Lois Woodard, by whom he had seven children, Ebenezer being the third child and oldest son. Mrs. Sylvia Harmon was born in the State of New York, in 1785, and died in Phelps, September 28, 1837. Ebenezer Harmon lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and worked on his father's farm. In the fall of 1830 he commenced working by the month in the village of Phelps, and remained there until the spring of 1834. In the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan with David Berdan, on a prospecting tour, and after looking around for some time finally located 80 acres on section 1, in Macon. In the spring of 1834

he moved his family to Michigan and settled on his land. At that time an Indian trail ran along the ridge, which he followed from Mooreville, in Washtenaw county. During the fall of 1833 David Berdan and Ira Stewart cut a road through from Mooreville to Macon creek, a distance of seven miles, along the trail. It is the same road that is now known the county over, as the "ridge road," said to be the best natural thoroughfare in Michigan. When Mr. Harmon got his family on his land, purchased a cow, paid for one-third of an ox team and wagon, which he purchased in partnership with Mr. Berdan, he had three dollars in silver left. During the first summer he and his wife and child lived with Mr. Berdan, and Ebenezer went to Tecumseh and worked four days for Mr. Hewitt, in harvest, but got no money, taking ten bushels of wheat. He worked one day and a half for Ezra Blood, in finishing his harvest, for which he got $1.50 in money. He helped Mr. Berdan in his harvest, when he was taken with the ague, which lasted him three months. This sickness was a misfortune, because he was obliged to work for food for his family, and wanted to build a house to live in that winter. He finally got up a house with the assistance of Ira Stewart, in November, and moved into it before it was plastered up, or had windows or doors. Immediately after getting into his house he cleared off about two acres and sowed it to wheat in December. It froze up a day or two afterward, but moderated in January, and the wheat came up nicely. In the spring it looked winter killed, and he planted the whole piece to corn. The wheat soon after started up, and would have choked out all of the corn if he had not hoed about half an acre of it and killed it. He left the other acre and a half, from which he got thirty-one bushels of wheat. He never has failed to have a crop of wheat since, except two years, when the weevil destroyed the crops. He never was much of a hunter, and never was obliged to "hunt" much to get all the fresh meat he wanted. Deer were very plenty, and would come along in droves, and he has killed two before breakfast. Bear were also plenty, and often visited the hog pens of the settlers. Wolves were also plenty and noisy, but Mr. Harmon never killed any, or saw more than one, but has heard them to his entire satisfaction. Mr. Harmon was a soldier in the Toledo war, and has served as justice of the peace for eighteen years. He added to his first purchase until he owned 320 acres of land, has cleared 150, built good buildings, and feels that he has shirked no responsibility falling to a pioneer. While he was struggling for home and comforts in the early days, he always found time and a way of lending assistance to all new comers and settlers. He thanks God for a cheerful, hopeful dispo-

sition, a good constitution and rugged health, and thinks that no pioneer of Lenawee county has had more real enjoyment through the 45 years of his life here than he has. October 17, 1832, Ebenezer Harmon married Sally Burgess, daughter of Moses and Laura Burgess, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows. Lury, born in Phelps, April 9, 1834, now the wife of Jacob R. Vescelius, a farmer of Milan, Monroe county, Mich.; James, born in Macon, June 26, 1837, a farmer of Macon; Anson, born in Macon, March 17, 1839, a resident of Macon. Mrs. Sally Harmon was born in Phelps, N. Y., May 18, 1814, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1834, and knows a woman's part of a pioneer's life. Her parents were natives of the State of New York. Her father, Moses Burgess, died in Phelps, November 24, 1849, aged 64 years. Her mother Laura Burgess, died in Phelps, December 24, 1847, aged 56 years.

———:o:———

DR. INCREASE S. HAMILTON was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, Mass., January 5, 1810. His father, Obadiah Hamilton, was born in Pelham, Mass., where he resided until his marriage to Miss Lusanah Richardson, of Cummington, Mass. After his marriage he made Cummington his home until 1818, and raised a family of eight children, of which Dr. I. S. Hamilton, now the only survivor, was the youngest. In 1818 he moved with his family to Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., and purchased a farm. He lived there until his death, in 1828. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother, Lusanah Hamilton, died in Medina, this county, in 1843. When Increase S. Hamilton was fourteen years old he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. At the age of sixteen he commenced a course of study, with a definite idea of first getting an education, and subsequently choosing a profession. He worked at his trade during the summer months, and went to school and taught school until he was twenty-two, and in September, 1830, he went to Painesville, Ohio, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Willard, and regarded him as his private preceptor for three years, although he spent considerable of the time dur-

ing the years 1832–3, in Pennsylvania, teaching school. In the fall of 1833 he entered Fairfield Medical College, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., and graduated in March, 1835. Previous to going to College the Doctor studied Latin and Greek for nearly three years under a tutor, and was a proficient scholar. May 28, 1835, Dr. Hamilton landed in Detroit. On the following morning he started for Adrian, and after a two days' walk he arrived at the residence of his brother-in-law, Wanton Graham, who lived five miles south of Adrian. During the following month he prospected through Lenawee, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun and Hillsdale counties, with the idea of locating in some village that gave a prospect of becoming a large place, but was finally induced by a Mr. White (who had come on from Canandaigua, N Y., and located on Bean Creek, and called the place Canandaigua,) to settle there, as it was then believed that the Michigan Southern railroad, which had been partially surveyed through there, would make it a large town. But as the road did not come on that route the village never grew to become of much importance. Dr. Hamilton erected the first frame house in Canandaigua village. During the fall of 1835 the Doctor opened the first school in Canandaigua, but after teaching about one month his professional services were so much sought after, that he was obliged to relinquish the school to his wife, who taught through the winter. During the winter of 1836 he purchased a farm on sections 3, 10 and 11, in Medina, and moved into the village of Medina in the spring of 1837, and devoted himself to the practice of medicine, and clearing off his farm of 200 acres. He did a large professional business until the spring of 1844. He was a delegate to the county convention which convened in Adrian to consider the action of Congress in regard to the settlement of the Toledo war difficulties, and the setting off of the strip of territory including Toledo, and acquiring in return the Upper Peninsula. The Doctor acted as one of the clerks of the convention. He was a member of the first county convention that nominated officers under the State constitution. At this time there were no party lines, but soon after, when there was a party organization, the Doctor went with the Whigs. In 1840 he made the first Fourth of July oration ever delivered in Hudson. On the Fourth of July, 1836, he delivered the first temperance lecture on Bean Creek, at Canandaigua. In 1842 he was the candidate of the Whig party for member of the Legislature. In 1844 he went to Adrian and formed a partnership with Dr. Cadman, but the following December the partnership was dissolved, and Dr. Hamilton went to Tecumseh, where he now resides. Since his residence in Tecumseh he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and

has attained a high position as a skillful and scientific man; has for several years been a member of the State Medical Society, and also the Southern Michigan Society, of which he has been President. He has represented both societies as delegate to the National Medical Association of which he is a permanent member. Owing to his advanced age and failing health, at the last meeting of both the State, and Southern Michigan societies, he was made an honorary member. In October, 1879, he was made a corresponding member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine. The Doctor has ever since his residence in Michigan, been an ardent supporter of our educational interests, and for thirty years has been a Trustee of the Kalamazoo College. For forty years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, and a prominent and active worker in the christian cause. During the war of the rebellion the Doctor was a warm and active supporter of the Union cause, and not only did active work, but gave liberally of his means to carry on the war, sustain the government, and make the soldiers as comfortable as possible. April 18, 1834, Dr. I. S. Hamilton married Sarah B. Wheeler, daughter of Abel Wheeler, of Painesville, Ohio, who died in Medina in 1842, leaving him with two children, one only three days old. In 1843 he married Harriet R. Daniels, sister of the Hon. Ebenezer Daniels, of Medina, who died July 3, 1871, leaving two daughters. Of the children, only one is now alive, Harriet L., now the wife of Albert L. Brewer, of Tecumseh September 5, 1873, Dr. Hamilton married Miss Ann Elizabeth White, daughter of Thomas and Sophrona White, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

———:o:———

EBENEZER G. MILLS was born in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., February 12, 1810. His father, Major Philo Mills, was a native of the State of New York, and was born November 1, 1775. He was a farmer and owned a farm in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., where he resided until 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Franklin, where he located and purchased 960 acres of land on sections 7 and 18, besides 320 acres in Cambridge, and 400 acres in Moscow, Hillsdale county. He built his house on section 18, in Franklin, where

he resided until his death, which occurred August 27, 1841. He was one of the most active and energetic men that had settled in Lenawee county up to that time. During the five years that he resided on the land he cleared, fenced and cropped nearly two hundred acres. He built a frame house and barn, and was the largest and most prosperous farmer in the township. During his residence in the State of New York he was made a major in the State militia, his brother William being a general, and his brother Lewis being captain. About the year 1800 Major Philo Mills married Mary Green, by whom he had fourteen children, Ebenezer being the third son and fourth child. Mrs. Mary Mills was born in Canada, June 7, 1783, and died in Franklin, February 2, 1842. Ebenezer Mills lived with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, and was brought up a farmer. In 1829 his father came to Michigan and purchased land in Lenawee county, and in the fall of 1830 Ebenezer came to settle on a part of it. The land was on section 18, in the present town of Franklin. He resided there until 1835, when he traded with his father for land in Hillsdale county, which he afterward sold and purchased a farm on section 8, where he now resides. When he came in 1830, and for a year or two afterward, deer were very numerous. His house stood near a "run way," and he has often of a morning counted from seventy to eighty in a drove going from the "openings to the timbered land." Fresh meat was plenty then, for all he had to do was to wait until they came along and shoot a deer most any day. He was quite familiar with the Indians, and sometimes went hunting with them. He remembers two Indians in particular, "Swash" and "Kidney," who often camped near by, and would trade and beg as only Indians can. Wolves were very plenty, and, although he never lost any stock by them, he often heard of the neighbor's stock being attacked and driven in. It was nothing uncommon to hear that a neighbor's pig had been carried off by a bear. Ebenezer is the only one of seven children who came to Lenawee county with their parents, that now resides in Franklin. May 3, 1831, Ebenezer Mills married Ann Brears, daughter of Thomas and Leah Brears, by whom he has had eight children, as follows. Nancy, born December 31, 1832, now the widow of William Smith, of Franklin; Philo T., born November 6, 1834, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and member of Company E, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and died at Decatur, Ala., October 24, 1864; Elizabeth B., born February 29, 1837, was the wife of Mason Camburn, and died April 5, 1874; Henrietta, born August 23, 1839, now the wife of Edwin Bunting, a farmer of Rush, Shiawassee county; Ransom W., born January 24, 1843, was a soldier

in the war of the rebellion, and member of Company E, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, now a farmer of Franklin; Sarah Jane, born December 25, 1845, now the wife of Mason Camburn, of Franklin; Edward J., born May 6, 1847, and died December 8, 1871; Emma M., born April 8, 1850, at home. Mrs. Ann Mills was born at Ferry Bridge, Yorkshire, England, November 3, 1811, and came to America with her brother, John Brears, in 1830, and settled in Franklin. Her parents were natives of Yorkshire, were farmers, and both died there.

———:o:———

EPHRAIM SLOAN was born in Pawlet, Rutland county, Vt., April 28, 1806. His father, James Sloan, was a native of Townsend, Mass., and when young learned the shoemaker's trade, but after moving to Vermont, he purchased a farm, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1819. About the year 1801 he married Elizabeth Beal, daughter of Seth Beal, of Conway, Mass., by whom he had six children, Ephraim being the third son and child. Mrs. Elizabeth Sloan came to Michigan in 1835, and died in Rollin in 1837. Ephraim Sloan lived with his parents until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Palmyra, N. Y., and lived with his uncle until he was twenty-one. In 1827 he went to Williamson, Wayne county, N. Y., and purchased a farm and resided there three years. He then sold out and went to Macedon, residing there until 1833, when he came to Michigan, and in the spring of 1834 located land on section 8, in Rollin, where he now resides. When a young man he followed carpentering, and assisted in building all the first mills on Bean creek, in Rollin. He also assisted in building a large number of the first houses and barns in the township. He was young when he came to Lenawee county, having everything to gain, and took considerable interest in the topography of the township. He sent to Dan. B. Miller, Land Commissioner, at Monroe, and made an arrangement by which he got a plat of the townships of Rollin and Wheatland, each month, showing the land still untaken. These plats afforded him an advantage that no one else enjoyed, and his services as "land looker" were in constant demand by the new comers during the year 1834. He enjoyed his pioneer

life here, and never met with any serious accident or misfortune. He always had enough to eat and to wear, and to visit with the neighboring settlers, to hear the trees fall, and see the light from the burning log heaps and brush piles at night, was greater enjoyment than he has ever experienced since. He thinks a pioneer's life a glorious one, if health and strength is spared, and now thinks back to the old times with a painful longing to live them over again. He then knew every person for ten miles around, and all was as one family in sickness, trouble or want. He remembers one day in 1834, that Abel Whitney, then a young man of Adrian, came along in search of his brother-in-law, Burrows Brown, who lived in Wheatland. Mr. Sloan directed him to the "Coldwater trail," some little distance northwest. Mr. Whitney went on, spending nearly all the afternoon in search of the trail, and just before dark returned to Mr. Sloan's, utterly confused and out of patience with his ill success. Finally Mr. Sloan went with him to the trail, although it was nearly dark, and directed him to put the spurs to his horse and not to be found in the woods at night, as wolves were plenty. He finally found the house. September 23, 1842, Ephraim Sloan married Charity G. Hathaway, daughter of James and Dorothy Hathaway, of Rollin, by whom he had two children, as follows: William J., born in Rollin, August 16, 1843, works the home farm; Ellen H., born same place, November 4, 1848, at home. Mrs. Charity Sloan was born January 1, 1819, came to Michigan with her parents in 1834, and settled in Rollin in 1837. She died in Rollin, August 20, 1866. Her parents were members of the Society of Friends, and were natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sloan was also a member of the Friends' Society, and was an unselfish, charitable, christian woman, whom all admired and respected.

———:o:———

SAMUEL M. HAMILTON was born in Perinton, Monroe county, N. Y., December 24, 1826. He lived there only a few years when his father moved to Orleans county, and in the fall of 1834 he moved to Portage (now Summit) county, Ohio. Samuel M. only stayed there through the winter, and in the spring of 1835 he came to Michigan with his uncle, Dr. I. S. Hamilton,

who settled in Medina, this county. Samuel only remained with his uncle about three months, when he went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Wanton Graham, in Madison. He lived with Mrs. Graham until the fall of 1845, when he went to Whiteside county, Ill., and remained about fifteen months. In February, 1847, he returned to Michigan, and followed different pursuits until August, 1853, when he purchased one hundred acres of land on section 18, in Ogden, of Benjamin F. Butler, who at one time owned a large tract in that township. Mr. Hamilton lived on this land, improving it, setting out a good orchard, erecting good buildings, and making it his home until 1865, when he sold out and purchased a farm on the town line, on section 7. September 16, 1861, Mr. Hamilton enlisted in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and served three years. His regiment was in the Army of the Potomac, and he took part in over fifty battles and skirmishes, never receiving a wound or an injury. In 1869 he sold his farm in Ogden to Stephen C. Baker, and went to Saline county, Kan., where he purchased a large farm. His experience in Kansas was not the most pleasant, and he says he would as soon take his chances in the regular army as there. In 1870 the State experienced a terrible drouth, when everything was completely destroyed by the dry weather and chinch bugs. But the worst scourge he ever experienced was the great grasshopper raid in 1874. He says he has never read anything that describes the utter desolation caused by these pests. With the drouths, grasshoppers, cyclones, hailstorms, prairie fires, etc., to which farmers were then exposed he has no pleasant recollections of Kansas. In November, 1877, he returned to Michigan and purchased the old Jesse Stretch farm, on section 7, in Palmyra, this county, where he now resides. During Mr. Hamilton's residence in Ogden he was quite active in politics, and served as justice of the peace eight years, school inspector twelve years, and town treasurer two years, filling all these offices acceptably. Samuel M. Hamilton's father, John L. Hamilton, was born in Cheshire county, Mass., June 1, 1797, of Scotch ancestors, and died in Ogden, this county, July 25, 1866. His wife was Matilda Durkees, who was a native of New York. She was married to John L. Hamilton, October 16, 1824, and died June 28, 1832. August 21, 1853, Samuel M. Hamilton was married to Miss Nancy Nash, daughter of Samuel and Sarah M. Nash, of Madison, this county, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Nathan A. S., born in Ogden, August 1, 1854; Evlyn S., born in Ogden, May 18, 1859; Ina S., born in Ogden, May 20, 1866. Mrs. Nancy Hamilton was born near Hamilton, Canada, October 10, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1837. Samuel

Nash was born in Norwich, Conn., April 10, 1805. He learned the cloth-weaver's trade, which he followed for several years, but finally turned his attention to farming. January 6, 1828, Samuel Nash married Miss Sarah M. Becker, by whom he had eleven children. Mrs. Sarah Nash was born in the State of New York, in 1809, and died in Madison, this county, June 22, 1863.

———:o:———

JOB GRAVES was born in Greenfield, Franklin county, Mass., December 31, 1799. He is the son of Job and Abigail Graves, who were farmers, and lived on the farm that Ebenezer Graves, father of Job, inherited from his ancestors, who located it nearly 300 years ago. The original Graves came from England and settled on it, getting his deed from the King of England. The farm is still in the hands of the descendants, but not a Graves, Job, the subject of this sketch, being the only living male representative. Job Graves, Sr., was born on the old farm, lived there all his life, and died there, aged eighty-eight years. He married about 1779 Abigail Wells, who was born in Hatfield, Mass., by whom he had twelve children, Job, Jr., being the tenth child. Abigail Graves died soon after her husband, on the farm, aged eighty-five years. Job Graves, Jr., lived with his parents until he was about sixteen years old, when he went to the adjoining town of Deerfield and served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade. He lived in the vicinity of Greenfield, and followed his trade until the spring of 1831, when he made up his mind that he could better his condition, become a landholder and eventually gain a competency, and started for Michigan, determined to locate a farm and grow up with the country. He arrived in Detroit with his family in May, in company with Ebenezer Davis and David Wells, all from Massachusetts. After spending some time in looking about, he finally located on section 2, in the present town of Franklin, this county, and still resides there. His farm was situated on the Chicago turnpike, and he immediately put up a log blacksmith shop, and for many years in connection with his farming he did blacksmith work. The nearest shop was at Clinton, and he found enough to do in making plow-shares, mending ox yokes, log-chains, and doing jobs for the settlers and

travelers. He made the irons for the first saw mill erected in Clinton. February 10, 1831, Job Graves married Laura A. Witherell, daughter of Runy and Lovina Witherell, of Deerfield, Mass., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Sarah J., born in Franklin, this county, April 22, 1832, now the widow of Henry Fisk; Laura A., born same place, September 20, 1836, now the wife of James Bosteder, a farmer of Franklin; Mary E., born same place, September 15, 1845, now the wife of Charles Bosteder, a farmer of Manchester, Washtenaw county. Mrs. Laura A. Graves was born in Chatham, Conn., December 10, 1809, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1831. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and died in Deerfield, Mass. Her mother was a native of Deerfield where she died.

———:o:———

JOHN O. MAYNARD was born in Chenango, Broome county, N. Y., June 9, 1831. His father, John Maynard, was born in Connecticut, December 4, 1798, where he lived until he became a young man, when he went to Binghamton, N. Y., and followed his trade of wool carder and cloth dresser for some time. He afterwards went to Chenango, where he resided until 1832, when he came to Michigan. In October, 1832, he brought his family to Michigan and settled on section 32, in Adrian township. He purchased eighty acres of land, and immediately put up a log house and moved into it that fall. He cleared up fifty acres of heavy timber, built a good barn, and resided there until his death, which occurred August 4, 1840. He died in the very prime of his life and usefulness, leaving a widow and seven children to battle with the stern and rugged realities of a new and yet undeveloped country. He was a true type of a man, of honest purpose, vigorous mind, of simple and religious habits, moral, social and companionable, and enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all who knew him. December 14, 1820, he married Charlotte Merchant, daughter of Jedediah and Hepsiby (Betts) Merchant, of Colesville, Broome county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, three daughters and four sons, John O. being the oldest son. Mrs. Charlotte Merchant was born October 12, 1801, and died in Adrian, January 24, 1879. John O. Maynard came to Michigan

with his parents in 1832, and has always lived on the home farm. His father died when he was nine years old, and he, being the oldest son, soon assumed the management of the farm, with the assistance of his mother, and since he was fourteen years old he has carried on the farm, and now owns it, having purchased the interest of all the heirs. He has been a resident of Adrian township for forty-eight years, but has never held any office or public position, being naturally of a timid, retiring disposition, preferring home associations and his own business and comfort, to any public honor that might have been conferred upon him. November 22, 1859, John O. Maynard married Caroline E. Hood, daughter of John and Olive Hood, of Rome, this county, by whom he has had four children, as follows: William O., born October 1, 1860; John H., born September 23, 1865; Florence O., born March 29, 1867; Grace M., born November 16, 1873; all born in Adrian, and at home. Mrs. Caroline Maynard was born in Washington, Erie county, Penn., July 3, 1837, and came to Michigan with her parents when a child. Her parents were among the early settlers of Rome township, and were among those who have done so much to develop Lenawee county into its present beauty and value. John Hood was born in Romulus, N. Y., between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, August 27, 1797, and died April 12, 1878. Olive Hood was born in or near New Haven, Conn., December 28, 1803. They came to Michigan in the spring of 1837. Olive Hood's father's name was Harvey Hall, and her mother's name was Sarah Humiston Hall.

———:o:———

DWIGHT ROGERS was born in Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., February 5, 1818. His father, Obadiah Rogers, was born in Dana, Worcester county, Mass., January 26, 1792, where he resided until he was thirty-nine years old. He was the son of Elkanah and Tamson (Snow) Rogers, who were farmers in ordinary circumstances for those days, raising a family of eight sons and one daughter. All of the sons became quite prominent men, and were scattered from Maine to Michigan. They were all self-made men, as their father had no means to give them more than an ordinary common school education.

Obadiah Rogers commenced life in Massachusetts by renting a farm, which he lived on until the spring of 1831. He then made up his mind that he would come to Michigan, with a view of getting a farm of his own. In the spring of 1831 he came to Michgan and located 160 acres of land on section 27, in Raisin. He made a little improvement that year, and put in about five acres of wheat. He had his choice of nearly all the land south of Tecumseh, as there were but few settlers then. He made an excellent choice, and the farm is now one of the most valuable in the township. He returned to Massachusetts in the fall and brought his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, in the spring of 1832. His experience during the first year of his settlement here was not the most pleasant. He lived in a shanty until he could get up his log house, which, February 27, 1833, was burned with all its contents. But very few articles and scarcely any of his provisions were saved, but the settlers, and especially Sylvanus Westgate, offered every assistance until another house could be erected. After this serious drawback he began to prosper. His family all remained in good health, and with the assistance of his four sons he cleared up his land, and soon became a prosperous farmer. In the spring of 1853 he erected a frame house, previously erecting good barns and sheds. He was an energetic, thrifty farmer, and a good citizen. He was a zealous Christian, and was instrumental in organizing a society and erecting a Congregational church in Raisin. April 18, 1814, he married Miss Lydia M. Reed, daughter of Samuel Reed, of Franklin county, Mass., by whom he had eleven children, five sons and six daughters, as follows: Mary Ann, born September 25, 1816, now the wife of George Colvin, of Palmyra, this county; Azubah, born July 3, 1820, now the wife of Nathan Spencer, of Raisin, this county; Freeman S., born August 15, 1822, now a practicing dentist in Gilroy, Cal.; Eliza, born October 7, 1824, was the wife of Nathan Spencer, of Raisin, and died in September, 1851; Celestina, born November 7, 1826, and died in December, 1844; John, born February 8, 1832, was a practicing physician of Honey Creek, Wis., and died there in December, 1870; Obadiah, Jr., born April 4, 1834, a physician of Brockport, N. Y.; Lydia, born September 14, 1836, now the wife of E. D. Latham, of Bloomington, Ill.; Sarah, died in infancy. Mrs. Lydia Rogers was born in Wendell, Franklin county, Mass., September 25, 1794, and died in Raisin, February 27, 1880. Obadiah Rogers died in Raisin, September 12, 1873. Dwight Rogers came to Michigan with his parents in 1832, when he was fourteen years old, and has resided in Lenawee county ever since. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, and,

as he was the oldest son, he assisted his father in clearing and improving his farm. He then commenced work by the month for John Richard, on his farm, but after working for him two seasons, in 1842 he purchased a farm on sections 14 and 15, in Palmyra, where he now resides. This was a wild piece of land when he purchased it. He has erected a good frame house, large barns, etc., and has now a very valuable and productive farm. February 22, 1844, Dwight Rogers married Miss Betsey Doty, daughter of Alvin and Melinda Doty, of Raisin, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Jesse A., born November 8, 1845, a farmer of Palmyra; Millard F., born December 30, 1848, and died October 20, 1851; Eliza J., born October 13, 1851, at home; Helen M., born June 3, 1858, and died February 4, 1861; Nellie D., born January 25, 1861, a school teacher in Palmyra; William D., born August 6, 1863, a student at Adrian college. Mrs. Melinda Doty died in Raisin, July 22, 1880. Mrs. Betsey Rogers was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., May 28, 1821, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled in Raisin, this county. [For her family relation, see William Doty's record in this volume.]

———:o:———

WILLIAM F. KING was born in Stirling, Scotland, September 11, 1832. He resided there until his twenty-fourth year, came to America in 1856, and arrived in Adrian July 2, that year. He received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen he went to learn the watchmaker's trade in Stirling, serving an apprenticeship of six years. After working there one year as a journeyman, he went to Greenock, on the Clyde, and worked nearly three years. On his arrival in Adrian he found employment with J. J. Newell, and in the fall of 1861 he went into partnership with Mr. Newell. This firm existed until May, 1863, when Mr. King withdrew, subsequently forming a partnership with James Thompson in the watch and jewelry business. The firm of Thompson & King existed until December, 1871. In 1866 Thompson & King erected the fine brick store on the south side of Maumee street, in Adrian, now occupied by Jas. DeFoe. Mr. King erected a fine residence on

Dennis street, and also the one he now occupies on South Winter street. He has also done much besides to build up and beautify Adrian. In 1871 he opened a jewelry and book store, which he carried on until 1878, when he sold out his entire stock of books and stationery, and since that time has paid his attention exclusively to the jewelry business. Mr. King is a prominent Mason, and has held all the positions in the Subordinate Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. In politics he is a conservative with Democratic proclivities. In religion he is a Presbyterian, having been brought up in that church in Scotland. June 4, 1860, he married Miss Sarah M. Pegler, of Adrian, by whom he has had four children, as follows: S. Helen, William F., Charles E. and Jessie I., all born in Adrian. Mrs. Sarah M. King was born in London, Ontario, October 21, 1834. She came to Michigan and settled in Monroe with her parents when an infant. She afterwards moved to New Brunswick, N. J. with her parents. In 1849 her parents came back to Monroe, where they died.

———:o:———

HON. STILLMAN W. BENNETT was born in Fairfield, Lenawee county, Mich., July 30, 1842. His father, Hon. Davis D. Bennett, was born in Catharine, Tioga (now Chemung) county, N. Y., March 25, 1808, and was the son of Deacon Matthew and Nancy (Brace) Bennett. Deacon Matthew Bennett was born in Orange county, New York, in 1778. When he was about fourteen years old his father moved to Wilkesbarre, Penn. About 1805 Matthew moved from Pennsylvania to Tioga county, N. Y., where he purchased a new farm. In 1816 he moved to Genesee (now Orleans) county, where he again purchased a new farm. In 1826 he sold out, and purchased another new farm on the Tonawanda Reservation, in Genesee county. In 1832 he sold out and came to Michigan, and located 240 acres of government land on section 23, in Rollin, where he lived until the last few years of his life. He died in Fairfield, in 1863. In 1790 he married Miss Nancy Brace, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., by whom he had ten children, Davis D. being the second son and third child. Mrs. Nancy Bennett was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., and died in Rollin, this county. Davis D. Bennett left his parents at the

age of sixteen, and worked on a farm and at lumbering until the fall of 1828, when he came to Michigan. He resided in Adrian until the fall of 1829, when he went back to Orleans county, where he was married. In the spring of 1830 he came back to Michigan, and located 80 acres of land on section 33, in Adrian township. He lived there one year, when he sold out to Harry Wood. In 1831 he purchased 160 acres of land on section 29, in Adrian township. In 1837 he sold to John Raymond. That year he purchased 220 acres on sections 10 and 16, in Fairfield, where he resided until 1868, when he sold out to his son, Stillman W. Bennett, and since that time has resided in Fairfield village. Since his residence in Fairfield he has held many offices of honor and trust, having been elected supervisor four times, justice of the peace four times, and town clerk about fifteen times. In 1848–9 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature, and was present at the dedication of the first capitol building, at Lansing. Stillman W. Bennett lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He was educated in the district schools of his township, and attended the Adrian College for two terms. He taught a district school for several terms in Fairfield. He has mostly followed farming, and after he was married he purchased his father's homestead, on sections 9 and 16, in Fairfield, where he now resides. He has always been an active man in the township, and shortly after he became of age he was elected school inspector, which office he filled for several years. He was elected town treasurer in 1873, and in 1876–7 was elected supervisor. In the fall of 1878 he was elected a representative from the Second district of Lenawee county, in the State Legislature, and served on several important committees. It was during this session that the magnificent new State capitol was dedicated at Lansing, it being just thirty years after the first capitol building was located and dedicated at that place, when his father was a member of the Legislature, and represented the same constituency. In 1868 he went to Wauseon, Ohio, where he was engaged for about one year in the manufacture of sash and blinds. Since 1869 he has paid his attention exclusively to mixed farming. January 16, 1868, Stillman W. Bennett married Miss Mary L. Livesay, daughter of James and Orpha A. Livesay, of Fairfield, by whom he has had one son, Arthur Livesay, born April 15. 1871. Mrs. Mary L. Bennett was born May 29, 1844, in Fairfield, this county. Her father was born in Horseheads, Tioga (now Chemung) county, N. Y., November 7, 1811, and came to Michigan in 1835, but first settled just over the line in Fulton county, Ohio, where he lived for a short time. January 14, 1841 James Livesay married Miss Orpha Armenia Salsbury,

daughter of Philip and Clarissa (Curtis) Salsbury, of Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, Mrs. Mary L. Bennett being the second child and daughter. Mrs. Orpha A. Livesay was born in Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y., December 13, 1811, came to Michigan in 1836, and died in Fairfield, this county, December 6, 1860.

———:o:———

ANCIL K. WHITMORE was born in Monroe, Ashtabula county, O., June 27, 1828. His father, Daniel Whitmore, was a native of Massachusetts and when a young man went to Herkimer county, N. Y., where he married Martha Keith, who was born April 22, 1791, by whom he had eight children, six sons and two daughters. He was a Free Will Baptist minister, and went to Ashtabula county, O., where he preached for several years. In 1831 he with his family moved to Hiannas, Barnstable county, Mass., where he was pastor of a church several years, subsequently going to New Jersey, where he died. His wife came to Michigan and died at Adrian, January 14, 1872. Ancil K. Whitmore never lived with his parents after he was eight years old. He came to Michigan and lived with his brother in Hillsdale county in 1844, but in September that year he came to Adrian and served an apprenticeship to the shoemaker's trade, which he afterwards followed for many years. He has resided in Adrian ever since that time. In the spring of 1858 he was elected constable and collector of the First ward of Adrian, and was reelected the following spring. In the spring of 1861 he was elected marshal of the city of Adrian, and was reelected for the two following years. In the spring of 1865 he was again installed as marshal and served four years. During the entire seven years that he served as marshal he also collected the taxes. During the first three years the marshal was required to collect the city tax only, but the law being changed in 1865, he collected the entire tax, state, county and city. In the spring of 1868 he went into the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway company as detective officer, with headquarters at Adrian, and has occupied that position ever since. The appointment of deputy sheriff has been conferred upon him by all the sheriffs of the county since that time. He also served as

deputy U. S. Marshal from June 1875, until the spring of 1877. In fact he has been a civil officer in active service in Adrian for over twenty-two years. He has been one of the most efficient and competent officers of the county, and the fact that he holds so important a position as the one he now occupies, is a sufficient guarantee of his capacity and integrity. In 1880 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for sheriff of Lenawee county. August 26, 1850, Ancil K. Whitmore married Miss Martha B. Stewart, daughter of James A. and Mary T. Stewart of Adrian, by whom he has had one child, Charles H. born September 6, 1853, now a resident of Adrian. Mrs. Martha B. Whitmore was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., March 18, 1830, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1845, and after living in Monroe one year, came to Adrian in 1846, where her parents have since died. Her father was born July 13, 1794, in Canonsburg, Pa., and was the son of William and Mary Stewart, who came from Scotland. James A. Stewart was a machinist by trade, and was superintendent of a cotton factory for several years, in Pittsburgh, and afterwards owned and carried on a woolen factory in Liverpool, O. He died in Adrian July 17, 1880. In 1824 James A. Stewart married Mary (Taylor) Stokes, of Beaver, Penn., by whom he had seven children, five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Whitmore being the third daughter and fourth child. Mrs. Mary T. Stewart was born in Beaver, Pa., April 13, 1801, and died in Adrian, August 17, 1847.

———:o:———

AARON ABBOTT was born in Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y., March 15, 1827. His father, Ezra Abbott, was born in Warren, N. Y., December 14, 1799. He was the son of Aaron Abbott and Martha Bush, of New Braintree, Mass., and lived there until 1803, when Aaron Abbott with his family moved to New York, and finally settled on a farm in Vienna, Oneida county. Ezra Abbott resided there until 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled on sections 25 and 26, in Dover, this county. He took up 200 acres of government land, cleared it up, and erected buildings on it. He added to his first purchase until he owned four hundred acres in one body. He resided there until the

fall of 1859, when he moved to Adrian, where he died January 6, 1860. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and erected many of the first buildings in the township. About the year 1848 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office from that time until he left the township in 1859. He was present at the meeting called to organize the town of Dover, and was one of the first assessors of the township under the old law. He was one of the prominent men of the town, and was much respected by all the old residents. His counsel and judgment were sought after by all during the early days of the settlement, and by his careful and temperate advice many of the knotty questions were satisfactorily settled and disposed of. He traced his ancestry back to George Abbott, of Rowley, Mass., who came from England in 1643. In 1823 Ezra Abbott married Emily Tuttle, daughter of Oramon and Abi Tuttle, of Vienna, Oneida county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, Aaron being the oldest son and second child. Mrs. Emily Abbott was born February 20, 1805, and is still living on a part of the old homestead in Dover. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and a deacon in the Presbyterian church. He married Miss Sarah Barnes, who was born in the same place, and moved to Oneida county, N. Y., where they were pioneers. Aaron Abbott lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and assisted his father in clearing up and improving his farm. He also assisted his father in carrying on his carpenter and joiner work, and learned the trade, which he followed for a business, after he became of age. He worked at his trade and taught school in Dover and Seneca, until the spring of 1852, when he crossed the plains to California. He remained in California four years. During the first two years he was engaged in mining in Walls' diggings, at the head of Ion valley, in Amador county. In the spring of 1854 he purchased a trading post, furnished the miners with supplies, and carried on a mine a portion of the time. In 1856 he returned home by the Panama route, immediately after the completion of the Panama railroad. He then followed farming and working at his trade until 1868, when he moved to Clayton village, where he engaged in the milling business. His mill was burned in 1873, when he again went to carpentering. He built the Union school-house, the Baptist church, and the Abbott block of stores in Clayton, besides many dwellings and other structures. June 5, 1856, Aaron Abbott married Mabel Johnson, daughter of John and Abigail Johnson, of Rome, this county, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: James B., born February 25, 1857, a resident of Clayton, and principal of the Union school; Abbie C., born January 27, 1859, a graduate of the State

Normal school, and a successful teacher; Albert E., born August 1, 1861, at home; Olive A., born August 31, 1863, at home; Horatio J., born March 26, 1876; a son and daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Mabel Abbott was born in Berlin, Huron (now Erie) county, Ohio, August 31, 1831, came to Michigan with her parents in 1855, and settled on section 30, in Rome, this county. Her father was born in Waterford, New London county, Conn., January 16, 1796, where he resided until 1826, when he moved to Huron county, Ohio, and purchased a farm. November 16, 1823, he married Abigail Skinner, daughter of Isaac and Mabel (Olcott) Skinner, by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Mabel Abbott being the third daughter and fourth child. John Johnson died in Hudson, March 9, 1865. His wife still survives him, and resides in Leslie, Ingham county, Mich.

———:o:———

JAMES K. CRANE was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., March 8, 1834. His father, Edwin D. Crane, was born in Onondaga N. Y., May 14, 1812. He lived there until 1829, when his parents, Archer and Vilitia (Cornish) Crane, moved to Sodus, Wayne county, where he resided until August, 1837, when he came to Michigan and settled in Freedom, Washtenaw county. Before he started for Michigan, he purchased a farm on the recommendation of a man who had located it, and said it was all right, but when Mr. Crane came on to look for his land, he found all but four acres of it in a lake. He then took a job of clearing and fencing twenty acres for forty acres. He did most of the work with his own hands, and sold rails to live on, buy a yoke of oxen and one cow. He afterward purchased forty acres adjoining, bnt soon after sold out, and in 1839 he went to Mundy, Genesee county, where he bought a farm with some improvements. He resided in Mundy until the fall of 1842, when he again made a trade for a farm on section 22, in Blissfield, this county, "unsight, unseen," but this time he found the farm was all he expected, and was satisfied with the transaction. He lived there until February, 1864, when he sold to Stephen Miller, and purchased a farm on section 16, in Adrian, but after a residence there of about two years he sold out to Levi Chase, in 1866. He

continued to reside in the town of Adrian until his death, which occurred February 14, 1867. During his residence in Blissfield, he served the township as assessor, justice of the peace, and was one of the three drain commissioners that were first appointed under the present ditch law. He was a man of remarkable physical strength and endurance, and as a pioneer was universally respected, and his services and judgment in all matters of public importance were sought after. He cleared up a heavy timbered farm in Blissfield, built good buildings, and made a desirable home. He was a kind, genial neighbor and friend, a thoughtful and indulgent husband and father, and a good citizen, ever anxious for the growth and prosperity of the county. May 22, 1831, Edwin D. Crane married Sarah B. Keyes, daughter of James and Abigail Keyes, of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, as follows: Mahlon D., born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., April 6, 1832, a resident of Blissfield village; James K., born March 8, 1834; Charles E., born in Sodus, February 14, 1836, now a farmer of Sandborn, Knox county, Indiana; Helen M., born in Blissfield, July 14, 1845, now the wife of John D. Smead, a farmer of Blissfield. Mrs. Sarah B. Crane was born in Townsend, Mass., February 12, 1813. She moved to Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., with her parents, when she was four years old. Her father, James Keyes, was born in Newburyport, Mass., November 28, 1789, and died in Lyons, N. Y., January 22, 1819. Her mother was Abigail Davis, who was born in New Hampshire, February 13, 1789, and died in Blissfield, this county, December 26, 1854. Mrs. Crane came to Michigan with her husband in 1837, and has experienced all the trials and pleasures of pioneer life. She knows what it is to live in a shanty without door or window, without stove, fire-place or chimney, and cooking her meals in a kettle hung out doors on three poles, Gypsey fashion. She knows how a mother feels when her children are in the woods after dark, and hears the wolves howling, and she imagines they are making merry over the mangled corpse of her boy. She still lives to recount the many incidents of her life in Michigan. James K. Crane came to Michigan with his parents, in 1837, and now resides in Deerfield, this county, and owns a farm on section 23. He purchased his farm in 1856, when it was nearly covered with heavy timber. Since that time he has made a good productive farm, has erected good buildings, and has a comfortable home. He was a soldier in the great rebellion, and enlisted as a private in Company F, 26th Michigan Infantry, in August, 1862, and served three years. He was promoted to corporal, sergeant and first lieutenant. During nearly all of the last

year of his service he was on picket duty near Mount Vernon, on Washington's old plantation. He returned home in 1865, (broken down in health and strength, and has never fully recovered), since which time he has resided in Deerfield. March 27, 1856, James K. Crane married Cynthia A. Sperry, daughter of Enoch and Lucretia Sperry, of Ogden, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Dwight H., born in Deerfield, April 1, 1857, now of Colorado; Cynthia A., born in Deerfield, May 2, 1859, at home; Myra A., born in Deerfield, March 18, 1861, at home; J. Alfred, born in Deerfield, August 16, 1863, at home; Edmund B., born in Palmyra, this county, June 19, 1866, at home; Helen A., born January 20, 1870, at home. Mrs. Cynthia A. Crane was born in Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, August 30, 1828, and came to Michigan in October, 1854. Her father, Enoch Sperry, was born at New Haven, Conn., May 2, 1801, moved to Hudson, Ohio, in 1826, married Lucretia Jones August 4, 1827, and came to Michigan in May, 1854. Mrs. Lucretia Sperry was born in Connecticut, May 28, 1808, and moved with her parents to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1817. Cleveland, at that time, was composed of only a few log houses.

———:o:———

JOSEPH FISCHER was born in Seebronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 18, 1840. He resided there and followed his trade of stone cutter, until the year 1866, when he came to America with his father's family, and settled in Adrian. Previous to his coming to this country he worked one year in Alsace, France at cutting stone for a large factory and some stores that were being erected. His first work in Adrian was for Frank Leonard, who then run a stone yard. He afterwards worked one season in Saginaw. In 1868 he assisted on the stone work of the present Central School building in Adrian. In September 1868 he formed a partnership with his brother Jacob, and purchased the good will and fixtures of Joseph Pfeiffer's brewery, in Adrian, and erected a new brewery on the corner of Oak and Railroad streets. All of the modern improvements were introduced in the brewery and a fine business was soon built up. In September 1873 he purchased Jacob's interest in the establishment, since which time he

has carried it on alone. His business is now quite extensive and prosperous, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all his German friends, especially, and is looked upon as one of the solid business men of the city. October 8, 1868, Joseph Fischer married Amelia Kirchgessner, daughter of Sebastian and Genoveva Kirchgessner of Adrian, by whom he has had three children as follows: George Wilhelm, born in Adrian, November 30, 1869, Helen Louisa, born same place November 8, 1872, died April 13, 1877; Edwin Joseph, born same place June 8, 1879. Mrs. Amelia Fischer was born in Buchen, Baden, Germany, March 6, 1844, and came to America with her father in 1849, and settled in Monroe, where she resided until 1866, when she came to Adrian. Her father was born in Buchen, Germany, in 1800, and died in Adrian, in April 1874. Her mother was born in the same place, in 1804, and died there in 1848. She was the mother of twelve children, three of whom reside in Adrian, three in Monroe, and one in Manchester. Two have died in this country. [For Joseph Fischer's family relation see Jacob Fischer's record in this book.]

———:o:———

WILLIS T. LAWRENCE was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., October 12, 1819. His father, William Lawrence, was born in the State of New York, December 8, 1789, and was a farmer in Ontario county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in Rochester, N. Y., March 20, 1864. In the year 1808 William Lawrence married Miss Sela Thompson, of West Bloomfield, N. Y., by whom he had six children, Willis T. being the fourth child. Mrs. Sela Lawrence was born in Providence, R. I., April 5, 1794. Her parents were pioneers of Western New York, were three months on the road with ox teams, from Providence, and finally settled on the Genesee Flatts, a large tract of country then owned by General Wadsworth, extending from Geneseo to Rochester, and about thirty miles in width. William Lawrence's farm was situated near Geneseo village, and was known as the "Big Tree Farm." Mrs. Sela Lawrence died in Adrian, February 24, 1871. William Lawrence was a descendant of John Lawrence, who came to this country from England and settled in Monmouth, New Jersey, his wife

being Miss Mary Townley. Willis T. Lawrence, at the age of eight years was bound to a farmer in East Bloomfield, N. Y., until he was twenty-one, but after four years service, he ran away on account of bad treatment, being whipped and overworked. Shortly after he ran away, he was attacked with typhus fever, and was sick during the winter. In the spring of 1832, he went to work for his physician, on his farm, and worked three years for one shilling per day to pay his doctor's bill. In 1835 he found employment in a woolen factory at $5 per month, but after about one year the factory failed, and his next employment was making Windsor chairs, in Peck and Nash's chair factory in West Bloomfield. In 1837 he got employment in a blacksmith's shop in the same village, and in 1838 he again went to work on a farm for Stephen Tinker, of Lima, Livingston county, and afterwards took charge of Widow Leach's farm in the same township, receiving eighteen dollars per month and board,—good wages for those days. That fall, having saved about $20, he went to Lima village, formed a partnership with an acquaintance, and started in the grocery business. He went to Rochester, invested his $20 in goods, and got credit for $30 more. He sold out the following spring for $300, and went to work in Slab City on a brick yard, for one dollar per day. In September, 1840, he went to Rochester, where he soon engaged in the grocery and boating business, and became largely interested in a packet line on the Genesee Valley Canal, between Rochester and Danville, and a line of freight boats between Buffalo and New York. He finally sold out his boating interest, went to West Bloomfield and opened a large general store. In 1853 he built the Lawrence Hotel (now Brackett House) at the N. Y. C. depot, in Rochester. In 1855–6 he was elected assessor of the Second ward of Rochester. In 1854 he built a large brick block in Oswego, N. Y., which, soon after its construction was destroyed by fire, involving a great loss, as there was but little insurance. April 1, 1863, Mr. Lawrence sold his property in Rochester and Oswego, to James Brackett, and purchased the Brackett House, in Adrian, together with the Prairie Cottage farm, and considerable western property, and has resided in Adrian mostly since that time. Since Mr. Lawrence has been a resident of Adrian, he has been an active man in many respects. He has owned much valuable property, has improved it and added to the wealth and beauty of the city. He purchased the residence property now owned by Ira Metcalf, overhauled it, and erected a very large brick barn. He next purchased the Litchfield property, in the south-eastern part of the city. He surveyed it and expended $1,200 in fencing it, and finally sold it to the Low Manu-

facturing company for $50,000, $10,000 cash, $20,000 in company bonds, and $20,000 in stock in the company. He was one of the directors, and also one of the building committee. He was one of the principal projectors and heaviest stock holder in the erection of the Masonic Temple, in Adrian, and was one of its trustees, and President of the Board of Trustees for four years, and chairman of the building committee. In 1869 Mr Lawrence went to Grand Rapids and leased and furnished Sweet's Hotel, one of the largest in the State, then just completed. After running the house for six months, he sold his lease and furniture for $50,000, and again returned to Adrian, and for a short time was engaged in the livery business. He next purchased the Rowley farm, on Railroad street, which he owned for several years. In 1878 he purchased the ground so long and familiarly known as the Lenawee County Fair grounds. He has greatly improved this property, and has expended in actual outlay, over $18,000. He has erected new buildings, fences, etc. Every person in the county will remember the sad disaster—the fall of the grand stand, which had just been erected, and was still unfinished. Mr. Lawrence has twice been a candidate for the State Legislature, and once been a candidate for Mayor of Adrian. He has served four years as alderman of the Third ward of Adrian, and two years as chairman of the committee on streets, doing excellent work throughout the city. For more than twenty years Lenawee county has been strongly Republican in politics, but when he was a candidate for the Legislature, he greatly reduced the majority which had usually been given to the Republican candidates. He is an indefatigable and thorough worker in a political campaign, and very seldom fails when there is anything but a forlorn hope against him. October 11, 1841, Willis T. Lawrence married Jane Adelia Jackson, daughter of Hezekiah and Lovina Jackson, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter, Louisa F., born February 20, 1844, in Rochester, now the wife of John W. French. Mrs. Adelia Lawrence was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., October 11, 1824, and died in Rochester, N. Y., May 14, 1846. Hezekiah Jackson's father, Nathaniel Jackson, was born in Goshen, N. Y. Lovina Jackson was born in Montpelier, Vt., June 21, 1787. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Carpenter, a prominent man, who was one of four brothers who came from England in 1780, being the heirs of a large property in England, which is now in chancery. There is also a title of countess in the family. May 25, 1847, Willis T. Lawrence married Miss Marion Wadsworth, daughter of Joseph and Polly Wadsworth, of Pittstown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, as

follows: Marion Sela, born in Rochester, N. Y., May 15, 1848, now the wife of D. A. Whitney; Erin Hickok, born in the same place, December 31, 1849, and died October 12, 1850. Mrs. Marion Lawrence was born in Pittstown, N. Y., August 27 1829. Her father was born in Bennington, Vt., February 15, 1795, and died of cholera, in Rochester, August 17, 1864. February 19, 1817, Mr. Wadsworth married Polly Haskins, daughter of Azariah and Eliza (Potter) Haskins, of Pittstown, N. Y. Mrs. Polly Wadsworth was born in Pittstown, May 15, 1799, and died in Rochester, April 18, 1861.

———:o:———

CORNELIUS BANCROFT was born in Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., August 27, 1830. His father, Neley Bancroft, was born in Auburn, Worcester county, Mass., May 22, 1799, where he resided until after he was married. In the fall of 1827, he moved to Lockport, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and resided until 1835, when he came to Michigan and located land on section 18, in Rome, this county, settling on his land in October; he immediately put up a log house, 18x26, and made it very comfortable to pass the winter. The only inhabitants for a distance of four miles west, and half a mile east of him were the wolves, deer and bear, who asserted their rights, and made bold their attempts to scare or drive him away, by their hideous howls and frequent visits. He did not build a fire place in his house, for he was told that a large stove could be got in Adrian, and as soon as possible he went "to town" and purchased the first cook stove that was ever set up in the western part of the county, which cost $39.87. He cleared up sixty acres of land, built good buildings, and set out a good orchard, which he raised from seed brought from New York. He was one of the men who organized the township of Rome; also, the first school district and first Baptist church, and assisted in building the first frame church in the town, of which he was a member. He resided on this farm until his death, which occurred July 7, 1870. November 1, 1827, Neley Bancroft married Sally Stone, of Bennington county, Vt., who was born April 6, 1800, and died in Rome, this county, March 9, 1852. She was the mother of only one child. He was married the second time

December 4, 1852, to Ann Moore, of Bradford, Orange county, Vt., who now resides on the old homestead. Cornelius Bancroft came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, and has lived in Lenawee county ever since. He was the only child of his parents, and now owns and resides upon the farm his father located from the government, forty-five years ago. He was only five years old when he came to Michigan, and has no knowledge of any other home. Although he was young when he came here, he remembers very distinctly that Michigan of to-day is not what it was when he first saw it. He always lived with his parents, and assisted his father in clearing up the land, and appreciates fully what has been done to bring the county to its present proud position, of being one of the very best in the State. The present generation will never realize what their parents and grand parents have undergone here, seeming to think that everything was always about as it is now; but happily, perhaps, for them that they do not know all that was endured and overcome. He remembers one instance that happened to his father while coming from Toledo to Adrian with his goods and family. The day was warm and he had taken his coat off and laid it upon the wagon, but it slipped off and was never found. In one of the pockets of this coat were one hundred dollars, nearly all the money he had with him. A thorough search and enquiry was made, but neither the coat nor the money was ever recovered. Following this was the loss of cows and oxen by disease. At three different times an ox died, breaking up the team, and finally the climax came by the burning up of the house and all its contents, March 18, 1841. To show the true friendship and sympathy of the people in those days, it is proper to record that friends and neighbors to the number of nearly one hundred turned out a few days after the fire and nearly completed a new house in one day, the timber being taken from the stump and one side hewed. Company came in after the new house was occupied, and a wide board laid across a barrel was the table, but the food was relished, and the visit was enjoyed just as much as if the furniture had been carved and polished mahogany. May 27, 1855, Cornelius Bancroft married Harriet M. Moore, daughter of William C. and Lucinda W. (Wells) Moore, of Union, Branch county, Mich., by whom he has had nine children, as follows: William W., born February 20, 1856; Mary E., born October 3, 1860; Rosa E., born March 25, 1863; Wallace G., born May 15, 1865; Herbert O., born May 15, 1867; Sarah A., born August 14, 1869; George H., born May 6, 1873; all born in Rome, and all at home; two died in infancy. Mrs. Harriet M. Bancroft was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vt., September 11, 1835, came to Michigan with her parents in

the fall of 1844, and settled in York, Washtenaw county, and in 1852 sold out and moved to Union, Branch county. Her parents are natives of Vermont, her father being born in Bradford, March 4, 1810, and died in Union, Branch county, Mich., April 12, 1873. Her mother was born in Marshfield, Washington county, April 30, 1814, and now resides in Union.

———:o:———

CROWELL EDDY was born in Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, April 6, 1811. His father, John Eddy, son of James and Marion Eddy, was born in the same place, where he lived until about the year 1815, when he went to the State of New York, and purchased a farm in Reading, Schuyler county. He was a cooper by trade, and at one time carried on a distillery in New Jersey, manufacturing cider and peach brandy. He owned a large farm in Reading, was a prominent man there, and was called as good a farmer as there was in the township. He died there in the year 1825, aged 58 years. His ancestors were English. He married Catharine Crane, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Crane, of Morris, New Jersey, by whom he had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, Crowell being the 5th child. Mrs. Catharine Eddy was born in Morris, N. J., and died in Reading, N. Y., in 1863, aged 80 years. Her ancestors were Scotch. Crowell Eddy lived with his parents on a farm until he was about nineteen years old, when he went to Hammondsport, Steuben county, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade. He followed his trade in that vicinity until he was twenty-four years old, and in the fall of 1835 he went to Milan, Huron (now Erie) county, Ohio, and followed his trade until the spring of 1845, when he came to Michigan, and after stopping in Lenawee county a short time, he went on to Kalamazoo, and looked around for a few days. He then went to Chicago, and thence to Milwaukee, and many other points in Wisconsin, but finally returned to Michigan, and purchased a farm on section 12, in Franklin, this county, where he has resided ever since. He drove his own team the entire distance, and had an excellent opportunity of seeing and judging of the country. He found no locality in his entire trip that suited him

so well as Lenawee county, and he also found that he could buy land cheaper here. He was offered between twenty and thirty acres of land by a man who had located on the north side of the river in Chicago, and started a small store. He was offered the entire tract for his team, wagon and harness, and a very small amount of money. After carefully looking over the premises, Mr. Eddy made up his mind to look further, and went on to Milwaukee, where he was also offered land in the present city. If he had accepted either of these offers and held the property for a few years, he would have become a millionaire, for in both instances the land is now in the very heart of the cities. In October, 1845, he settled on his present farm, which was then nearly covered with timber, only fifteen acres of which had been cultivated. He now owns 200 acres, with about 180 acres under cultivation. He has erected a large stone house, and a number of barns and out-buildings, and has one of the most desirable and productive farms in Lenawee county, having raised in 1880, forty tons of hay and 2,000 bushels of grain, besides having thirty head of horses and cattle, and 185 sheep. He also owns a farm in Manchester Washtenaw county. Mr. Eddy has always taken an interest in township affairs, and holds himself in readiness to do his share of public improvement. He is at present justice of the peace, and has held the office for many years. He has also held many other minor offices. June 3, 1836, Crowell Eddy married Mary Ann Spears, daughter of William and Love Spears, of Milan, Ohio, by whom he has had ten children, as follows: Catharine C., born in Milan, Ohio, June 9, 1838; Henry H., born in Milan, January 5, 1841, was a soldier in the great rebellion, and member of the 93d Illinois Regiment, being promoted from sergeant to 1st lieutenant, now a merchant of Vinton, Iowa; Charles S., born in Milan, October 12, 1842, was a soldier in the rebellion, and member of Company E, 18th Michigan Regiment, and died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 4, 1865; Edwin A., born in Milan, March 7, 1844, a farmer of Manchester, Washtenaw county; William G., born in Franklin, this county, January 12, 1847, a merchant of Vinton, Ia.; Amelia M., born same place, August 31, 1849, died March 6, 1857; Sarah E., born same place, February 2, 1851; John J., born same place, August 9, 1853, a merchant of Vinton, Ia.; Horace Greeley, born same place, May 1, 1855, a resident of Vinton, Ia.; James C., born same place, October 21, 1859, at home. Mrs. Mary A. Eddy was born in Pennfield, Monroe county, N. Y., February 3, 1817, and moved to Milan, Ohio, with her parents, before she was a year old. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Milan, Ohio, in 1847, in the 80th year of his

age. He was always a farmer, and was a thrifty, intelligent man, and filled the office of justice of the peace for nearly 50 years of his life. He married Love Watkins, of Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters, Mrs. Eddy being the fourth daughter and eighth child. Love Spears died in Milan, in February, 1843, aged 61 years.

———:o:———

DR. DANIEL TODD was born in Peterborough, N. H., December 17, 1827. His father, James B. Todd, was born in the same place, November 25, 1787, and was the son of John Todd. He lived in Peterborough until after he was married, and followed farming and laying stone wall. In the spring of 1828 he moved to Genesee county, N. Y., and purchased a farm of the Holland Land company, in Byron township. He cleared up 216 acres of land, built good buildings, and resided there until his death, which occurred May 27, 1863. February 8, 1816, James B. Todd married Sarah Appleton, daughter of Hon. Isaac Appleton, of Dublin, by whom he had eight children, Daniel being the sixth child and third son. Mrs. Sarah Todd was born in Dublin, N. H., March 5, 1790, and is now living on the old farm in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., in good mind and health, in her ninety-first year. The ancestors of the Todd family were Scotch-Irish, and came to this country early in the last century. Daniel Todd was brought up on a farm, and lived with his parents until he was about seventeen years old, when he went to the Alexander seminary, in Genesee county, where he remained two years. In the spring of 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Burdett J. Lynde, of Byron, and remained there until July, 1849, when he went to Harvard college and attended the medical department and hospital, until June, 1850. During the summer of 1850 he came west, with the idea of prospecting for some locality in which to locate the next year, after he should graduate from Harvard. He went to Wisconsin, and on his way back he visited his sister, Mrs. Thomas F. Moore, who then lived in Medina, this county. There was a great deal of sickness in this county that season, and becoming acquainted with Dr. Kibbie, of Canandaigua, he persuaded him to remain during his vacation. That was the first season that typhoid fever appeared here, and, as Dr. Todd had

been brought in contact with the disease in the hospital at Harvard, and received special instructions in the disease, his treatment of it here was quite successful, and he had more business than he could attend to. His experience here that summer showed him that all of the New England notions would not work in the western country, and finally resolved to go to the Cincinnati Medical college, where the western ideas prevailed; but that fall his father was taken sick, and he returned home and finally graduated at the Buffalo Medical college, in March, 1851. About the 1st of April, 1851, he returned to Michigan and located at Canandaigua, this county, where he practiced very successfully until 1855. In the fall of 1855 he purchased a farm on sections 17 and 20, in Madison, where he lived only about one year, when he sold out and purchased another farm on section 10, where he resided and practiced his profession until 1870, when he moved to the city of Adrian, where he now resides and enjoys a lucrative practice. He served the town of Madison as supervisor two years, and town clerk three years. In the spring of 1878 he was elected alderman of the Fourth ward of Adrian, and was re-elected in the spring of 1880. What is the most remarkable about this circumstance is that he was the only Democrat elected in that ward for nearly twenty years. March 22, 1854, Dr. Daniel Todd married Julia S. Welch, daughter of James and Laura H. Welch, of Canandaigua, this county, by whom he has had four children, as follows: James Frederick, born in Madison, this county, September 12, 1856, now a resident of Detroit; Helen J., born same place, February 26, 1858; Emma L., born same place, May 12, 1861; William W., born same place, May 6, 1866 Mrs. Julia S. Todd was born in Mandana, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 1, 1833, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1852, and settled on section 7, in Seneca. Her father was born at White Plains, N. Y., March 6, 1796. He married Laura H. Whaley, daughter of John and Samantha Whaley, of Mandana, N. Y.

———:o:———

WALDEN WING was born in Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., April 12, 1814. His father, Elijah Wing, was born in Massachusetts, December 10, 1775, of English parents, who settled in Massachusetts. He was a farmer and

owned a farm in Berkshire county, but in 1825 he sold out and went to Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., where he resided until his death, which occurred April 11, 1843. He was a sturdy, honest farmer, who enjoyed the respect and confidence of all, with a retiring, modest and unassuming disposition, being a good citizen, neighbor and friend. About the year 1805 he married Hannah Squires, of Tolland, Conn., by whom he had thirteen children, twelve of whom lived to become married men and women. Walden was the fifth child and fourth son. Mrs. Hannah Wing was born in Connecticut, February 4, 1786, and died in Rollin, this county, July 22, 1868. Walden Wing lived with his parents until his twenty-fifth year, when he came to Michigan in the fall of 1838, arriving in Tecumseh October 1st. In the spring of 1837 he came west to look for a home, and having a brother-in-law, Ancil Rogers, who then lived in Raisin, this county, he naturally visited him. He was so well pleased with Lenawee county that he concluded to settled here, leaving money with Mr. Rogers to purchase land, and returned to New York to get ready to bring his family the following year. August 22, 1837, the school section in Rollin was sold, and Mr. Rogers bid off eighty acres. Mr. Wing came on the next year and settled on this land, and has resided there ever since. It was covered with heavy timber at that time, but he had neighbors near by, Joseph Beal, living about one hundred rods east, and his brother-in-law, A. H. Raymond, about the same distance west. Mr. Wing has made a desirable farm, with good buildings and all the comforts necessary for peace and happiness. He was one of the organizers of the Rollin M. E. church, in the spring of 1841, Rev. Gideon Shurtliff being the pastor. The first services were held in a log house, on the shore of Devil's lake. Mr. Wing has been a class leader in this church for thirty-five years, and assisted liberally in building the new and elegant brick church at Rollin center. January 12, 1837, Walden Wing married Elyira Raymond, daughter of Silas and Philura Raymond, of Cohocton, Steuben county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Stephen C., born in Cohocton, N. Y., June 13, 1838, died in Rollin, June 7, 1846; Oscar E., born in Rollin, January 31, 1841, died September 14, 1842; Philura H., born same place, August 25, 1843, was the wife of C. M. Reynolds, of Rollin, and died January 31, 1866; Henry S., born same place, August 8, 1845, died March 17, 1846; Mary L., born same place, October 9, 1848, now the wife of Thomas Malony, of Rollin; Crosby W., born same place, August 11, 1851, was killed in a railroad accident near Rochester, Ind., June 9, 1878; Clarence O., born same place, June 19, 1858, works the home farm. Mrs.

Elvira Wing was born in Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., July 29, 1813, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1838. She died in Rollin, August 29, 1872. She was a woman of many virtues, and during the pioneer days of the township endeared herself to all by her constant thoughtfulness for the comfort and happiness of all. Mr. Wing was again married October 27, 1875, to Helen Morehouse, daughter of Aaron and Luncinda Morehouse, of Rollin. Mrs. Helen Wing was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., July 6, 1835. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1853, and settled in Albion. Her mother died there in 1864, and her father died in Rollin, this county, August 22, 1877, aged seventy years.

———:o:———

JOSEPH F. BAKER was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., June 18, 1819. He lived there with his parents until the spring of 1833, when his father, Joseph M. Baker, and all his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, came to Michigan and settled in Rome, this county. Joseph M. Baker first took up 240 acres of land in Bedford, Monroe county, but was not satisfied there, and subsequently came to this county and took up 736 acres of land on sections 12 in Rome, 5, 6 and 7, in Adrian, and 30 in Franklin. That fall (1833) he sold his land in Monroe county, and afterward divided up his land in this county among his children, only retaining 140 acres himself, which is now owned by his grandson, Joseph E. Baker. December 27, 1801, Joseph M. Baker was married to Miss Sally Cruthers, daughter of John and Betsey Cruthers, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, Joseph F. and Sally being twins, and were the eighth and ninth children. Joseph M. Baker died in Adrian, May 27, 1872. He was born in Adams, Mass., February 19, 1780. His ancestors were undoubtedly German and English. Mrs. Sally Baker was born at Half Moon, N. Y., of Irish parents, in 1778, and died in Rome, September 15, 1851. Joseph F. Baker was brought up a farmer, and has never engaged in any other business. He finally came into possession of his father's homestead, and lived there until about 1865, when he purchased a farm on sections 22 and 29, in Adrian, about 2½ miles west of the city, where he now resides. His farm

consists of 192 acres, and is a desirable, productive one. He has dealt quite largely in stock, but has paid his attention more particularly to mixed farming, believing that to be the most profitable for farmers in his circumstances. Mr. Baker has always been an active man in his township, but has never been an office-holder to any great extent. He has served four years as justice of the peace in Rome, and nine years as road commissioner. He has been quite active in politics, always being a Democrat, and has served many times as delegate to both county and State conventions. October 17, 1845, Joseph F. Baker was married to Miss Cynthia M. Dewey, daughter of Col. Edward B. and Sarah (Cooper) Dewey, of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, as follows: Xara F., born July 29, 1847, died September 10, 1851; Joseph E., born April 12, 1853, now a farmer of Rome; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Cynthia Baker was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., January 29, 1828, came to Michigan with her husband in 1845, and died in Rome, October 15, 1857. October 17, 1858, Joseph F. Baker was married to Mrs. Anna D. Teachout, widow of Alonzo Teachout, and sister of his first wife, by whom he has one child, Cynthia Jo Anna, born in Adrian, January 10, 1866, died February 17, 1875. Mrs. Anna D. Baker was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., December 19, 1822, and came to Michigan in 1858. She is the mother of three children by Alonzo Teachout, as follows: Oscar L., born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., July 22, 1841, now a resident of Austin, Texas; Sarah A., born in the same place, July 2, 1843, was the wife of Samuel B. Gambee, of Rome, and died November 21, 1870; Frank D., born in the same place, February 29, 1852, a farmer of Rome.

———:o:———

STEPHEN H. ALDRICH was born in Palmyra, Ontario county, (now Macedon, Wayne county,) N. Y., March 5, 1817. His father, Jabez Aldrich, was born in Northbridge, Mass., about the year 1795, and lived there until he was twelve years old, when his father, Asa Aldrich, moved to Palmyra, N. Y., and purchased a farm in the present town of Macedon. Jabez Aldrich lived with his parents until he was about twenty-one, and

was brought up a farmer. When he was about twenty-five years old his brother Harris died, and Jabez bought his farm and resided on it until the spring of 1833, when he sold out and came to Michigan, and settled in Raisin, this county, on section 22, but only lived there one year, when he sold out and went to the town of Girard, in Branch county, Mich., and purchased a farm, where he lived until his death, in 1845. About the year 1813, Jabez Aldrich was married to Mary Hoag, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hoag, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, Stephen H. being the third child, and he and his sister, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Grove, Humboldt county, Ia., are all that is left of the family. Mrs. Mary Aldrich was born in Duanesburgh, Dutchess county, N. Y., and died in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y. Stephen H. Aldrich lived with his father until he was about nineteen years old, and was brought up a farmer. In 1835 he came into possession of a farm on section 35, in Raisin, which he afterward traded for a farm on section 33. He again traded for a farm on section 36, and finally in 1839, he traded for the farm he now owns and resides on, on section 32, in Raisin. Since that time, besides his farming he has carried on the coopering business, as well as a brick yard. He followed brick making about four years, and erected a good brick house for himself, and furnished brick for several other houses in the country. October 14, 1835, Stephen H. Aldrich was married to Abigail Haviland, daughter of Ingerson and Alice Haviland, of Raisin, by whom he never had issue. But he brought up two children, Mary Louisa, and William Oscar Gregory, brother and sister. Mary Louisa is now the wife of Nelson Haviland, who has a family of seven children. William Oscar is married, and has one child, a daughter, and lives in northern Michigan. Mrs. Abigail Aldrich was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., and came to Michigan with her parents in 1834, and settled on section 32, in Raisin. She died August 19, 1878. Her parents were natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., and were members of the Society of Friends, of English ancestors. Mrs. Aldrich was married at the age of twenty-one, and immediately began life with her husband in the woods, and always lived in the town of Raisin, and endured all the toils and privations incident to settling up a new country. She was a cheerful, worthy pioneer, and a consistent member of the Society of Friends. She was a sister of Peleg C. Haviland, of Raisin, and for several years was a victim of ill health, which she patiently bore until the last. She was esteemed by all who knew her, and her death leaves a void in the ranks of the old pioneers, that will be felt as long as

her friends remain here. December 15, 1878, Stephen H. Aldrich was married to Huldah Haviland, daughter of Peleg C. and Laura Haviland, of Raisin, by whom he has had one child, Harry, who died in infancy. Mrs. Huldah Aldrich was born in Raisin, this county, November 4, 1840. She always made it her home with her parents, but she learned the tailor's trade and followed it very successfully until she was married. She is a most estimable woman, and highly respected. [For her family relation, see Peleg C. Haviland's record, in the first volume of this work.] Stephen H. Aldrich was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, but in 1877 he withdrew from the society, on account of what he considered a departure from the old faith. His wife is also a birthright member of the same society, and is in good standing. Mr. Aldrich has always, since 1835, been active in assisting in all the improvements in his township, including schools, churches, and the development of the country in every particular. He has given liberally of his means, and donated bountifully of his labor, for roads, bridges, etc., and is thankful that he has lived to see the township grow from a wilderness to a garden, settled up with intelligent and worthy people, nearly all of whom are in comfortable circumstances.

———:o:———

JAMES M. PATTERSON was born in Rutland, Vt., December 7, 1815. He resided there until he was eight years old, when in 1823 his parents moved to London, Canada, and purchased a farm about nine miles from the city. After residing there about eight years his parents moved to Sarnia and purchased eight hundred acres of land eight miles from Lake Huron, and nine miles from the St. Clair river. James M. Patterson lived with his father, William Patterson, until he was nineteen years old, when, in 1835, he came to Michigan and settled in the town of Cambridge, this county, taking up some land, the same now owned and occupied by Asa Draper. Mr. Patterson cleared up this land and lived upon it for about ten years, when he sold out and opened a cooper shop, which he carried on for five years in Cambridge. In 1859 he purchased a small farm of Norman C. and Joseph Baker, on sections 6, in Adrian, and 31 in Franklin, where he now

resides. Mr. Patterson has carried on coopering more or less for forty years, and is still engaged in it to some extent. James M. Patterson's father, William Patterson, was a native of Scotland, coming to this country when he was twenty-one years old, and settling in Vermont. He married Miss Lovisa Kimball, who was a native of Vermont, by whom he had ten children, James M. being the fourth child. He died in Grand Traverse, Mich., at the age of about eighty years. His wife died in Sarnia, Canada, at the age of sixty eight. James M. Patterson married Miss Louisa M. Purchase, daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Conklin) Purchase, January 2, 1836, by whom he has had five children, as follows: William T., born in Cambridge, October 25, 1836, now a farmer of Adrian; Philip P., born in Cambridge, September 13, 1840, a resident of the city of Adrian; Lovisa C., born in Cambridge, December 25, 1843, now the wife of Stanford Kingsbury, of Adrian city; Thomas W., born in Cambridge, February 2, 1847, died March 31, 1862; Charles W. E., born March 31, 1857, died February 26, 1863. Mrs. Louisa Patterson was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., November 25, 1816, and came to Michigan with her parents in May, 1835, and settled in Cambridge. Her father, Philip Purchase, was a native of the State of New York, and died in Cambridge, in April, 1856, in his eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Purchase was born near Albany, N. Y. Her ancestors were German. She died in Kalamo, Eaton county, Mich., in 1869, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

———:o:———

WALTER S. SEARS was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., October 19, 1823. His father, Richard Sears, was born in Massachusetts, October 9, 1775. In his early youth his father, Silas Sears, moved to Connecticut, where he purchased a farm. Richard Sears lived in Connecticut until he was married, when he moved to Hoosac, N. Y., and followed farming until about the year 1801. He then moved into the town of Rome, Oneida county, where he purchased a farm and remained until his death, May 2, 1830. When he moved to Rome there was but one building besides a government fortification, upon the ground where the present city now stands. The county was very

sparsely settled by white people, and Mr. Sears raised the first frame barn in Rome township. In February, 1798, Richard Sears married Miss Mary Ash, daughter of John Ash, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, Walter S. being the youngest of the family. Mrs. Mary Sears was born in Connecticut, October 14, 1782, and died in Camden, Oneida county, N. Y., June 8, 1845, after being blind twenty-four years. Her father was a native of New England, was a revolutionary soldier under General Washington, participating in the battles of Charlestown and Bunker Hill, and served as a substitute for his sick father, going into the army at the age of sixteen. The powder-horn that he carried during his services is still in the possession of W. S. Sears. He died at Batavia, N. Y., at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, and was buried there, his wife dying a few days after, at the age of seventy-six, and lies buried beside him. Richard Sears traced his ancestors back to the year 1300, or about that period, to Adam Sears, who owned an estate in Chatham, Kent, England. One of his descendants became the warden of Rochester Castle. In 1520 we find Richard Sears a boy, who was born in Colchester. He came into possession of large estates in Colchester, and was a devout Catholic. He was persecuted for his religion by Henry the VIII. and his minions, finally escaped to the Netherlands and settled in Amsterdam, where he died. His ancestors lived in Amsterdam for many years, and took active part in all the struggles against the Spaniards, and assisted in finally establishing the Kingdom of Holland. One of his descendants, John Bourchier Sears, married Bessie Hawkins, daughter of the renowned rear admiral, John Hawkins, who assisted Queen Elizabeth's fore admiral, Howard, in destroying the Spanish Armada. In 1630 Richard Sears, descendant of John Bourchier Sears and Bessie Hawkins, came to America with sixty other pilgrim families. He married Dorothy Thacher, at Plymouth, built a house on Quivet Neck, raised a family, and died there in 1676. The name was originally spelled Scearstan or Seerstan, and subsequently Sarre, Sarres, Syer, Sayer, Scears, Seers, and Sears. Walter S. Sears being left without a father at six years old, was entrusted to the care of one of his older brothers, and remained with him until after he was ten years old, when he was "hired out" to work on the canal, which he followed five seasons. He also drove stage between Frankfort and Rome for two years. In the spring of 1840 he went to work as a farm laborer, and followed it for four years. In the fall of 1844 he came to Michigan and passed the winter with a brother in Hillsdale county. In the spring of 1845, on the receipt of information that his mother had

died, he immediately returned to the State of New York, and during four years managed Fowler Penfield's farm in Westchester county. In the fall of 1849 he engaged in the employ of the Rome and Watertown Railroad company as station agent until the following June, when he resigned his position and came to Adrian under an engagement with E. P. Williams, then superintendent of the Michigan Southern railroad, and during the summer of 1850 he was employed in laying double strap rail between Adrian and Palmyra. At that time the road extended as far west as Sturgis Prairie, and the only passenger conductors were John Canlogue and Sumner Spafford, who acted as their own brakemen, baggagemen and mail-route agents. John Ludlum, who then lived in Adrian, was the first passenger train brakeman ever employed by the Michigan Southern railroad, and he is still in the employ of the company. In the fall of 1850 the government put the first mail agents on the road. In May, 1851, Mr. Sears was installed as freight conductor, and in July, 1852, he was promoted to a passenger conductor, and continued to run until the fall of 1860, when he accepted the position of yard and depot master at Toledo, which he held until the fall of 1863, when he again went to running a passenger train between Toledo and Chicago, and continued until the 14th day of July, 1873, since which time he has had charge of the Adrian yard. During his services as freight and passenger conductor he ran 790,505 miles, and collected and returned to the cashier's office $141,447.91. There has been, during the past thirty years, eight general superintendents, as follows: E. P. Williams, Joseph H. Moore, James Moore, Sam. Brown, John D. Campbell, H. H. Porter, Charles F. Hatch, and Charles Paine. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad was completed from Toledo to Chicago in May, 1851. The number of locomotives owned by the company in 1852 was forty-four, and the number now in use is 207. The Jackson branch, from Adrian to Jackson, was completed in 1857. The Air-line, from Toledo to Elkhart, Ind., was completed in May, 1857. Mr. Sears is the oldest conductor now in the employ of the company, and there is now no man connected with the running department of the road who has been in continuous employment so long as Mr. Sears. November 13, 1856, Walter S. Sears married Miss Sarah A. Mills, daughter of Abram and Ann Mills, of Adrian, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Walter E., born September 20, 1859, died in infancy; George A., born November 18, 1862; Mary L., born October 9, 1868. Mrs. Sarah A. Mills was born in Macklesfield, England, May 6, 1833, and came to America on the ship George Washington, leaving Liverpool in April with her

parents in 1841, coming directly to Adrian, where Mr. Mills settled. Her father was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1800, and died in Adrian, May 16, 1870. He married Miss Ann Homes, who was born in Broseley, Shropshire, England, in 1796, and died in Adrian, in November, 1856.

———:o:———

ROBERT CAMP was born in Cavin, County Cavin, Ireland, February 12, 1816. His father, John Camp, was born in the same place, where he always lived, and where he died in 1818. About the year 1814, he married Margaret Hutchison, daughter of William Hutchison, of County Cavin, by whom he had three children, Robert being the oldest. Mrs. Margaret Camp was born in the same county, in 1797, and died in Palmyra, this county, in December, 1861. Robert Camp came to America with his mother and her parents, in 1825, landing at Quebec, where the family resided three years. In the fall of 1828 they moved to Porter, Niagara county, N. Y., where a farm was purchased, and Robert worked on the farm until the spring of 1835, when he came to Michigan. He came to Toledo by boat, and followed the track of the Erie & Kalamazoo railroad as far as Palmyra village, and then followed up the Tecumseh branch, which was then being constructed. When he arrived at the Raisin river, near Asa Sutton's in Raisin, he found a gang of men employed in constructing the bridge, and the next morning he was set at work. He continued working on the road until the weather got cold in the fall, when he went to school at LeRoy, Wilbur Ross being the teacher. He then followed farming summers, and going to school winters for four years. In 1841 he leased a farm in Palmyra, and carried it on for three years, subsequently working other farms until 1858, when he purchased forty acres on the school section in Blissfield, but soon after traded for forty acres on section 2, in Palmyra, where he now resides. Since that time he has added forty acres and cleared the entire eighty acres, and purchased twenty acres of wood land on section 29, in Ridgeway. He has erected a good brick house, with barns, etc., and has a good home and desirable farm. August 25, 1841, Robert Camp married Polly Slade, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Slade, of Palmyra,

this county, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Warren N., born in Palmyra, August 13, 1842, a resident of Ionia, and conductor on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan railroad; Elmond S., born in same place, July 23, 1845, a farmer of Palmyra; Elisha R., born in same place, February 6, 1848, a farmer of Palmyra; John H., born same place, April 2, 1861, at home. Mrs. Polly Camp was born in Galloway, Niagara county, N. Y., June 28, 1821, came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled on section 2, in Palmyra. Her father was born in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1782, and after he was married, moved to Niagara county, N. Y., and settled in the town of Somerset, where he owned a farm, residing there until he came to Michigan, in 1835. About the year 1804, he married Margaret Rogers, by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Camp being the fifth daughter and sixth child. Mrs. Margaret Slade was born in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1788, and died in Palmyra, October 21, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Camp have struggled hard to make themselves a comfortable home. They commenced in the woods of Palmyra with nothing but hope and courage, and have finally succeeded in raising a family and making a home. If their early efforts shall be appreciated by their children and grandchildren, they have nothing to regret. They now have five grandchildren.

———:o:———

JACOB FISCHER was born in Seebronn, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 22, 1846. His father, Lukas Fischer, son of Martin and Margarette (Weiss) Fischer, was born in the same place, October 18, 1802, where he was brought up and lived until he came to America, in 1866. He learned the trade of stone cutter, when a boy, but afterwards owned a farm of eighty acres. February 2, 1831, Lukas Fischer married Katharine Hahn, daughter of Joseph and Margarette Schach, of Seebronn, by whom he had six children, Jacob being the youngest. Mrs. Katharine Fischer was born in Seebronn, in 1807, and died there in 1862. When Mr. Fischer came to America he brought four of his children with him. One daughter, who was then married, Mrs. Caroline Dettling, remained in Germany, and now lives in Salzstetten. He came directly to Adrian, where he has resided ever since. He

has three children now living in the county, Mrs. Elenore Baur, wife of Eduard Baur, of Adrian township; Joseph, a brewer of Adrian, and Jacob. One son, Leo, resides in Lockport, Ill. Jacob Fischer came to America with his father, in 1866, and settled in Adrian, where he has resided ever since. His first employment here was farm work, but he soon took charge of Joseph Pfeiffer's brewery, where he remained until 1868, when he formed a partnership with his brother Joseph, and purchased the fixtures and machinery of Mr. Pfeiffer, and built a new brewery on the corner of Oak and Railroad streets, in Adrian. He remained in the business until September 1, 1873, when he sold out to Joseph, and purchased a brick store on North Main street, where he now resides, and carries on an extensive saloon. In 1877 he built a three story brick building on North Main street. He was one of the original members of the Adrian Turn Verein, and was active in its organization, being for many years its treasurer. He was for three years chairman of the building committee of the German Catholic church, and was very active in the construction of that beautiful edifice. He has always been a member of the German Workmen Benevolent Association, of Adrian, and has filled nearly all its offices. August 18, 1868, Jacob Fischer married Miss Catharine Post, daughter of John and Christine (Lohner) Post, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Edward L., born June 2, 1869; Louise B., born February 22, 1871. Mrs. Catharine Fischer was born in Adrian, August 6, 1849. Her father was born in Kur Hessen, Germany, August 18, 1809, came to this country in 1836, and settled in Adrian. He died in Adrian, October 5, 1863. Her mother was born in Baden, Germany, September 3, 1826, and died in Adrian, December 4, 1853.

———:o:———

HIRAM C. COLBATH was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., January 8, 1823. His father, Samuel Colbath, was born in Maine, December 27, 1788, where he lived until he was twenty-one, when he moved to the State of New York, and first settled in Ontario county, but subsequently purchased a farm in Sodus, Wayne county. He lived in Wayne county until the spring of 1832, when he came with his family to

Michigan, and settled in Erie, Monroe county, where he purchased a farm and lived until his death, which occurred July 22, 1837. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Michigan, and assisted in framing the first State constitution. He was elected justice of the peace in the State of New York, and also served in the same capacity in Monroe county. He was a prominent and influential man in Monroe county, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. He did good service as school teacher in Monroe county during the winter of 1832–3 and subsequently. September 21, 1816, Samuel Colbath married Sally Lewis, who was born February 11, 1794, in Connecticut, and died in Erie, Monroe county, Mich., October 2, 1834. Samuel and Sally Colbath had ten children, Hiram C. being the fourth child and oldest son. Hiram C. Colbath lived in Monroe county until January, 1838, when he came to Lenawee county, and immediately went to work for Daniel Price, of Rome, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. He followed his trade for over twenty years, erecting a large number of buildings in the town of Rome. In the spring of 1845 he purchased forty acres of heavy timbered land on section 28, in Rome, and since that time he has added to his first purchase until he now has 120 acres. He has cleared up this entire tract, and erected a good frame house, barns, sheds, etc. He also owns another farm on section 35, in Rome. It is unnecessary to go into detail, for it must be understood that Mr. Colbath has been an enterprising, frugal and industrious man, when it is known that he came to Lenawee county without a dollar in money, and has never been assisted in any way except by his own untiring arm and strong will. He has hauled cord-wood to Adrian for over twenty years, and he feels that he has nothing to answer for in regard to good measure and fair dealing. He claims to have hauled as much wood into Adrian as any other man in the county. January 22, 1846, Hiram C. Colbath was married to Miss Hannah Elizabeth Owen, daughter of Charles and Betsey Owen, of Wolcott, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Lewis Cass, born August 1, 1847, died July 22, 1849; Leroy C., born December 5, 1848, died June 18, 1849; Seymour A., born September 2, 1850, a farmer of Rome; William H., born July 17, 1855, a farmer of Rome; Charles H., born December 22, 1864, at home. Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Colbath was born in Wolcott, Wayne county, N. Y., December 4, 1829, and came to Michigan with her parents previous to 1840. She died September 11, 1867. February 25, 1869, Hiram C. Colbath was married to Cordelia Hatter, daughter of John and Altheria Hatter, of New Fane, Niagara county, N. Y., by whom he has had no

issue. Mrs. Cordelia Colbath came to Michigan in 1863. She was born in New Fane, Niagara county, N. Y., September 15, 1832. Her father, John Hatter, was a native of New York, and died in 1851. He was a prominent man in his community. He was at one time a merchant in Lockport, and also a captain on the Erie canal and a prominent politician. Her mother was Altheria Bates, daughter of John and Charlotte Bates, of Rome, this county. She died in New Fane, Niagara county, N. Y., April 29, 1841.

———:o:———

MRS. MARY E. SUTTON was born in Raisin, Lenawee county, Mich., June 27, 1835. Her father, Reuben Satterthwaite, was born in Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J., 3d month, 17th, 1801. He was brought up a farmer, and resided there until the spring of 1830, when he came to Michigan, and located 160 acres of land from the government on section 2, in Raisin. He cleared up the farm and made nearly all the improvements in the way of buildings that are now there. He was an earnest, active man, and soon was recognized among the prominent men in the early settlement of the county. He served the township as supervisor during the years 1835–6 and 7. He was an earnest member of the Society of Friends, and a regular attendant at the Raisin Valley church. He had just become one of the useful and respected men among those who were already settlers, as well as those who came in and were so fortunate as to make his acquaintance and friendship; a help and a necessity in his family, and a comfort to all indigent and unfortunate pioneers who fell in with him, when, during the summer of 1838 he was attacked with dysentery, which prevailed at that time in a virulent form, and died 8th month, 8th, mourned by the entire community. Mr. Satterthwaite's father, Joseph Satterthwaite, married Elizabeth Champion, and always lived in Mansfield, Burlington county, N. J. Joseph Satterthwaite departed this life 2d month, 20th, 1837, aged 74 years, 11 months and 12 days. His wife departed this life 5th month, 2d, 1831, aged 69 years, 5 months and 6 days. They were Friends, and Mr. Satterthwaite traced his ancestry back to 1532. [See Samuel Satterthwaite's record on page 99, of this volume.] Second month, 17th, 1830, Reuben Satterthwaite mar-

ried Rachel W. Atkinson, daughter of Caleb and Sarah Atkinson, of Burlington county, N. J., by whom he had three children, as follows: Champion and Charlotte Augusta, died in infancy and Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Rachel W. Satterthwaite was born in Burlington county, N. J., 1st month, 31st, 1806, and departed this life 12th month, 15th, 1838. Her ancestors were Friends as far back as there is any record, and originally came from Wales. Her father was an elder in the Society of Friends, and died at the age of ninety-nine years and seven months. A singular incident in the history of the family is, that previous to coming to America the Satterthwaite's married into an Atkinson family, but whether it was the same Atkinson's that subsequently came to this country, is not known. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Sutton is the only survivor of her family, her parents and brother and sister dying before she was four years old. She was then taken and brought up by her uncle, Samuel Satterthwaite, with whom she resided until her marriage to Nehemiah M. Sutton, 11th month, 15th, 1854. She then went to Detroit with her husband, and resided for fifteen months, when they returned to Raisin and resided on her father's old homestead for six years. In 1862 they went to Battle Creek and resided until the following year, when Mr. Sutton purchased the old Samuel Satterthwaite farm, on section 33, in Tecumseh, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton have had two children, as follows: Anna R., born in Raisin, 5th month, 3d, 1858; Mary Arminda, born in Tecumseh, 12th month, 10th, 1864. Nehemiah M. Sutton was born in Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., 6th month, 21st, 1829, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1836, and settled on a new farm near Battle Creek. Mr. Sutton is now engaged in farming, and the mercantile business in Tecumseh.

———:o:———

GEORGE B. HORTON was born in Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, April 17, 1845. His father, Samuel Horton, was born in Lincolnshire, near Boston, England, December 9, 1818, where he lived until he was seventeen years old, when he, with a schoolmate, determined to emigrate, and going to London, found a ship about ready to sail; they took passage, and landed at New York, after a voyage of one hundred and four days. Dur-

ing the voyage seventeen passengers perished from starvation, and Mr. Horton was so reduced in strength and vitality that he lay in Castle Garden, N. Y., for six weeks before he was able to do any work. After recovering he found he had been robbed of nearly all his effects, but had money enough to take him as far as Troy, where he found employment with some lumbermen to work in the woods of Herkimer county. He remained in Herkimer county three years, when he became of age, and in the fall of 1839 he returned to England, where a little property had been left him by his father. He returned in the spring of 1840, and was married in the spring of 1841. That fall he went to Medina county, Ohio, and purchased a farm in Lafayette township, where he resided six years. In the fall of 1847 he sold out and went to Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., and in 1851 he came to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 6, in Fairfield, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 25, 1872. In 1853 Mr. Horton commenced the manufacture of cheese in a small way. He owned ten cows, but his friends and neighbors told him he could never succeed, that he could not sell his cheese, and that good cheese could not be made in Michigan, any way. He persevered, however, and found no trouble in finding ready sale for his products. He increased his dairy from year to year, and in the spring of 1866 erected the first cheese factory, and was the first successful cheese maker in Michigan. Previous to his death he had made a reputation as a dairyman and farmer second to no man in the west; he owned 469 acres of land with his factory, and between forty and fifty cows. He was an enterprising, honorable, unassuming man, a good neighbor and kind friend. His success in the cheese business was the undoubted cause of the erection of nearly twenty cheese factories in Lenawee county. February 14, 1841, Samuel Horton was married to Miss Lucina A. Perkins, daughter of Joseph and Harriet Perkins, of Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, as follows: Alice M., born in Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, March 26, 1842, now the wife of Cosper Rorick, of Seneca, this county; George B., born April 17, 1845; Harriet A., born in Fairfield, this county, October 16, 1853, now the wife of Dr. H. S. Jewett, of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Lucina A. Horton was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 14, 1822. Mrs. Horton was the first cheese-maker in Lenawee county, having learned the business in Herkimer county. Most of the prominent cheese manufacturers of the county received their first instructions from her. She was the superintendent of her husband's factory for eight years, and gave it her entire attention. Her parents were pioneers of Herkimer county. George

B. Horton, the subject of this sketch, always lived with his parents, and at the death of his father assumed his large and important business. Besides looking after the large farm, he has managed two cheese factories that have on an average distributed $35,000 annually among the patrons. He was elected president of the Agricultural society of Lenawee county in 1878, and still holds the position. He identifies himself with all matters that tend to advance or better the condition of farmers, and is now serving the fourth term as master of the Lenawee County Grange. The entire estate is still kept intact, and many improvements have yearly been made. January 3, 1878, George B. Horton was married to Miss M. Amanda Bradish, daughter of Norman F. and Caroline Bradish, of Madison, this county, by whom he has had one child, Alice Louise, born September 27, 1878. Mrs. George B. Horton was born in Madison, this county, June 18, 1854. [For her family relation see Norman F. Bradish's record, in volume 1 of this work.

———:o:———

HENRY SCHWARTZ was born in Alsace, Germany, April 10, 1833, and lived there until he was nine years old, when he came to America with his parents in 1842, and settled in Lorain county, Ohio. His father, John Schwartz, purchased a farm and resided there until his death. When Henry Schwartz was thirteen years old he went to Cleveland, where he found employment in a general grocery and supply store, and remained until 1851, when he came to Adrian in the employment of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad. He first commenced as fireman with George W. Shipley. After about two years he was promoted to engineer, in 1853 he was given charge of the locomotive "Niagara," and after a few months he was still further promoted to passenger engineer. He continued to serve as engineer until the great "Footboard" strike, which occurred January 17, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. At that time the principal shops of the entire road between Toledo and Chicago were located at Adrian, and besides the offices, nearly all the general officers of the road, from superintendent down, and most of the engineers, who ran over the east end of the road, resided in Adrian, and all

the stirring scenes and events of the great strike took place in the "Adrian yard." The strike was made on the part of the Brotherhood of the Footboard (which was a society composed of locomotive engineers and firemen), because they believed they were not getting sufficient pay for their services. Henry Schwartz was a member of the society, and obeyed the will of the majority, and stopped work promptly at the time specified. This was the last of his railroad career, and soon after he formed a partnership with a brother engineer, Frederick G. Gippert, purchased a building on Maumee street, in Adrian, and carried on a tobacco and cigar store and saloon, for a few years, when Mr. Schwartz purchased Mr. Gippert's interest, and carried on the business until his death, which occurred December 6, 1879. Mr. Schwartz was a man of honor and integrity, a kind husband and father, with more than ordinary intelligence and capacity. He was quiet and unassuming in his nature, firm in his convictions, and earnest and prompt in every transaction. With a genial, mild disposition, and being naturally social and entertaining, he drew around him many warm friends and adherents. August 15, 1854, Henry Schwartz married Miss Anna Barbara Mennel, daughter of John and Caroline Mennel, of Arzberg, Germany, by whom he had six children, as follows: Carrie S. F., born September 28, 1857, now the wife of Frederick Matthes, of Adrian; Fred. G., born July 4, 1859; Ella V., born May 10, 1861; Margaret, born April 26, 1863; Sophia F. C., born June 26, 1865; the first child died in infancy. Mrs. Anna B. Schwartz was born in Arzberg, Germany, March 26, 1831, and came to America in 1853. Her father died in Germany, but her mother came to America in 1855, and died at the home of her daughter, in Adrian, March 23, 1876.

———:o:———

WILLIAM CROCKETT was born in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., February 4th, 1828. His father, Nathaniel Crockett, was a native of the State of Maine, and was born in 1799, where he lived until he was about thirteen years old (his parents having died, when he went to the State of New York), and finally settled in Wayne county, where he purchased a farm, and resided until the fall of 1836, when he sold out and came to

Michigan, and settled on section 35, in Ogden, this county. About the year 1823 he married Miss Mary White, daughter of William White, of Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, William being the third child. Mrs. Mary Crockett was born in Maine, in April, 1805, and is now living in Ogden. Nathaniel Crockett died March, 13th, 1872. William Crockett came to Michigan with his parents, in 1836, when he was eight years old, and has resided in the town of Ogden ever since. When his parents settled in the township there were but very few settlers, and the town was considered nothing but a cottonwood swamp, most of the east half being under water half the year. Mr. Crockett remembers most of the settlers who had located here previous to 1836, and had made a beginning. They were as follows: Erastus Brockway, on section 3, still living; Elisha Benton, on section 33, still living; Samuel Graham, on section 29, still living; Andrew Sebring, deceased, on section 28; William Johnson, deceased, on section 29; Nathaniel Graham, on section 29, deceased; N. B. Carter, on section 8; Ephraim Hicks, on section 6; Gideon Sheldon, deceased, on section 15; Jacob Gilbert, deceased, on section 15. At that time there were no settlers in the east half of the town, and for many years there were no settlers east of Nathaniel Crockett's and no roads were cut through. Many times the water was so deep that for miles it would come up to the oxbows, as the oxen wallowed through the woods. It was some time before anything except corn and potatoes could be raised, and they would often drown out during the "June freshets," which then occurred almost annually. Wheat was a failure until the timber was considerably cleared off, and the ditch system was inaugurated. There was not a frame house or barn in Ogden in 1836, and the first frame barn Mr. Crockett saw was Norman B. Carter's. William Crockett lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, but worked the farm for some time, during which time he purchased a farm on section 14 in Ogden, where he now resides. He has seen the township brought from a primitive, worthless state, to one of the best and most promising in the county. He has spent nearly his entire life in this work, and has done his share in bringing about the great change. He has assisted in clearing away the wilderness, and subduing the rank and almost impenetrable swamp. He has expended much time and money, besides cheerfully paying all assessments for the ditching system that has proven so generally beneficial to every resident. He has grown up with the town, and has prospered slowly but surely as the town advanced in productiveness and value. The township is now almost entirely settled up, with but very few swamps and "cat holes."

Mr. Crockett's present valuable and very productive farm, was, in 1836, an impenetrable and worthless swamp, covered with water almost the year round. December 12, 1856, William Crockett was married to Minerva Ann Potter, daughter of Morey S. and Minerva (Jones) Potter, of Amboy, Fulton county, Ohio, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Almond P., born November 1, 1857, a farmer on section 11, in Ogden; Eldora L., born June 26, 1861, at home; Ida May, born January 22, 1867, at home; Pliny D., born August 14, 1873, at home. Mrs. Minerva Crockett was born in Richfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 27, 1837, and moved to Fulton county, Ohio, with her parents, in 1844. Her father, Morey S. Potter, was born in Rhode Island, May 26, 1799, and moved to Herkimer with his parents, in 1809. December 25, 1820, he married Minerva Jones, daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Hopkins) Jones, of Herkimer county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Crockett being the eighth child. They have forty-two grand children and twenty-six great grandchildren. They are still living on their farm in Fulton county, Ohio.

———:o:———

JAMES CLEGG was born in Orton, Westmoreland, England, May 20, 1821. He lived in Westmoreland, and followed farming and butchering until the spring of 1849, when he came to America, sailing from Liverpool in the ship Constitution, Capt. Brittain, April 10th, and landed in New York, May 21st. He immediately came to Adrian, where his brother, Richard, then lived. He worked at whatever he could find to do for the first summer, and during the winter of 1849–50 he went to school in the old "white school house," which then stood on the corner of Front and Clinton streets, in Adrian, on the lot where W. S. Sears' residence now stands. He afterwards worked for his brother, and J. C. Turner, in the butchering business, and subsequently became a member of the firm for a short time. In the spring of 1851 he went back to England, and was married, but returned again in October. In the spring of 1852 he commenced business for himself, and after about two years he again became a partner with his brother and Mr. Turner, in the meat business. Subsequently this

firm purchased the old red mill, in Adrian. In the spring of 1861 James Clegg and Marvin Cleveland opened a meat market on South Main street, and afterward built a fine brick store on the same street. In 1853 he built a house on Budlong street, and in 1866 he purchased a farm on section 12, in Dover. He followed farming until his health failed him in 1869, when, thinking it would benefit him, he went to England in August, where he was taken sick and died at Stott's Farm, Barttle, January 14, 1870, and was buried at Croscrake church, Westmoreland. His disease was cancer in the stomach. He was an honest, industrious and thrifty man, a good husband and father, an honorable and respected citizen. June 16, 1851, James Clegg was married to Mary Ann Elleray, daughter of John and Mary (Sisson) Elleray, of Preston, Lancashire, England, by whom he had nine children, as follows: William E., born July 22, 1852, a farmer of Dover; John T., born May 6, 1854, a resident of Battle Creek, Mich.; Mary Elizabeth, born December 3, 1855, now the wife of M. E. Washburn, of Adrian; Richard J., born June 26, 1858, at home; Unella, born April 27, 1865, at home. Four children died in infancy. All born in Adrian. Mrs. Mary Ann Clegg was born at Spout House, Crostwait, Westmoreland, England, October 12, 1830. Her father was born in the same town, and was a farmer. He died there, but the date is not known. Her mother was born at Spout House, in 1809, and died at Preston, in Lancashire, in 1851. She was of a wealthy family, and was a woman of rare attainments, many attractions, and in the very prime of life. She was murdered one evening, while going home from the death-bed of a relative. Her body was thrown into a canal, and was discovered the following morning. Mrs. Clegg went to England for her health, accompanied by her oldest son, in 1862. She also went again in 1878, accompanied by her daughter Unella, and visited her husband's grave, and her relatives, remaining there some time. [See Richard Clegg's record on page 507, Vol. 1, of this work.]

———:o:———

MELVIN T. NICKERSON was born in Junius, Wayne county, N. Y., March 19, 1819. When he was eleven years old, in 1830, his father, Lewis Nickerson, sold his property in Wayne county and came to Michigan, and settled

on section 15, in Logan, now Madison. Melvin was brought up a farmer, and lived with his father until his death, in 1836. At that time the country was very new, and it was a struggle, even among the most experienced farmers and pioneers to get a living. The family was left, without the wisdom and experience of a husband and father, and the trials and hardships were borne and buffeted by the widow and her three sons, the oldest of whom was not nineteen years old. When Melvin was twenty-one he purchased the interest of his two brothers in the homestead, and has lived upon it now over fifty years. The family were poor when they came to Michigan, only possessing money enough to purchase eighty acres of land, and a cheap yoke of oxen. There were but five or six buildings in Adrian at that time. After a small piece of land had been cleared off, and got ready to plant to potatoes and corn, no seed could be had nearer than Blissfield. Messrs. Bliss and Kedzie, who had been in there then some five years, had made a good start, and could accommodate the settlers to quite an extent. The red mill was running in Adrian, but there had not then been grain enough raised to supply the settlers, who were coming in very fast, and it became necessary to go to Monroe after flour and meal. The only persons now living in Madison who were here in 1830, besides Mr. Nickerson, are his brother Ira, Ebenezer Bassett, Charles Bassett, born that year, Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. Helen E. (Bradish) Carpenter, and Myron Bradish, also born in April, that year. Melvin T. Nickerson's father, Lewis Nickerson, was born at Cape Cod, Mass., about the year 1794. His father was a sea captain, and owned a merchant vessel trading between Boston and Southern ports. About the year 1800 he sailed from Boston, with a full cargo, and some money on board, but neither his vessel nor himself was ever after seen. About the year 1806, one of the sailors who sailed with him, appeared in Boston, telling the story of the fate of the vessel. He reported that when about three days sail from Boston, the vessel was attacked by pirates and immediately boarded, the crew bound and forced into the hold, and the hatches nailed down. The buccaneers then plundered the ship and scuttled her. The sailor said that during the time the pirates were boarding the vessel, he slipped over the side into the water, and grappled the rudder-chains until the vessel sunk, when some planks floated from her decks, upon which he remained until the following day, when he was picked up by a passing vessel bound for South America. The attack on the vessel was made just at dusk, and the darkness afforded him a means of escape. The story of this sailor was generally believed in Boston, but the widow of Capt. Nickerson had grave doubts

and suspicions of the fellow, and thought perhaps he was in league with the pirates, and was cared for by them. About the year 1815, Lewis Nickerson married Miss Betsey Blood, of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had three children, Melvin being the second child. Mrs. Betsey Nickerson was born in Windsor, Vt., in 1796, and died in Madison, this county, in January, 1846. June 6, 1844, Melvin T. Nickerson married Amanda G., youngest daughter of Col. Calvin and Nancy Bradish, of Madison, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Norman F., born December 2, 1847; Helen A., born October 25, 1856; Nettie E., born January 11, 1862. Three children died in infancy. Mrs. Amanda G. Nickerson was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., January 30, 1818, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1831. [For her family relation see Augustus W. Bradish's record in the first volume of this work.]

———:o:———

GEORGE BUCK was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., March 21, 1814. His father, Reuben Buck, was a native of Massachusetts, and after he was married he moved to Wayne county, N. Y., settling in Palmyra, where he purchased a farm, and resided until 1832, when he sold out and moved to Yates, Orleans county, and purchased a farm, but after about three years his wife died, when he sold his farm and lived with his children during the balance of his life. He died in Dover, this county, in 1862. About the year 1803 Reuben Buck married Mary Gidley, of Massachusetts, by whom he had fourteen children, George being the fifth child and third son. Mrs. Mary Buck died in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., in November, 1839. George Buck lived with his father until he was twenty-one, but worked by the month on farms after he was eighteen, his father taking his wages. When he was twenty-one he had no money nor a decent suit of clothes, but he found plenty of work at fair wages until the spring of 1837, when he was married and came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian in May. His wife had a brother, Aaron S. Hamlin, and a sister, Mrs. John Bovee, who lived in Dover; a bargain had been made previous to his coming in regard to some land on section 29, which Mr. Buck purchased, and where

he now resides. The land was entirely covered with heavy timber, and no chopping had ever been done on it. There were no roads cut through, and the only way to get from one neighbor to another was by marked trees. He cut a road from John Bovee's to his place, a distance of over two miles, to get his goods in. During the summer of 1837 he assisted in cutting out about five miles of road on the section line, from his southwest corner, east toward Adrian. During the fall of 1838 a school-house was erected on the southwest corner of section 29, in Dover, and a fractional district was formed, comprising a part of the towns of Seneca, Hudson and Dover. The following men assisted in building the school-house, and supporting the school: George Buck (who cut the first brush, which he did while the others were talking and arguing over the matter), George Hawkins, Gilbert Hutchins, Moses Bennett, Hudson; Horace Rice, Philip Smith, Isaac Warren, Mr. Jones, Abram Deline, Harmon Vedder, Mr. Palmer, Jacob Bovee, William Torbron, Aaron S. Hamlin, Dover; Moses Vail and Mr. Irish, Seneca. The school was opened that winter, Almeron Perkins being the teacher. Mr. Buck was here three years before he owned a team, and was compelled to pay twenty-five cents per bushel for having his wheat carried to Adrian to be ground into flour. In 1837 he paid $2.50 per bushel for wheat, and then paid twenty-five cents per bushel additional for milling. In the spring of 1838 he took fifty pounds of maple sugar on his back to Adrian and traded it for salt pork, which he "backed" home most cheerfully. February 7, 1837, George Buck married Miss Adah Hamlin, daughter of Aaron Hamlin, of Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he had one son, Leeman, born in Dover, April 19, 1838, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and member of Company F, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Antietam. Mrs. Adah Buck died in Yates, Orleans county, at her father's house, of consumption, August 16, 1839. The death of his wife was a serious blow to Mr. Buck and nearly used him up, and had he not been endowed with more than usual courage, he would have given up all attempts to make a home in Michigan, for he was left quite penniless. But he returned to his home in the woods, and May 3, 1840, he married Miss Harriet C. Smith, daughter of William and Betsey Smith, of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, by whom he has had twelve children, as follows: Paulina, born August 21, 1841, died April 7, 1850; Lyman J., born January 20, 1843, was a member of Company I, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and served through the rebellion; Frank B., born October 31, 1844, a resident of Greenwood, Nebraska; Helen M., born November 9, 1846, at home; Filmore C., born March 4, 1850, a

farmer of Dover; Adah, born April 13, 1852, now the wife of Isaac N. Smith, of Palmyra, N. Y.; George E., born May 1, 1854, a farmer of Palmyra, N. Y.; Dwight C., born December 27, 1856, a farmer of Medina; Charley P., born February 19, 1859, at home, and works the farm; Josephine E., born April 20, 1861, now the wife of Will R. Bryan, of Adrian; Della R., born September 28, 1863, at home; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Harriet C. Buck was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., January 2, 1822, came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, in the fall of 1837. Her father was born in Dalton, Mass., in 1794, and died in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, in September, 1864. He was the son of George Smith, who came from Germany during the Revolution, and settled in Dalton. Mrs. Buck's mother was Betsey Richmond, who was born in Dalton, in 1798, and died May 3, 1861, in Pittsford. She was the daughter of Zimri and Susan Richmond, a Puritan family of Dalton.

———:o:———

JOHN KINZEL was born in Arzberg, Wunsiedel, Bavaria Germany, June 29, 1834. He resided there until April, 1853, when, having finished his trade of baker, he came to America, landing in New York, June 14th. Failing to meet friends and relatives there whom he expected to see, and whose assistance he expected to enlist in finding employment, and after looking about for two weeks in search of employment, he finally came as far west as Monroe, Mich., only having money enough to reach there, where he happened to meet John Sheffer, who was then in the confectionery business in Adrian, and engaged with him and came to Adrian. He then learned the confectionery business, serving three years. He stayed in Mr. Sheffer's employ until August 8, 1859, when he entered into a partnership with Charles F. Smith, in the confectionery business, on Maumee street, Adrian. This partnership existed until January 20, 1874. During thirteen years this firm was one of the most flourishing and prosperous institutions in Adrian. Mr. Kinzel was always active in the growth of the city, erecting a fine brick residence on the corner of Locust and Frank streets, and the firm erected three good brick stores.

Mr. Kinzel has always been liberal in assisting all public enterprises that promised business prosperity to the city. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Kinzel was elected alderman from the First ward, and served on important committees. Since 1874 Mr. Kinzel has carried on the confectionery business at the old stand successfully. In 1860 Mr. Kinzel married Miss Barbara Stroebel, of Ida, Monroe county, Mich., by whom he has had six children, as follows: C. Friedrich, born September 15, 1861; George W. F., born October 18, 1866; A. Julius, born July 27, 1870; Anna L., born July 14, 1872; J. Karl, born August 29, 1873; G. Heinrich, born March 14, 1878; all born in Adrian, and at home. Mr. Kinzel's parents were born in Arzberg, Germany, where his mother died in 1865, and where his father still lives. Mrs. Barbara Kinzel was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 8, 1841, and came to this country with her parents in 1844.

———:o:———

CHARLES C. WELLS was born in Deerfield, Franklin county, Mass., April 15, 1808. His father, David Wells, was born in the same place, February 5, 1774, where he always lived and owned a farm, until about the year 1811, when he sold out and went to Waterbury, Vt., and purchased a farm. He never was very well satisfied there, and after a residence of about five years he returned to his native town in Massachusetts, where he died June 29, 1845. In September, 1794, David Wells married Sarah Burt, daughter of Jonathan Burt, of Brattleboro, Vt., by whom he had eleven children, Charles C. being the eighth child and third son. Mrs. Sarah Wells was born probably in Brattleboro, Vt., August 15, 1774, and died in Deerfield, Mass., March 7, 1856. Charles C. Wells lived with his parents only until he was thirteen years old, when he went to live with a farmer named Simeon Childs, with whom he stayed eleven years. Until he was twenty-one he was kept under the strictest discipline, and was never allowed to go "to town" except upon urgent business. He only had three holidays in the year, 4th of July, the day after Thanksgiving, and town meeting day. Christmas and New Years were like all other days with him, and he was kept at work. He

worked Mr. Childs' farm on shares for three years after he was twenty-one, and came to Michigan, arriving in Franklin, this county, July 31, 1833. Previous to his coming he had sent money to his brother, David Wells, who settled in Franklin, in 1831, for the purpose of buying land. David purchased 120 acres on sections 3 and 4, which was owned jointly with Charles C. When Charles came, in 1833, work was commenced on this land. Considerable improvement had been made by Thomas Nelson, who located it, and it was only a very few years before the Wells brothers had a very desirable farm. June 5, 1835, Deacon William Bradley came in from Orleans county, N. Y., in search of a home, and was so favorably impressed with this farm that he purchased it at the first offer. Charles and David then went to Ypsilanti and purchased a farm two miles southeast of the village, but sold it in about six months. David, who had lost his wife with cholera in Detroit while returning from a visit, returned east, and Charles returned to Franklin, and during the summer of 1836 he purchased 160 acres of land on sections 3 and 4, where he now resides. This was mostly new land, called white oak openings, covered with large trees and grubs. Mr. Wells found the grubs hard things to contend with, but as the trees were scattered about, he, after a few years made a good farm, which now is situated in the most pleasant and desirable portion of the entire township. He now owns 327 acres of land, with good buildings and conveniences. Mr. Wells has always taken an interest in the welfare of his town and neighborhood, and from the very first was active in laying out roads, and establishing schools and society, and still feels an interest in the progress and advancement of all public matters, moral, mental and social. July 15, 1838, Charles C. Wells married Druzilla Welch, daughter of William and Huldah Welch, of Franklin, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Sarah E., born July 28, 1840, at home; Childs, born November 16, 1841, a farmer of Franklin; Isabelle, born May 7, 1843, now the wife of A. L. Morsman, a farmer of Franklin; Wyman B., born August 10, 1844, died September 16, 1845; Luthera, born April 5, 1846, now the wife of Amos J. Sayers, a farmer of Franklin; Mary A., born July 16, 1848, now the wife of Millard F. Hunter, a farmer of Orland, Steuben county, Ind.; Samuel W., born February 23, 1852, at home; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Druzilla Wells was born in Vermont, March 5, 1810, and went to Porter, Niagara county, N. Y., with her parents, when she was about three years old, where they resided until 1836, and then came to Michigan and settled in Franklin, this county. There is no record of her family to be found, and the history,

births, etc., it is impossible to obtain. William Welch died in Manchester, Washtenaw county, in September, 1848, aged sixty-eight. Huldah Welch died in Franklin, in September, 1848.

———:o:———

EDWARD Y. DAVISON was born in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y., December 11, 1831. His father, Nathan Davison, was born in Brooklyn, Conn., December 20, 1796, where he resided until about the year 1827, when he moved to Cortland, N. Y., and purchased a farm and resided until 1837. In the spring of that year he came to Michigan and settled in Alaiedon, Ingham county, where he located land from the government, and resided until his death, which occurred May 28, 1848. His ancestors came from Scotland. April 4, 1822, Nathan Davison married Loretta Hicks, daughter of Israel and Phebe (Grow) Hicks, of Promfret, Conn., by whom he had nine children, Edward Y. being the seventh child and third son. Mrs. Loretta Davison was born in Pomfret, Conn., February 2, 1797, and died in Alaiedon, Ingham county, Mich., April 11, 1849. Her ancestors came from England and settled in Connecticut. Edward Y. Davison lived in Alaiedon until he was about eighteen years old, when he came to Lenawee county and followed farming by the month for about three years. In the spring of 1853 he went back to Ingham county and purchased a part of the old homestead, remaining there until 1856, when he rented his farm and came back to Lenawee county, and in 1865 he purchased a farm on section 35, in Rome, which he afterward sold, and purchased another on sections 29 and 30, in the same town, where he now resides. December 13, 1854, Edward Y. Davison married Mary Jane McRobert, daughter of Daniel and Bathsheba McRobert, of Rome, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Nathan D., born in Alaiedon, Ingham county, Mich., September 30, 1855, at home; Loretta B., born in Rome, this county, June 26, 1858, at home. Mrs. Mary Jane Davison was born in Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., September 13, 1832, came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Rome. Her father, Daniel McRobert, was born in Springfield, Rutland county, Vt., October 27, 1798, where he resided until 1801, when his parents, William and Lydia McRobert,

moved to Champlain, Clinton county, New York. Daniel resided there and followed different callings until 1832, when he came to Michigan and located land on section 27, in Rome, cut a small "hole in the woods," put up a log house, and returned to New York. One morning in May, 1833, he harnessed his horses, loaded a part of his effects, together with his wife and two children, and started for Michigan, coming through Pennsylvania and Ohio, and after a journey of five weeks arrived in Adrian. He improved his farm, and became one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Rome, enjoying the respect and confidence of all. He died December 1, 1877. January 21, 1821, Daniel McRobert married Bathsheba Luther, daughter of William and Unice (Allen) Luther, of Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, Mrs. Davison being the third child and second daughter. Mrs. Bathsheba McRobert was born in South Hero, Chittenden county, Vt., December 26, 1800, and still survives her husband, retaining all her faculties to a wonderful degree. [For her family relation see Theodorick Luther's record in the first volume of this work.]

———:o:———

PETER ONSTED was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., March 10, 1808. His father, John Onsted, was a native of New Jersey, and was a farmer. He went from New Jersey to Yates county, N. Y., and afterwards came to Michigan, and died in Cambridge, this county. About the year 1800 John Onsted married Nancy Ann Himes, of Sparta, N. J., by whom he had thirteen children, Peter being the oldest son and third child. Mrs. Nancy Ann Onsted was born in New Jersey, and died in Cambridge, this county, in her 85th year. Peter Onsted lived in New Jersey until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Yates county, N. Y., and resided six years. In the spring of 1836 he came to Michigan, and settled on section 33, in Cambridge, this county. During the summer of 1834, he came to Michigan, and purchased his land, and returned to New York to settle his business. He first located 60 acres and afterward added to it until at one time he had a farm of 515 acres. He cleared and improved 140 acres, put up a large frame house, besides several barns and sheds. There were but very few settlers in Cambridge

when he settled there, and but very little improvement had been made. Indian trails and blazed trees had to be followed in going from one house to another. He assisted in organizing the township, laying out the roads, building bridges, establishing schools, etc., and was present at the first town meeting. He has always been able to provide enough for his family to eat and wear since he has been here, but he has known men who were not so fortunate. He has seen the time when there were no provisions to be had for money, and many new comers were hungry and discouraged with the prospects, but courage and a determination to stay, on the part of the settlers, soon brought about a change, when comfort and plenty came. One year he sold wheat in Adrian for 48 cents per bushel. It then took two days to go to market. From 20 to 25 bushels of wheat was a full load for a yoke of oxen, for the roads were horrible, and the hills were almost impassable. He resided in Cambridge until the spring of 1871, when he moved to the city of Adrian, where he has resided ever since. March 21, 1829, Peter Onsted married Elizabeth Conklin, daughter of Isaac and Jane Conklin, of Sparta, N. J., by whom he had ten children, as follows: Ann, born in Sparta, N. J., January 12, 1830, now the wife of William Pulver, of Hillsdale; Mary Jane, born in Yates county, N. Y., August 29, 1832, now the wife of Richard Moore, of St. Johns, Mich.; John, born in Yates county, May 29, 1834, and died in Cambridge, February 3, 1852; Lafayette, born in Cambridge, August 13, 1836, a resident of Iowa; Charlotte, born in Cambridge, January 7, 1839, now the wife of J. O. Maxwell, of Cambridge; George H., born in Cambridge, February 3, 1841, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and died at New Madrid, Miss.; Sarah, born in Cambridge, December 29, 1842, now the wife of Edwin A. Taylor, of Cambridge; Delilah O., born in Cambridge, May 10, 1845, now the wife of Isaac Russell, of Cambridge; Lewis, born in Cambridge, April 18, 1847, a farmer of Adrian; Melissa E., born in Cambridge, August 16, 1849, now the wife of Andrew Riley, of Cambridge. Mrs. Elizabeth Onsted was born in New Jersey, September 30, 1809, and died in Cambridge, February 3, 1852. July 26, 1852, Peter Onsted married Martha A. Aldrich, daughter of William and Roxana Aldrich, of Cambridge, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Adelbert P., born July 11, 1853, a farmer of Cambridge; Frank B., born July 25, 1855, resides in Cambridge; Harriet A., born September 27, 1857, now the wife of William Tamer; Clarence B., born August 19, 1859, now of Wauseon, Ohio; Herbert D., born December 16, 1861, of Wauseon, Ohio; Emily A., born July 30, 1864, resides in Cambridge; Fred B., born June 10,

1868, resides in Cambridge; Herman, born September 26, 1870, resides in Cambridge. Mrs. Martha A. Onsted was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., July 5, 1832, and died in Cambridge, November 26, 1870. December 6, 1876, Mr. Onsted married Mrs. Charlotte Treat, widow of John Treat, of Adrian, and daughter of Clark and Anna Houghton, of Yates, Orleans county, N. Y. She is the mother of one daughter by Mr. Treat, Emily, born in Adrian, December 26, 1851, now the wife of John Armstrong, of Adrian. Mrs. Charlotte Onsted was born in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., September 28, 1824, and came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Adrian township, in 1836. Her father was a native of Vermont, and died in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., January 27, 1830. Her mother was a native of New Jersey, and is still living in Adrian.

———:o:———

ABEL WHITNEY, son of James and Mary (Frisbie) Whitney, born July 26, 1813, whose record is on pages 86 to 90, inclusive, of the first volume of Whitney & Bonner's Biographical Record of Lenawee county, lived for nearly one year with his maternal grandmother, Rebecca (Hayes) Frisbie, and was fourteen years old when she died, December 9, 1827. She was daughter of Ezekiel and Rebecca (Russell) Hayes, born October 30, 1750, and married Capt. Abel Frisbie, a mariner, June 3, 1771. Her mother, Rebecca Russell, was born February 6, 1723, and died May 27, 1773. She was daughter of John and Sarah (Trowbridge) Russell, of Branford, Conn. He was born January 24, 1687, and died July 7, 1757. His wife, Sarah Trowbridge, was born November 26, 1686, married December 17, 1707, and died January 15, 1757. Therefore, as Abel Whitney was fourteen years old when his grandmother died, and she seven years when her grandmother, Sarah (Trowbridge) Russell, died, it follows that three lives span the years from 1686 to 1880, with a fair prospect for the latter of many years to come. Ezekiel Hayes was born at Simsbury, Conn., one account says, October 21, and another November 21, 1724. He was a prominent citizen of New Haven, Conn.; married Rebecca Russell December 26, 1749, and died October 17, 1807. His son, Rutherford, was the grandfather of President Hayes, and his son Ezekiel, was the

grandfather of Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, of New Haven, a West India merchant, whose father and grandfather were in the same business before him. Ezekiel Hayes, the elder, was son of Daniel Hayes, of Simsbury, Conn , born April 26, 1686. He was taken captive by the Indians at the age of about twenty-one, in 1707, and did not return until 1713. An account of his captivity is published in the history of Simsbury, by Noah A. Phelps, in 1845. He was son of George and Abigail (Dibble) Hayes, of Simsbury. George Hayes came from England to America about 1680, a native of Scotland. Abigail Dibble was daughter of Samuel Dibble, and grand-daughter of Thomas Dibble, an early settler of Dorchester, Mass.; freeman in 1637, removed to Windsor as early as 1640, and died May 14, 1681. John Russell, of Branford, was a deacon in the church from 1733 until his death, 1757, colonel of the militia, judge, member of the General Assembly forty-one sessions, from 1714 to 1755, continuously, clerk of that body from 1726 to 1739, and speaker in 1751. He was son of Rev. Samuel Russell, born November 4, 1660, who graduated at Harvard in 1681. After preaching in Deerfield, Mass., settled in Branford, March 1687, and continued there until his death, in 1731, aged 70 years. His wife was Abigail Whiting, daughter of Rev. John Whiting, of Hartford, who died May 7, 1733, aged 66 years. His first wife, mother to Abigail, was Sybil Collins, daughter of Edward Collins, of Cambridge. She died, and he married in 1673, Phebe Gregson, daughter of Thomas Gregson, magistrate New Haven in 1643, commissioner of the confederacy, New Haven, in 1644. John Whiting was son of William Whiting, who came from England and settled at or near Cambridge, Mass.; removed in 1636 to Hartford, Conn., where he was a wealthy merchant. He was a representative in 1637, assistant in 1641, and treasurer of the colony, from 1643 until his death, in 1647, where he was called major. Samuel Russell was son of John and Mary (Talcott) Russell. John Russell born in England 1626, died at Hadley, Mass., December 10, 1692. He had a second wife, Rebecca Newberry, daughter of Thomas Newberry. She died November 21, 1688, aged 57 years. He married third, Phebe, daughter of of Thomas Gregson, and widow of Rev. John Whiting, before mentioned. He was the founder of Hadley, Mass., in 1658, and there secreted the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, from the officers of Charles II., King of England. [See "Three Judges," by Israel P. Warren, 1873. [Mary Talcott born in England, married June 28, 1649, at Hartford, Conn., and died before the 22d of September, 1669. She was daughter of Major John Talcott, born in Eng-

land, embarked in the Lion, at London, in June, 1632, arrived September 16, 1632, at Cambridge, Mass., where he was freeman November 6, 1632, representative at the first assembly in May, 1634, and at the five following courts, including May, 1636; removed soon after to Hartford, where he died soon after May, 1659. He commanded Connecticut soldiers in King Philip's war, and was confederate commissioner from Connecticut, and also assistant in 1654. [See Palfrey's History of New England.] His wife's maiden name was Dorothy Smith, who came from England with her husband; made her will September 22, 1669, and died soon after. Sarah Trowbridge, who married John Russell, was the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Winston) Trowbridge. He was born February 14, 1664, married Mary Winston October 16, 1685. She died September 16, 1742. He died September 15, 1704, leaving a large estate. He was son of Thomas and Sarah (Rutherford) Trowbridge, and grandson of Thomas, the primitive settler, who emigrated from Taunton, England, to this country as early as 1636, as Mrs. Trowbridge joined the church that year, and not improbably as early as 1634, and located at Dorchester, Mass.; removed about 1639 to New Haven, Conn. Sarah Rutherford was daughter of Henry and Sarah Rutherford. Henry Rutherford, gentleman, New Haven, died in 1668, and his widow, Sarah, married April 7, 1670, Gov. William Leet, of Connecticut. The above account of the ancestors of Abel Whitney, on the mother's side, is taken from a chart presented to him by D. Williams Patterson, Esq., and the Trowbridge family book, by Thomas R. Trowbridge, of New Haven, Conn. For his ancestors on the Whitney side, they may be found in the family books of the Connecticut Whitney's, published for gratuitous distribution by S. Whitney Phœnix, of New York, in three quarto volumes of about 900 pages each, at an expense to Mr. Phœnix of $100 per set, compiled by D. Williams Patterson, Esq., a genealogist of rare accomplishments, Newark Valley, New York.

———:o:———

ALANSON BANGS was born in Stanford, Delaware county, N. Y., September 25, 1801. He was the son of Joseph Bangs, who was born in the same place, April 25, 1777, and died in Tecumseh, this county, January 7, 1848. Joseph Bangs

married Huldah Silliman, daughter of Isaac and Mary Silliman, of Delaware county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, Alanson being the oldest. Mrs. Mary Bangs died in Raisin, August 12, 1856, aged ninety-nine years. Alanson Bangs lived at home until he was about twenty one, was brought up a farmer, was inured to hard labor, as his parents were poor, and he being the oldest of the family took the heaviest of the work. He was married just after he was twenty-three, and the following spring, with his young wife and about one hundred dollars in money, he started for Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh June 8, 1825, being six weeks on the road. He came, expecting to settle on land that his father had taken up, on section 32, in Tecumseh, but it was covered with heavy timber and he did not like it, and soon after purchased forty acres on section 4, in Raisin, having only about ten dollars left after paying for his land. He lived on his first purchase for about seven years, when he traded for eighty acres on the same section, where he lived as long as he followed farming. He afterward purchased 160 acres on section 5, making a farm of 240 acres of prime farming land. He was a thorough and successful farmer, an enterprising, honorable citizen and kind neighbor. He was one of the earliest settlers of Lenawee county, coming in the year after its first settlement. He saw it in its native wilderness, and contributed as largely as any other man to rescue it from that state, and develop its present high condition of cultivation and prosperity. In his habits he was quiet, unobtrusive, industrious and unostentatious. In his manners he was courteous, friendly and kind, but diffident and retiring. His affections were strong, and his friendships ardent. He loved his family with a fervency of affection rarely equaled. He was a devout Christian, though his extreme timidity of spirit deterred him from ever uniting with the visible church, or publicly identifying himself with its enterprises. December 15, 1824, Alanson Bangs married Mary Mackey, daughter of Uriyon and Jane Mackey, by whom he had eight children, as follows: Joseph, born November 16, 1827, and died January 18, 1832; Betsey Jane, born October 11, 1829, now the wife of George W. Haight, of Jackson, Mich.; Uriyon F., born January 20, 1831, died August 8, 1842; Huldah M., born August 31, 1834, now the wife of Edward L. Russell, of Raisin; Hannah J., born May 3, 1836, and died March 12, 1837; Alanson B., born October 23, 1838, a farmer of Raisin; John F., born May 4, 1840, died August 8, 1842; Mary Ellen, born November 14, 1843, died October 27, 1850. Mrs. Mary Bangs was born in Stanford, Delaware county, N. Y., September 12, 1801, and is still living in Raisin. Her parents were farmers of Stanford, and were early

settlers of Delaware county, N. Y. Her mother died in Stanford in 1811. Her father afterward married Sarah Jenkins, and came to Michigan in 1858, and died in Raisin, in 1873, in the ninetieth year of his age. May 9, 1866, Alanson B. Bangs married Miss Almeida M. Coller, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Coller, of Raisin, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Montello V., born August 28, 1867; Arthur A., born August 12, 1872; both born in Raisin. Mrs. Almeida M. Bangs was born in Raisin, May 9, 1846. Her father was born in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., May 16, 1817, and came to Michigan, settled in Macon in 1844, and died August 28, 1848. He was married May 20, 1844. Her mother was born in Washington, Morris county, N. J., May 10, 1825. She was married the second time October 10, 1849, to Samuel L. Henry, and now lives in Tecumseh.

———:o:———

ALFRED H. WOOD was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., October 13, 1829. His father, Leander Wood, was born June 22, 1804, in Onondaga county, N. Y., where he lived until 1833, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 18, in Rome, residing there until 1859, when he went to Adrian city to reside. September 25, 1825, Leander Wood married Maria Cure, of Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Alfred H. being the third child and second son. Mrs. Maria Wood was born in Saratoga county, October 4, 1806, and died in Rome, this county, in January, 1852. Leander Wood died in Adrian, September 10, 1863. Alfred H. Wood lived on the farm with his parents until he was sixteen years old, and in 1846 he went to Adrian, where he attended Benjamin Hanse's select school for about one year. During the school terms of 1847–8 he taught school in the George L. Crane district, in Madison. In June, 1848, he engaged as clerk in John R. Clark's dry goods store in Adrian. In 1852 he formed a partnership with John R. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Wood. In 1854 Mr. Wood formed a partnership with Col. L. L. Comstock, and the firm of Comstock & Wood existed until the fall of 1855. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Wood again entered into partnership with John R. Clark, in the dry goods trade, which continued until Feb-

ruary 1, 1860, when Mr. Wood purchased of B. F. Strong his stock of clothing and furnishing goods, and has continued in that business ever since. He is the oldest and only successful clothing merchant who has done business in Adrian for a score of years. He has twice been elected as alderman of Adrian from his (the First) ward, and has twice been elected a member of the school board, holding the position of president of the board one year, and secretary two years. February 15, 1855, A. H. Wood married Almira S. Comstock, daughter of Warner and Mary Comstock, of Adrian, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Alfred Willis, born January 6, 1857, now of the clothing firm of Crane & Wood, of Adrian; Gertrude M., born July 26, 1859, at home; Mary died in infancy; Eloise, born June 12, 1866, now at home. Mrs. Almira Wood was born in Lockport, N. Y., January 1, 1835. [For her family record see Warner M. Comstock's history in volume 1 of this book.]

———:o:———

ELVIN C. COLE was born in Hector, Tompkins county, N. Y., December 4, 1812. His father, Lewis Cole, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., about the year 1785, and was always a farmer. He owned a farm in Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., where he lived at the time of his death, which occurred in 1854. He was twice married, first in 1805, to Hannah Rogers, by whom he had six children, Elvin C. being the fifth child and third son. Mrs. Hannah Cole died in 1813. His second marriage occurred in 1822, when he married Fanny Hazen, by whom he had three children. Elvin C. Cole lived with his father until he was about twenty years old, and was brought up a farmer. In 1822 he went to Princeton, Monroe county, and followed farming by the month for about five years, when he purchased a farm, and lived there until 1834. He came to Michigan in June, 1834, and located 160 acres of land on section 8, in Bollin, where he now resides. The land was covered with heavy timber, mostly oak. He has cleared 120 acres, built good buildings, has a choice young orchard of twelve acres, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, and small fruits. When he started for Michigan he had but $200, which he paid for his land. He then went back to New York and resided until 1848, when he returned to Michigan to settle,

and clear up his farm. During the interval he had ten acres chopped over. Mr. Cole has never taken any active part in public affairs, more than any person would do who exercised his privileges, and attended to his own affairs. He has no taste or desire to engage in anything but farming, and has never attempted anything else. March 7, 1837, Elvin C. Cole married Lydia Tunison, daughter of Philip and Magdaline Tunison, of Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., by whom he had one child, Amos R., born in Covert, May 19, 1839, now a farmer of Rollin. Mrs. Lydia Cole was born in Covert, January 21, 1821, and died there December 17, 1843. April 5, 1848, Mr. Cole married Mrs. Mary Ann Cole, widow of Darius Cole, and daughter of Spencer and Sophia Allen, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had one son, Allen, born in Rollin, this county, August 14, 1849, now a resident of Wheatland, Hillsdale county. Mrs. Mary Ann Cole was born in Macedon, in 1820, and died in Rollin, September 17, 1849. May 2, 1852, Mr. Cole was married to Elvira L. Dayton, daughter of Azor and Amanda Dayton, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Emma C., born in Rollin, July 21, 1853, now the wife of John C. Schneider, of Rollin; Elvin D., born same place, February 28, 1861, at home. Mrs. Elvira L. Cole was born in Van Buren, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 2, 1826. Her parents were natives of Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont. Her mother died July 21, 1837, in Van Buren, N. Y. Her father died in Rollin, this county, October 1, 1869, aged 63.

———:o:———

WILLIAM H. GRANDY was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., March 27, 1821. He lived in Montgomery county until he was twenty-one years old, and was brought up a farmer. In 1842 he went to Schoharie county, and followed farming about five years, and in 1848 he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian July 7th. His father, Edmond Grandy, was born in New Hampshire, March 1, 1782, but when he was a boy his father, Parker Grandy, who came from England, moved to Warren county, N. Y., and settled on the banks of Lake George, where he followed his trade of weaving. When Edmond Grandy was twenty-one, he went to Glen's Falls and followed farming, where he was married to Dorcas Dean,

daughter of James and Phebe Dean, of that place, February 19, 1804. He soon after moved to Charleston, Montgomery county, and purchased a farm. He resided in Montgomery county until 1847, when he sold out and moved to Macedon, Wayne county, where he stayed one year, when he came to Michigan and settled in Raisin, this county, in 1848. He raised a family of fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, fourteen of whom lived to become men and women. He died in Raisin, February 2, 1856, and his wife died in the same place, June 21, 1858. William H. Grandy was the tenth child of his parents, and had been inured to hard work. He came to Michigan solely for the purpose of securing a home, and in 1849 he purchased a farm of Jacob Arnold, on section 24, in Adrian township. In 1850–1 he worked with his ox team on the Adrian and Bean Creek plank road, for one dollar per day and board. There were no buildings on his farm when he purchased it, and in the spring of 1853 he built a small frame house, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Grandy has never paid any attention to politics, except to exercise the great prerogative of casting his ballot at elections, hence he has never held office, or been very prominent in public affairs. He has always attended to his own business, and endeavored to let other people's alone. In 1870 he built a fine residence, and has a large and well selected fruit orchard. April 28, 1850, William H. Grandy married Harriet Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Wooster and Ursula Taylor, of Woodstock, this county, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Ettie Jane, born in Adrian, March 11, 1858, died August 21, 1864; Frank J., born in Adrian, August 24, 1860, at home. Mrs. Harriet E. Grandy was born near Towner's Corners, Putnam county, N. Y., August 14, 1831, and came to Michigan with her parents in October, 1834, and the following year her father took up a farm in Rome. Wooster Taylor was born in Newtown, Conn., May 26, 1804, where he lived until he was eight years old, when he went with an uncle to Whitehall, N. Y., and lived until he was sixteen, when he went back to Newtown and learned the shoemaker's trade. He followed his trade in Newtown for several years, and in 1828 he moved to Putnam and Dutchess counties, where he resided until 1834, when he came to Michigan for the purpose of purchasing a farm, and giving up his trade, which injured his health. He died in the city of Adrian, March 7, 1876. January 4, 1825, Wooster Taylor was married to Ursula Blackman, daughter of Zera H. and Laurena (Judson) Blackman, of Newtown, Conn., by whom he had five children, as follows: Emily Ann, born in Newtown, Conn., October 11, 1827, now the wife of Thomas Marshall, of Hudson; Louisa Jane,

born in Dutchess county, N. Y., May 7, 1834, now the wife of John M. DeParmo Reese, of Portland, Oregon; Oliver B., born in Rome, this county, August 10, 1836, of Sherman, Wexford county, Mich.; Phebe Adelaide, born in Rome, November 27, 1838, now the wife of Nathaniel M. Hester, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory. Mrs. Ursula Taylor was born in Newtown, Conn., July 12, 1807, and now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Grandy, in Adrian township.

———:o:———

WILLIAM BARKER was born in Boothby, Lincolnshire, England, December 13, 1809. His father, Francis Barker, was born in Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, England, January 3, 1787. He passed the most of his life in Lincolnshire, was brought up a shepherd, and followed it until he became too old to look after stock. About the year 1868 he came to America, and lived with his son William, in Ogden, until his death, which occurred December 4, 1873. About the year 1806, Francis Barker was married to Miss Helener Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey, of Londonthorp, Lincolnshire, by whom he had six children, William being the second child and oldest son. Mrs. Helener Barker was born in Londonthorp, in 1788, and died about the year 1820. William Barker lived with his father until he was about thirteen years old, when he commenced working on a farm. He followed farming in Lincolnshire until he was about twenty-one, when he came to America, sailing from Liverpool in the ship Florida, landing in New York, January 3, 1831, after a voyage of sixty-three days. The morning following his landing, he started on foot with a pack on his back, and walked as far as Fishkill Plains, in Dutchess county, where he found employment with a farmer named Daniel Grant, but after working there about six weeks, he went on to Dryden, Tompkins county, where his uncle, William Bailey, resided. He made it his home with his uncle for about two years, but in the fall of 1831, his uncle owned a threshing machine, and William assisted him in running it. This machine was then known as the English threshing machine, and was constructed by three Englishmen named Matthew, Mark and John Keightly. They built two of these machines about the

year 1829, and they were then said to be the first portable threshing machines in America. But there have been great improvements in threshers since that time, for these machines did not separate the grain from the chaff, and the straw was thrown out at the feeder's feet. They would thresh about 300 bushels per day, and four horses furnished the motive power. In the fall of 1832 Mr. Barker went to Seneca county, with a machine, where he resided until the spring of 1837, when he came to Michigan. Before he left Seneca county he had traded half of a threshing machine, which he owned, for fifty acres of land in Fairfield, but when he got here he discovered that he had been swindled, and that he had no land. He had no money to help himself with, and went into Ogden to find employment. The first land he owned in Michigan consisted of one acre, on section 4, in Ogden, which he paid for by giving his wife's silk dress, and one dollar in money. He afterward leased a farm for three years, and soon after traded and worked for a yoke of steers, and in the spring of 1839 he traded his steers and acre of land for ten acres of good sugar maple land, on the same section. He saw many hardships during the first few years of his residence here. His family consisted of a wife and one child, who were often reduced to actual hunger, and many meals consisted solely of potatoes or turnips, and salt. He raised some corn, but had no way of getting it to mill, as he had no team, and the roads were almost impassable. During one fall he was obliged to resort to a jack-plane, with which he shaved the ears of corn, succeeding in cutting it fine enough to wet up and make into a cake. Those were trying times, but Mr. and Mrs. Barker were young and determined to secure a farm and home, and finally succeeded, after all manner of privations and discomforts. In the fall of 1843 he purchased forty acres on the school section in Ogden, and erected himself, a log house in the woods. Since that time he has added to it, until he now owns 120 acres, with nearly 100 acres cleared, and it is a very valuable and productive farm. He has erected a good frame house, with barns, etc., and has a good orchard of choice fruit. He resided there until the fall of 1879, when he leased his farm to his son, and moved to Fairfield village, where he now resides. March 30, 1834, William Barker married Ann Teeple, daughter of Peter and Mary Teeple, of Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Mary Helener, born in Covert, Seneca county, N. Y., November 6, 1836, died September 2, 1840; Francis M., born in Ogden, February 4, 1839, died March 6, 1841; Elizabeth, born same place, June 30, 1841, now the wife of Ruel N. Lee, of Odden; Catharine Ellen, born same place, April 13, 1844, now the

wife of Henry Young, of Ogden; Lucy Ann, born same place, December 13, 1848, at home; Norman B., born same place, March 12, 1854, a farmer of Ogden. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Ann Barker was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., January 26, 1815, and is still living, to relate her pioneer experience in Michigan, and feels that she has endured as much, and worked as hard to make Lenawee county what it is, as any woman now living in the county.

———:o:———

MATTHEW H. KERR was born in Crankill, Antrim county, Ireland, November 18, 1829. His father, Robert Kerr, was born in the same place, May 10, 1798, and was the son of John and Mcaugh Kerr, who lived and died on the same farm. Robert Kerr inherited the lease of his father's farm, and lived on it sixty-two years, where he died in 1860. He was a descendant of the Scotch Puritans. In 1826 Robert Kerr married Mary Henry, daughter of Matthew and Martha M. Henry, of Ballynaloob, Antrim county, by whom he had six children, Matthew H. being the second child. Mrs. Mary Kerr was born in Ballynaloob, in 1804, and died in Crankill, in 1852. Her father and mother were natives of Antrim county, and descendants of the Scotch Puritans, who settled in Antrim county in 1679. Her mother was the daughter of Robert Templeton, who lived in Money Cannon, Antrim county. Matthew H. Kerr lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he came to America, arriving in New York, April 28, 1848. He had no friends or acquaintances in this country except Joseph Herbison, of Tecumseh, and had no particular destination. He had a little money, and thought he would see the country. He went to Philadelphia, thence to Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where he found employment in a warehouse on the river for about one year, when he came north and arrived in Tecumseh, August 16, 1849. In the spring of 1850 he commenced the carpenter's trade, and afterward worked for James Berry and Daniel A. Loomis, in Adrian, at times, for about five years. In 1853 he purchased eighty acres of new land on section 13, in Palmyra, but sold it the next year and purchased 120 acres on sections 3 and 4, in Dover, where he re-

sided until 1870, when he purchased eighty acres opposite, on section 9, where he now resides, and now owns two hundred acres of land, 150 of which is under improvement, with good buildings and conveniences. All the money he had when he arrived in Tecumseh, in 1849, was $25, which he afterward loaned to a man and never got his pay. Whatever he has now of property he has made wholly since that time, with his own hands, and by the exercise of frugality and economy, and feels that he made no mistake when he chose Lenawee county for an abiding place, in preference to any other part of this vast country. March 14, 1852, Matthew H. Kerr married Susan Lang, daughter of John and Mary Lang, of Fieugh, County Fermannah, Ireland, by whom he has had six children, as follows: William J., born in Palmyra, this county, February 14, 1853, a resident of Kansas City, Mo.; John R., born in Dover, March 28, 1856, at home; David H., born same place, July 14, 1858, a farmer of Dover; George A., born same place, May 4, 1862, at home; Matthew H., born same place, September 19, 1865, at home; Mary E., born same place, January 22, 1868, at home. Mrs. Susan Kerr was born in Fieugh, County Fermannah, Ireland, May 18, 1831, came to America with her parents in 1847, and landed in Quebec. She was eight weeks on the voyage; during the last four weeks the ship fever raged, and not a day passed without one or more deaths. Soon after landing, Mrs. Kerr's parents, one sister, her brother-in-law and five children died. Mrs. Kerr was sick about one year with the fever, but finally recovering she, with her remaining brothers and sisters, went to Londonderry, N. H., and in 1851 the family came to Michigan and settled in Adrian. Her ancestors came from Scotland during the reign of Lauderdale and his persecution of the non-conformists.

———:o:———

JOHN MAIN was born in Westberry, near Wells, Somersetshire, England, May 30, 1803. His father, Robert Main, was born in the same place, in 1777, and was a farmer and land-holder. He died there in 1857. He married Hannah Sperrin, daughter of Thomas and Rachel Sperrin, of Westberry, by whom he had eleven children, John being the oldest. Mrs. Hannah Main was born in Westberry, in 1782, and died there in 1871. John Main lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years

old, and was brought up a farmer. In April, 1830, he sailed with his wife from Bristol, on the ship Cosma, for America, and after a voyage of six weeks landed in New York, June 5th. He went to Sennett, Cayuga county, N. Y., where he worked at farming until the fall of 1836, when he came to Michigan. He arrived at Toledo and came as far as Whiteford (now Sylvania), on the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, that being as far as the road was finished. They stayed in Whiteford over night, and in the morning started very early for Blissfield, where they were informed they could ride to Palmyra on the dirt cars. They walked from Whiteford to Blissfield, a distance of eleven miles, before breakfast. They had two small children to carry, besides other burdens. They intended to settle in the town of Franklin, this county, near friends and acquaintances, who had previously come from England. Mr. Main purchased a farm on section 5, where he now lives. There were some ten English families that settled in this locality, and during the past forty or fifty years the neighborhood has been known in the township as "Little England." Mr. Main has cleared up his farm, built good builings, and has always been an industrious, enterprising citizen. He came to America poor, having never had any advantages in boyhood for an education, and seeing no prospect for bettering his condition there, he found a wife who was willing to forego parents, home and girlhood pleasures, and come to America with him, in the hopes, if life and health were spared them, to gain a home and comfort, and win the respect and confidence of their neighbors. Just married, full of hope and confidence, they came, without the faintest idea of the country, or its magnitude and future, trusting in a Providence that helps those who are willing to help themselves, they landed on American soil without destination or money. How well they have succeeded can easily be seen by the comfort and happiness they now enjoy about their pleasant home. March 22, 1830, John Main married Frances Card, daughter of William and Martha (Rowley) Card, by whom he has had five children, all of whom died in infancy. Not having any children of their own, they have brought up three children, as follows: James R. Pawson, born December 2, 1844, a farmer of Franklin, and married Polly Main, daughter of James and Mary Main; Mary Ann Card, daughter of Charles and Hannah Card, married John Bunn, of Franklin; Martha A. Pawson, daughter of John and Charlotte Pawson, and sister of James R., married Selah H. Raymond, a farmer of Rollin. Mrs. Frances Main was born in Westberry, near Wells, England, September 21, 1804. Her father was born in Westberry, Somerset, January 6, 1776, and her mother was born at Mear, in Somerset,

December 1, 1775. In 1835 William Card and family came to America and settled on section 9, in Franklin, on a new farm. William Card died on his farm, December 1, 1845. His wife died April 26, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Main have been members of the Franklin M. E. church for forty-two years, having united with the church in 1838. March 22, 1880, was the anniversary of their fiftieth wedding day, and it was duly observed by the relatives and friends, who surprised them with "golden wedding" festivities, when many choice and valuable presents were made, and a most enjoyable time was had.

———:o:———

WILLIAM B. VANNATTER was born in Oakland county, Mich., June 2, 1830. He lived there with his parents until 1832, when his father, John Vannatter, moved to Bethel, Branch county, Mich., where he carried on a farm. William B. lived in Bethel until 1839, when he left home and came to this county with Edwin Holloway, and lived with him in Fairfield until 1844. He then worked by the month for different farmers in Fairfield until 1848, when he commenced work with Alfred Fletcher, and learned the blacksmith's trade, serving three years. In 1852 he opened a shop of his own in Fairfield village, and carried it on about ten years; in 1861 he sold his property to Dr. Cutshaw. In the spring of 1862 he purchased a farm of forty acres in Madison, and in the spring of 1864 purchased a sixty-acre farm on section 22, in Fairfield, but only lived there about one year, when he sold out and opened a blacksmith shop at Randolph's Corners, in Madison. He carried on this shop until 1868, when he went to Adrian, in the employ of the Low Manufacturing company, remaining there several months. Since that time he has followed blacksmithing most of the time in Adrian, either for himself or in the employ of other parties. He is now carrying on a shop on West Maumee street, in Adrian. In the spring of 1856 he went to California by the Panama route, and returned the following year after an absence of about eighteen months. Mr. Vannatter has passed most of his life in Michigan, being "to the manor born," and has lived in Lenawee county over forty years. He has grown up with the State, and has seen many hardships and privations in his earlier days. His parents were poor, and brought up a family of six children, at a time when

Michigan was hardly tenable for anybody but Indians. There was no profitable employment for a laboring man in those days, and but very little money to do business with. There were scarcely any schools, churches or social advantages, and life consisted of trials and hardships of the gravest kind. It was often the case that provisions were so scarce that children cried with hunger, and the anxious and sympathising mothers could only give potatoes and salt. Mr. Vannatter is a pioneer in the truest sense. He has never known a parent's care and attention since he was seven years old. At that age he was cast among strangers in a wilderness country. He knows the feelings of a boy lost in the woods while hunting for cows, when the wolves are howling and terrifying him with their wild and furious ravings. He can fully realize the great change that has taken place in Michigan during the past forty-five years, growing as he grew and developing into a grand commonwealth, as he has grown into manhood. His father was John Vannatter, who married Miss Abigail Olmstead, of Oakland county. There is no record of the family, and, as it was broken up when the children were all young, very little is known of its history. March 28, 1852, William B. Vannatter married Miss Alletta Livesay, daughter of Charles and Hannah Livesay, of Fairfield. They have never had any children. Mrs. Alletta Vannatter was born in Horseheads, Chemung county, N. Y., November 15, 1830, came to Michigan with her parents in 1836, and settled on section 22, in Fairfield, this county. Her father, Charles Livesay, was born in the same place, December 15, 1797, and died in Fairfield, this county, March 6, 1868. December 28, 1829, Charles Livesay married Miss Hannah Lowe, of Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Vannatter being the oldest. Mrs. Hannah Livesay was born in Big Flats, N. Y., July 2, 1806, and is still living at the old homestead in Fairfield, where she settled with her husband forty-four years ago.

———:o:———

DARIUS CROSS was born in Roe, Franklin county, Mass., June 5, 1814. He was brought up a farmer, and lived with his father, Jude Cross, until he was twenty years old. In the fall of 1835 he went to Shelburne Falls, Mass., and worked two years in Lamson's scythe-snath works. In September, 1837,

he came to Michigan and landed in Adrian, on the 19th. In 1834 he saved one hundred dollars, which he sent by Aaron Baker (who then lived in Adrian township), to locate eighty acres of land. Mr. Baker finally located the land on the State line, twenty acres of which was in the township of Medina, and the balance was in Fulton county, Ohio. In the spring of 1838 Mr. Cross settled on this land, but he soon discovered that he was forty-four rods from any road, and could not get a road without buying it, and after about six weeks he left the land and purchased eighty acres in Medina, three miles north, where he resided two years. In 1840 he made a trade with William C. Lowe, for a farm four miles south of Adrian. He owned this farm ten years. In 1850 he sold out to George Griffith, and purchased twenty-five acres of land at Mudge's Corners, three miles south of Adrian. In 1853 he sold out to Benjamin Carpenter, and moved to Adrian. That fall he purchased a farm in Palmyra, of Mr. Fisher. In 1859 he sold to Christopher Treadway, when he purchased twelve acres and a half of Benjamin Carpenter, at Mudge's Corners, and erected a good frame house, barns, etc., set out an orchard, made all the improvements, and still resides there. For twenty years he sold confectionery at wholesale, for Smith & Kinzel and John Kinzel, of Adrian. He owned one horse for thirteen years, and drove him over 90,000 miles. In 1877 he purchased the Brooks farm, on section 15, in Madison. This was the first farm located and settled upon in the present town of Madison. William Brooks in 1827 took up the land and lived on it a little over forty-eight years, when he died. Since Mr. Cross purchased the farm he has built a new barn, with other out buildings, repaired the house, and generally improved the place. In 1879 Mr. Cross erected a large building at Mudge's Corners, the upper story of which is used for public purposes. Darius Cross' father, Jude Cross, was born in Buckland, Franklin county, Mass., in 1773, where he lived and owned his father's farm for several years. He finally sold it and moved to Roe, in the same county, where he purchased a farm and died in 1852. He married Mary Ware, who was born in Buckland, Mass., by whom he had thirteen children, nine daughters and four sons, Darius being the twelfth child. Mrs. Mary Cross died in Roe, Mass., in 1819. August 24, 1837, Darius Cross was married to Lucretia Ranny, daughter of Jesse and Ruth (Flowers) Ranny, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Edwin, born in Madison, this county, July 20, 1840, a farmer of Madison; Ruth Ann, born in Madison, March 3, 1842, now the wife of George Cross, of Rutland, Barry county, Mich.; Ellah Amanda, born May 25, 1846, and died September 16, 1851; Orpha Eulany,

born April 1, 1848, died March 17, 1849; Ellah Adell, born August 1, 1851, now the wife of Edgar Dalton, a farmer of Madison; Cora Isabella, born January 29, 1859, at home. Mrs. Lucretia Cross was born in Ashfield, Mass., February 24, 1819. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and her mother was born in Ashfield, Mass. Her father died in 1861, in his seventy-third year. Her mother came to Michigan in her eighty-sixth year to visit her children, and remained about one year. She returned to her home in Massachusetts, where nearly two years after she fell and broke her hip, which caused her death in her eighty-eighth year.

———:o:———

ALBERT SOUTHWORTH was born in Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., January 17, 1818. His father, Joseph Southworth, was born in Mansfield, Tolland county, Conn., January 30, 1788, but moved with his parents, Joseph and Lydia Southworth, to Edmeston, Otsego county, N. Y., when he was young, and where his parents died. He was brought up a farmer, owned a farm in Otsego county, and resided there until 1832. In the spring of 1831 he came to Michigan, and purchased of John Pennington, 160 acres of land on section 17, in Raisin. He then returned to Otsego county, sold his farm there, moved his family to Michigan and settled on his land in Raisin, in the spring of 1832. There was a log house, and a small improvement had been made. His nearest neighbor north was Mr. Derbyshire, over a mile distant, and on the south was Darius Comstock, one mile and a half distant. That fall he sowed a few acres of wheat which yielded a good crop the following summer, and furnished food for the family, which otherwise must have suffered. He cleared up the entire 160 acres, and afterward purchased 160 more adjoining, and cleared up the most of it. This excellent tract of land now consists of four good farms. He also owned a farm on section 18, in Raisin. He was one of the organizers of the town of Raisin, and was elected one of the first assessors. He was one of the active men in the township for many years, and did his share in establishing schools, churches and society. He was social and genial, a good neighbor and kind friend. He was a man of strong

character and strict integrity, sagacious, prompt and ambitious. He was a life-long Democrat, and assisted in organizing the party in this county, after Michigan was admitted into the Union. October 18, 1810, Joseph Southworth married Hannah White, daughter of Low White, of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, Albert being the second son and third child. Mrs. Hannah Southworth was born in Orwell, Vt., May 23, 1785, and died in Raisin, this county, September 13, 1849. Joseph Southworth died in Raisin, September 24, 1873. Albert Southworth came to Michigan with his parents in 1832, and was brought up a farmer. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and assisted his father in clearing up his farm. In 1843 he went to Galena, Ill , and operated in the lead mines of that locality for three years, and in 1848 he was married, and purchased a part of the old homestead in Raisin, where he now resides. September 12, 1848, Albert Southworth married Antoinett Southworth, daughter of Harvey and Elsie Southworth, of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Maria Antoinett, born August 11, 1849, died at the age of one year; Lydia L., born October 4, 1852, now the wife of William Montague, of Raisin; Lunetta C., born December 11, 1854; Albert J., born December 20, 1856, died at the age of two years; Herbert W., born February 22, 1859; Kate L., born May 4, 1862; Arthur W., born September 19, 1863; Alexander P., born April 4, 1869. Mrs. Antoinett Southworth was born in Springfield, Erie county, Penn., December 5, 1831, came to Michigan with her parents in 1837, and settled in Pittsford, Hillsdale county.

———:o:———

EDSON WALKER was born in Dummerston, Windham county, Vt., October 27, 1813. His father, Daniel Walker, was born in the same place, July 11, 1783, and was the son of Jonas Walker. It is not definitely known, in regard to ancestors, although much time has been spent in ascertaining, but it is said that three brothers named Walker, came from England, and settled in Massachusetts, and this family springs from one of them. Daniel Walker, in his early days, learned the shoemaker's trade, but after he married he turned his attention to farming, owned a farm in Dummerston, and carried it on until he was too aged to

look after it, when he sold it to one of his sons, and went to live with his daughter, Harriet Bennett, in Putney, Vt., where he died in June, 1874. About the year 1806, Daniel Walker married Mary Stockwell, of Dummerston, Vt., by whom he had ten children, Edson being the fourth child and third son. Mrs. Mary Walker was born in Dummerston, December 9, 1787, and died there in October, 1847. Her parents came from the old Massachusetts Puritan stock, and were sturdy, honest people. Edson Walker called his father's house home, until he was nearly twenty-six years old, was brought up a farmer, was educated in the common schools, and at Brattleborough and Chester academies. He began teaching school winters when he was nineteen, and continued until 1839, when he came to Michigan. He came to Palmyra, this county, where his brother, Joel Walker, then owned a farm. That winter (1839–40) he taught school at Holloway's Corners, in Raisin. In 1840 he purchased forty acres of new land on section 14, in Palmyra, and in 1843 he purchased eighty acres more land on section 11, and settled on it, living there ever since. The entire 120 acres was wild land when Mr. Walker purchased it, he cutting the first tree, and doing the first work toward improving and subduing it. Since that time he has cleared and pulled the stumps on 100 acres. He has erected a good frame house, with barns, sheds, etc. In fact, he has lived a life of usefulness and industry, energetically, though quietly prosecuting his business, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. He has filled the office of justice of the peace, and has several times served as school inspector. For over twenty years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian church at Palmyra. January 1, 1842, Edson Walker married Betsey Hoxie, daughter of John and Phebe Hoxie, of Palmyra, who died in June, 1842. December 10, 1846, Edson Walker married Maria J. Stewart, daughter of James A. and Mary (Taylor) Stewart, of Adrian, by whom he has had five children, as follows: James S., born in Palmyra, December 17, 1847, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, served in the Mississippi River navy, and was drowned while on detailed duty, February 14, 1865; Edson G., born same place, October 22, 1849; has served as county superintendent of schools, and is now a professor in Adrian College; Mary L., born same place, October 19, 1851, at home; Pliny Fisk, born same place, October 9, 1855, died March 14, 1873; Mattie J., born same place, January 7, 1864, at home. Mrs. Maria J. Walker was born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1827, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1845. Her father first stopped in Monroe, where he lived one year, but in 1846 he came to Adrian, where he lived until his death, which occurred July

17, 1880. He was a machinist by trade, but was superintendent of a cotton factory in Pittsburgh for a number of years, and afterward owned and carried on a woolen factory in Liverpool, Ohio. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, was sincere, earnest and thorough in all endeavors, exemplary in all things, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was born in Cannonsburgh, Pa., July 13, 1794. In 1824 he married Mary (Taylor) Stokes, of Beaver, Pa., by whom he had seven children, five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Walker being the third child and second daughter. Mrs. Mary (Taylor) Stewart was born in Beaver, Pa., April 13, 1801, and died in Adrian, August 17, 1847.

———:o:———

JOHN McCONNELL was born in Caskum, County Down, Ireland, July 16, 1808. His father, David McConnell, was a native of the same county, and for many years was employed in a linen-bleaching establishment. He inherited a small farm from his father, John McConnell, who was a well-to-do farmer and linen dealer. The ancestors of the McConnells were Scotch, and went to Ireland during the religions persecutions. David McConnell lived in Ireland, where he followed farming until 1825, when he came to America, sailing from Warren's Point in the ship "Brisk," and after a long voyage landed in Quebec, August 19th. He went to Kingston, where he resided about five years, when he removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he died July 3, 1832. He married Esther McClelland, daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth (Hathaway) McClelland, of Loughbrickland, County Down, Ireland, by whom he had five sons, John being the oldest. Mrs. Esther McConnell was born in Loughbrickland, and died in Kingston, Canada, in October, 1828. John McConnell, the subject of this sketch, came to America with his parents in 1825, and settled in Rochester, N. Y., in September. He immediately found employment in S. S. Olcott & Co.'s cotton factory, where he remained until May, 1833. He saw Sam Patch make his wonderful leap over the Genesee Falls. In 1830 Mr. McConnell returned to his old home in Ireland, and after remaining there several months came back to Rochester. In May, 1833, he came to Michigan, and settled in Brighton, Livingston county, where he located 160 acres of government land. After a residence there of nearly

five years, making some improvements, he came to the conclusion that he would not make a successful farmer, sold out in March, 1838, came to Lenawee county, and settled in Tecumseh village, where he has resided ever since. In 1839 he commenced as sexton of the old cemetery in the southeast portion of the village, and has acted in that capacity ever since. When the new cemetery was opened in the northwestern portion of the village he was regularly appointed sexton. The first grave was dug in the new ground August 13, 1853, for Volentine Ream, who died the day previous. In November, 1840, Mr. McConnell was appointed sexton of the First Presbyterian church, soon after its dedication, a position which he has held ever since. He was sexton of the First Presbyterian church of Rochester, N. Y., for three years, commencing in 1827. Since his residence in Tecumseh he has served as constable, and was deputy sheriff under J. R. Bennett for two years. October 17, 1832, John McConnell married Elizabeth Richard, daughter of Archibald and Jane Richard, then of Geneseo, Livingston county, N. Y., by whom he has had nine children, as follows: Richard L., born in Brighton, Livingston county, Mich., July 30, 1833, a resident of Tecumseh; Mary E., born same place, November 26, 1834, was the wife of Webster Anderson, of Tecumseh, and died March 16, 1880; Sarah B., born same place, July 16, 1836, now the wife of John Conklin, of Raisin; Jane Ann, born in Tecumseh, March 29, 1838, matron of the Protestant Orphan Home, Toledo, Ohio; Emma I., born same place, May 22, 1842, now the wife of Charles Bidwell, of Tecumseh; Delia E., born same place, March 26, 1844, now the wife of Edward Hoag, of Newton, Kan.; Charles H., born same place, December 27, 1846, a resident of Tecumseh; William M., born same place, December 18, 1849, a farmer of Harvey county, Kan.; Margaret P., born same place, June 28, 1851, at home. Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell was born at Fleming Hall, Antrim county, Ireland, May 10, 1806. [For her family relation see William Richard's record, in volume 1 of this work.]

———:o:———

WILLIAM WOOD was born in Onondaga, N. Y., June 21, 1826. His father, Leander Wood, was born in the same place, June 22, 1804, where he lived until after he was married. He then moved to Barre, Orleans county, where he

purchased a farm and lived until the fall of 1833, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 13, in Rome. He located eighty acres of land from the government, and afterward purchased eighty acres adjoining of Martin Cure, his brother-in-law. He subsequently added to his farm until he owned 220 acres of land in one body. He cleared, fenced and improved about 160 acres, and built good buildings. He resided on his farm until 1859, when he purchased a house in the city of Adrian, where he resided until his death, which occurred September 10, 1863. Previous to his death he sold a part of his farm to William, the balance being willed to his heirs. He took an active interest in the early settlement of the county, and was ever ready to assist the new comer with material aid, as well as helping him to locate land and get a start. He was a good neighbor, a kind friend, a moral, energetic, and much respected citizen. September 25, 1825, Leander Wood married Maria Cure, daughter of Martin Cure, by whom he had ten children, William being the oldest. Mrs. Maria Wood was born in Saratoga county, October 4, 1806, and died in Rome, in January, 1851. Her ancestors came from Germany, and were among the early settlers of the city of New York. William Wood came to Michigan with his parents when he was eight years old, and has lived in Rome, this county, ever since. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and has always followed farming. He was married soon after he was twenty-one, and in the spring of 1848 he moved on forty acres of land on section 13, in Rome, which his father had given him, and where he now resides. Since that time he has added to his farm until he now owns 150 acres of highly productive land. He has erected a good frame house, with large barns, etc., with good orchard and all necessary conveniences. October 14, 1847, William Wood married Adeline Decker, daughter of Uri and Experience Decker, of Adrian township, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Elizabeth J., born in Rome, March 15, 1849, now the wife of Hawley Smith, a farmer of Adrian; Alfred H., born September 24, 1850, died at the age of one year; William H., born September 24, 1854, a farmer of Rome; Clark L., born June 30, 1864, at home. Mrs. Adeline Wood was born in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., April 12, 1830, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled on section 7, in Adrian, where they now reside. Her father was born June 21, 1805. In 1829 Uri Decker married Experience Baker, daughter of Joseph and Sally (Cruthers) Baker, by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Adeline Wood being the oldest. Mrs. Experience Decker was born in Ontario county, N. Y., March 8, 1807. Her father came from Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of Ontario county, N. Y., as well as Lenawee county.

WILLIAM T. THORP was born in London, England, February 9, 1826. He is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Edmondson) Thorp. Thomas Thorp was a tailor by trade, and carried on business in London for some years. He died there in 1828. After his death, Mrs. Thorp, with her two children, William T. and Mary Jane, went to the city of Leeds, where she carried on the millinery and dress making business for several years. William lived with his mother until he was sixteen years old, when he came to America in company with Rev. John Smith and wife, who came directly to Michigan, and settled in Cambridge. Mrs. Thorp resided in Leeds until 1850, when William sent for his mother to come to this country. She came directly to this county, and lived in Franklin until about 1868, when she died, in her 65th year. Joseph Edmondson, who was then a resident of the present town of Ridgeway, was his uncle, and William went to live with him. Mr. Edmondson was one of the first settlers of Ridgeway, and was one of the first Englishmen to settle there, but soon after, many others came in and formed a large English settlement. Mr. Edmondson took up quite a large tract of land, and was of great assistance to his English friends who settled about him. William T. Thorp lived with his uncle in Ridgeway for about four years. He then worked by the month for some time, attended the Albion College for one year, and in 1850 he purchased a farm on section 19, in Franklin. This farm was nearly new, and Mr. Thorp cleared it up, put up good buildings, and has added to his first purchase until he has 100 acres. He resided there until January, 1876, when he went to Tecumseh village, where he owns a homestead on Kilbuck street, of seven acres. He still owns his farm in Franklin. August 2, 1852, William T. Thorp married Eunice Stewart, of Franklin, by whom he had four children, as follows: Mary Jane, born in Franklin, June 19, 1853, now the wife of Frank Cutler, of Raisin; Harriet A., born same place, October 11, 1854; Thomas W., born same place, October 26, 1860; George W., born same place, July 4, 1866. Mrs. Eunice Thorp was born in Dansville, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1828, and came to Michigan with her parents about 1842. She died in Franklin, in March, 1870. April 24, 1871, William T. Thorp married Mrs. Mary M. Ball, widow of Martin Ball, and daughter of Asa and Rebecca Hill, of Adrian township. Mrs. Mary M. Thorp was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., December 18, 1832, came to Michigan with her parents in 1836, and settled on section 2, in Adrian, this county. Asa Hill was born in Adams, Mass., December 25, 1794, and died August 25, 1875. In 1822 he married Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Timothy

and Mary (Card) Wilson, by whom he had six children; Mrs. Thorp was the fifth child and second daughter. Mrs. Rebecca Hill was born in Massachusetts, March 26, 1799, and died in Adrian, in November, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were among the very early settlers of the county, and were respected as pioneers, neighbors and friends, by all who knew them. Mrs. Thorp is the mother of three children by her first marriage, as follows: Arabell Ball, born in Ionia, Mich., July 31, 1860, now the wife of Charles Tyson, of Madison, this county; Frank Ball, born in Adrian, October 4, 1854, now a farmer of Ronald, Ionia county, Mich.; Eudora, born in Adrian, February 4, 1853, now the wife of Augustus Clarkston, of Adrian city. Martin Ball was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., December 21, 1828, died in Ronald, Ionia county, Mich., November 23, 1862. He came to Michigan with his parents, Jonathan and Julia (Tingley) Ball, who were among the first settlers in Adrian township. They afterward settled in Rollin.

———:o:———

DR. NELSON H. KIMBALL was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., September 10, 1820. His parents were natives of Rhode Island, and died when Nelson H. was but two and a half years old. He was adopted by Arba Jones, of Martinsburg, N. Y., who came to Michigan in 1837, and settled in Seneca, this county. In 1839 Nelson H. Kimball went to Tecumseh and learned the carpenter's trade with Charles Van Valkenberg. In the spring of 1840 he went to Galena, Ill. He remained in Galena three years working at his trade, when he returned to Adrian and worked at carpentering with James Berry until 1847, when in the fall he commenced the study of medicine with Drs. Spalding and Barnard. He continued his studies and graduated at the Cleveland Medical college in the spring of 1850. Since that time he has enjoyed a very successful practice in Adrian. The Doctor has been a close student of his profession, with quiet, unassuming ways. He served as alderman from the Second ward of Adrian for four years, and during that period acted as chairman of the committees on sewers, paving, gas and fire department. He was subsequently elected mayor of Adrian for two

terms, his administration giving general satisfaction. He has also served as chairman of the board of health of Adrian. He was surgeon for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad company from 1862 until 1879, when the company suspended all surgical assistance at its expense. He was city physician of Adrian for two years. He was a member of the old Adrian Guards from 1845 until 1861, when the company was disbanded. May 14, 1850, he married Abbie J. Jones, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Jones, of Adrian. There have been no children by this marriage. Mrs. Abbie J. Kimball was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., September 6, 1827. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1840, and settled in Adrian. She is a sister of John F. Jones, of Adrian.

———:o:———

JOHN H. BATES was born in Hartland, Niagara county, N. Y., July 31, 1816. He lived there with his parents on a farm until he was eighteen years old, and in the spring of 1834 his father, having sold out, came to Michigan and settled on section 29, in Rome. John H. lived with his father until he was married, when the farm was divided between the three brothers, John H., Perry W. and James C., and in the final settlement John H. got the west one half of the southeast one quarter of section 29, where he now resides. Since that time John H. has erected a good frame house, sheds, stables, etc., and has one of the finest orchards in the township. It was about the 9th of May that John H., in company with Ezra Bertram, walked into Adrian from Monroe. John H. was in search of his parents, who had come through Canada. His father started from his home in New York in February, on foot and alone, with a pack on his back, and walked all the way through Canada. He came on ahead for the purpose of locating land and getting ready for his family, who followed him with teams through Canada, with the exception of John H., who came up the lake with the household goods. At that time there was only one road cut through the township of Rome, which is the one now known as the Territorial road, which had then been "bushed out" from Adrian through to the Chicago turnpike. The family came over the Chicago turnpike from Detroit to the

junction of the Territorial road, at a place then known as Millspaugh's, and from there they came east through the woods and bushes, until they found a vacant log shanty, which stood about three miles north of where Mr. Bates had located his land. John H. finally found his parents by diligent search and inquiry, and the next work to be done was to cut a road through to the land three miles distant. This was finally accomplished, and after some time a good log house was erected and some corn planted. About the 10th of May a heavy frost killed all the leaves on the beech trees. The trees afterward partially leaved out, but the leaves only grew about half the usual size. The woods were alive with squirrels that year, and it was almost impossible for the settlers to secure their corn from their ravages. The country was filled with all kinds of game, bear, deer, wolves, and turkey being abundant. John H. at that time being young, was very fond of hunting, and for several years, especially in the winter, he spent most of his time in the woods. He supplied his own family and many of the settlers with meat, and made considerable money from the peltry. He never shot but one bear, but his mother kept an accurate account of the number of deer he killed, until the number reached over one thousand, and he says he has not the least doubt but what the total number would amount to over fifteen hundred. He never kept any account of the number of turkeys he killed, but there were thousands of them, and they could be had at any time. He never killed a wolf. The first hog he owned was killed by a bear, but that day a "dead-fall" was set for the bear, and the next morning the old fellow was found dead in the trap. He lived on the farm and assisted in clearing it up and improving it until September, 1851, when he went to California, taking the Panama route. He was absent two years and eight months, and since that time has lived in Rome. He has always been an active man in the township, and has always taken a lively interest in schools and politics. He was brought up a Jeffersonian Democrat, and says his faith in that doctrine is firmer to-day than ever. He has held several minor offices in his township, but is averse to office-holding, and prefers rather to work for the election of others than himself. November 13, 1842, John H. Bates was married to Eliza H. Stockwell, daughter of Curtis W. and Therina Stockwell, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Althera, born November 23, 1843, now the wife of Theodore Mullenix, of Rome; Susan, born April 28, 1848, was the wife of Danford Meyers, now divorced; Almond W., born February 24, 1851, at home; Ellestine L., born June 30, 1855, now the wife of George O. Bostwick, of Rome; Ida P., born December 4, 1858, now the

wife of Fred. G. Banks, of Rome. Mrs. Eliza H. Bates was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., March 10, 1818, came to Michigan with her parents in the fall of 1836, and settled in Rome, this county. Her father, Curtis W. Stockwell, was born March 9, 1795, probably in Herkimer county, and died in Rome, February 17, 1858. Her mother was Therina Fisher, who was born July 27, 1799, in the same county, and died in Rome, March 13, 1880. John H. Bates' father, John Bates, was a native of Rhode Island, and was born in 1778, and died in Rome, October 11, 1862. He married Charlotte Colvin, who was born in Ira, Rutland county, Vt., in 1784, and died in Rome, in 1866.

———:o:———

FULTON JACK was born in Antrim county, Ireland, in 1799, where he lived until 1822, when he came to America. He worked for General Wadsworth in Geneseo, N. Y., for several years, and in the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan, in company with Robert Boyd, and located 240 acres of land on section 10, in Raisin, this county. He came here a single man, made quite a start, cleared considerable land and built a house, when he returned to New York, where he was married. He brought his wife immediately back to Michigan, and commenced life in real earnest. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, cleared and improved one hundred acres, built good barns, set out orchards, and was one of the sturdy, active, earnest and thriving pioneers of this county, and lived to be well known as a useful citizen, and the father of a promising family who needed his care and protection. He became a victim of consumption, and died July 6, 1843, when in the very prime of his life and usefulness. In 1832 Fulton Jack married Ellen Boyd, daughter of James and Jane Boyd, of Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., by whom he had two children, as follows: Jane, born in Raisin, this county, October 3, 1833, was the wife of the late Fulton McLain; Nancy, born same place, April 14, 1835, now the wife of James Jack, of Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y. Mrs. Ellen Jack was born in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1811, and died in Raisin, December 31, 1849. Her father and mother came from Ireland and first settled in Luzerne county, Pa., but subsequently went to Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., where they purchased a farm and ever after

lived. March 12, 1856, Jane Jack, daughter of Fulton and Ellen Jack, was married to Fulton McLain, by whom she had seven children, as follows: Fulton, born in Raisin, this county, February 25, 1858, a farmer of Raisin; Ellen, born in same place, December 6, 1860; Jane, born same place, June 26, 1862; George, born same place, August 3, 1864; Henry, born same place, July 31, 1866; Mary, born same place, September 22, 1872; one son died in infancy. Fulton McLain was born in Sparta, Livingston county, N. Y., May 23, 1828, came to Michigan with his parents and settled in Franklin, this county, in 1836. He died in Raisin, this county, of heart disease, May 21, 1879. He was a thrifty, enterprising farmer, a good citizen, neighbor and friend, and was respected by all. He owned and resided upon a part of the original purchase of Fulton Jack.

———:o:———

JACOB WILSON was born in Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y., September 10, 1807. When he was four years old his father, Andrew Wilson, moved to Sodus, Ontario (now Wayne) county, N. Y. He lived in Sodus until 1821, when he went to Rochester, where he served five years as an apprentice to the shoemaking trade. Like many other young men of those days, he was anxious to see the country, and for three years he traveled about from place to place as a "jour" shoemaker. In the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh in June, and stopped at Musgrove Evans' hotel. Within a few days after arriving in Tecumseh he commenced work for Amos Stocking, who then ran the only shoe-shop in the village, and remained with him until the spring of 1832. In May of that year he enlisted in Captain Drown's company of infantry for the Black Hawk war. After the "war was over" he went to Adrian, stopping for some time at Isaac French's hotel, and worked in Joseph John's shoe shop for about two years. Mr. John's shop was a log shanty, which stood on North Main street, about where the present council building now stands. In the spring of 1834 he went to Monroe to enter a lot of land, on section 21, in Madison, but on arriving there he discovered that Jesse Hill had entered it the day previous. Mr. Wilson immediately returned, and finally gave Mr. Hill $27 for his chance and took the land. He hired some chopping done

that year, and in the spring of 1835 he erected a log house and moved in. He has cleared off sixty acres, pulled nearly all the stumps, erected a good frame house, two barns, set out an orchard, and now has a very valuable and productive farm. About the year 1848 he went to Monroe and lived five years, when he returned to his farm in Madison. Jacob Wilson's father, Andrew Wilson, was born on shipboard, while his parents were coming from Scotland to America in 1765. He lived in New York city until he was about twenty-three years old, and followed the stone-mason's trade. He died in Madison, this county, August 16, 1853. Andrew Wilson married Letitia Smith, who was born in Rockland county, N. Y., by whom he had thirteen children, Jacob being the eighth child. Mrs. Letitia Wilson died in Adrian, December 25, 1846, aged seventy-four. January 8, 1833, Jacob Wilson married Miss Evelina A. Parker, daughter of William and Betsey Parker, who then lived two miles east of the village of Adrian, on the farm now owned by Comfort Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had six children, as follows: Jane, born in Palmyra, November 4, 1833, now the wife of Benjamin Whiting, of Monroe; Sarah, born in Madison, September 20, 1836, now the wife of Robert Bluff, of Madison; Betsey, born in Madison, July 21, 1838, now the wife of Horace Bradish, of Madison; Mary, born in Madison, August 14, 1840, was the wife of E. H. Lyman, and died December 13, 1872; Robert, born in Madison, December 2, 1854, at home; William, born May 22, 1859, at home. Mrs. Evelina Wilson was born in Providence, R. I., December 1, 1811, and came to Michigan in the fall of 1829 with her parents. Her father was born December 4, 1790, in Rhode Island, and died in Madison, in March, 1855. Her mother, who was Betsey Turner, was born near Providence, R. I., August 17, 1792, and died in Palmyra, in January, 1839.

———:o:———

DEACON JAMES K. POTTER was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., September 23, 1809. When he was eight years old his mother moved to Lyons, Wayne county. His father, Godfrey Potter, died when James was four years old, leaving his mother poor, with twelve children, and no means of support exeept a loom. Godfrey Potter was undoubtedly

a native of Rhode Island, where he lived until after he was married. He married Sally Pullman, who was also born in Rhode Island. She died in Lyons, in May, 1829. When James K. Potter was eleven years old he commenced working on a farm for one shilling per day. He followed farming until he was twenty years old, when he went to learn the blacksmith's trade. He followed his trade in Wayne county until 1835, when he came to Michigan and took up government land on section 18, in Rome, this county. He cleared up his land, purchased forty acres more, built a log house and a frame one; also, a log blacksmith shop and a frame one, with barns, sheds, etc., and resided there until 1863, when he sold out and went to Wheatland, Hillsdale county, where he purchased a farm and resided until 1867. He then again sold out, and purchased a farm on section 31, in Cambridge, where he now resides. Since his residence on this farm he has erected a good, large frame house, built one new barn, overhauled the others, and greatly improved the farm. He also owns thirty-three acres of land on section 32, adjoining, and altogether has a valuable and desirable farm. When Mr. Potter was a young man he served three years in the New York State militia, and held the office of orderly sergeant. In 1835 he was warned out to appear at Tecumseh, armed and equipped for the Toledo war, but was sick with fever at the time. He was once warned to appear at Adrian for general training, and was on hand as the law directed, but there was a small attendance, and he was never called out again. Mr. Potter is a member of the Second Baptist church of Rome, having joined that denomination in Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., in 1832. He was made a deacon in 1872. September 22, 1831, he married Sally Ann Wallen, daughter of James and Sally Wallen, of Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, as follows: Charles E., born in Rome, this county, June 17, 1840, a resident of Rome; Sarah Jane, born in the same place, May 4, 1842, now the wife of A. W. Douglass, of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, Mich.; Albina Helen, born in the same place, August 28, 1844, now the wife of A. W. Church, of Wheatland. Mrs. Sally Ann Potter was born in Bath, N. Y., May 16, 1810, and died in Rome, May 23, 1850. April 29, 1852, James K. Potter married Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Smith, of Cambridge, by whom he has had no issue. Mrs. Sarah E. Potter came to Michigan in 1837 with her parents, and settled on section 31, in Cambridge. Her father, Joseph Smith, was born in Alkham, Kent, England, April 13, 1786, and came direct from there to Cambridge and purchased a new farm. He died April 20, 1861, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, his wife, was born at

Shepherd's Well, Kent, England, April 12, 1786. She died September 22, 1865, aged seventy-nine. The village of Shepherd's Well is a small hamlet, and derived its name from a very celebrated well there that supplied the people with water. This well is 1,320 feet deep, dug through chalk rock the entire distance, and at the time Mr. Smith lived there the water was drawn with a windlass and bucket, the rope being over one quarter of a mile in length. No person then living knew anything about the origin of the well, but an old legend said it was dug about two thousand years ago, for the accommodation of the shepherds who herded their sheep in that locality.

———:o:———

DYER H. MUDGE was born in Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., August 1, 1818. His father, William Mudge, was born in the same place, being the first white child born in the township, about the year 1778, where he lived until about the year 1826. He was married there and owned a farm, but he sold out and went to New Fane, Niagara county, N. Y., and purchased a farm of the Holland Land company, in the spring of 1826, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1856. About the year 1800 William Mudge married Abigail Averill, daughter of Samuel and Polly Averill, of Plymouth, Vt., by whom he had eleven children, Dyer H. being the sixth child. Mrs. Polly Mudge was born in Plymouth, Vt., she being about three years younger than her husband. She died in Wilson, Niagara county, N. Y., in 1872. Dyer H. Mudge lived with his parents on a farm until he was twenty-five years old, and in the fall of 1843 he came to Michigan and settled in Raisin, this county. In the spring of 1847 he purchased a farm, on section 30, in Raisin. This was a new farm at that time, with only a very few acres chopped over. He cleared up the farm, built a good frame house and barn, and resided there until 1866, when he sold to John Patterson, and subsequently purchased a farm on section 14, in Adrian township, where he now resides. Mr. Mudge has but a limited knowledge of his ancestors, but it has been shown that the name originally came from England, and that two or three brothers bearing the name settled in New England. August 29, 1846, Dyer H. Mudge married Eliza G. Macy, daughter of Obed and Lydia Macy, of

Raisin, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Emily Maria, born February 17, 1852; Alvira Louisa, born November 19, 1858, now the wife of Charles S. Hoag, of Middleport, N. Y.; William H., born September 15, 1865, at home. Mrs. Lydia Mudge was born in Nantucket, Mass., September 15, 1821, came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Raisin, this county, on land located from the government. Her father was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1770, and died in Raisin, in January, 1849. His ancestors came from England and settled on the island during the seventeenth century. In 1797 he married Lydia Coffin, daughter of Nathaniel and Priscilla Coffin, of Nantucket, by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Eliza Mudge being the youngest. Nathaniel Coffin was of French extraction, his ancestors having come from France and settled on the island early in the history of New England. Mrs. Lydia Macy was born in Nantucket, in 1780, and died in Raisin, this county, April 15, 1863. In 1827 Obed Macy moved with his family from Nantucket, and settled in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., where he purchased a new farm, and resided until he came to Michigan six years after.

———:o:———

HON. DANIEL H. DEMING was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn., September 25, 1804, and was the son of Daniel and Cynthia Deming, of Litchfield, Conn. Daniel H. lived in Sharon until about the year 1829, when he went to Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Beecher, his brother-in-law (and father of Robert R. Beecher, so well known in this county), was engaged in the hotel business. Mr. Deming was employed as clerk in the hotel, and remained there about two years. He then went to Canandaigua and acted as agent for a stage line for a time. In the spring of 1834 he came to Michigan and settled on section 26, in Dover, on the south bank of the lake which now bears his name. He was the first settler in that locality, his nearest neighbor being Samuel Warren, two miles east. The nearest house or road west of him was at Canandaigua village, five and a half miles distant. He located 160 acres, and cleared nearly 100 acres, built a log house and a good barn, and resided there until 1860. He then sold and purchased a farm on section 35, in Rome, where he

resided until his death, which occurred April 7, 1871. During his residence in Dover he served the township for nine years as supervisor, besides holding the office of assessor one term, and justice of the peace four years. In 1846 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and during the controversy of 1847–8 in regard to the removal of the State capitol from Detroit to Lansing, he took an active part, favoring the change, because, as he said, "the Detroit folks are controlling the State, and will continue to do so as long as the capitol remains there." He was re-elected in 1848, and was a member when the capitol at Lansing was dedicated. He often in after life related his trip to Lansing to attend the first session there. He took a stage as far as Ypsilanti, where an ox team and sleigh were engaged to take them a certain distance, when they walked into the village. During the session of 1848–9 he took up 160 acres of land, which is now mostly within the limits of the city of Lansing. During the fall of 1846, while hunting deer with a party, he was shot, the ball passing through his body, a distance of eleven inches. Hiram Lord shot at a deer, and when the ball struck the animal it glanced and struck Mr. Deming. In 1850 he was a candidate for State senator, and would have been elected had it not been for certain men in his own party (who sought the nomination), bolting and working against him at the polls. He was an active, enterprising man, of good sense, judgment and discretion, was a good citizen, accommodating neighbor, and kind husband and father. In 1841 he married Mary J. Bailey, daughter of Samuel and Sally Bailey, of Dover, by whom he had three children, as follows: Erastus H., born in Dover, August 18, 1842, now a farmer of Rome; Julia Ann, born in same place, January 2, 1848, now the wife of Fleming McMath, Jr., of Dover; Harriet A., born same place, February 14, 1854, now the wife of Edwin Nichols, of Dover. Mrs. Mary Jane Deming was born near Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., November 29, 1817, and still survives her husband, residing with her daughter, Mrs. McMath, in Dover. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1836, and settled on section 15, in Dover. Erastus H. Deming is the only male representative of his family, and resides on section 35, in Rome. October 6, 1869, Erastus H. Deming married Nancy Schriver, daughter of Hiram and Mary Schriver, of Madison, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Ralph E., born in Rome, October 1, 1870; Belle Maria, born in Bloomington, Ill., May 1, 1872. Mrs. Nancy Deming was born in Madison, this county, April 14, 1844. Her father came to Michigan in 1836, and settled in Adrian. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and died August 29, 1846. Her mother was the daughter

of James and Elenor Green, and was born in East Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y., September 16, 1818. She came to Michigan with her parents in 1839, and settled in Madison, and now resides with Mrs. Deming, in Rome.

———:o:———

DAVID H. CHASE was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 4, 1818. His father, Wing Chase, Jr., was born in the same place, December 15, 1794, where he resided until 1859, when he sold his farm and came to Michigan, and lived with his son David until his death, which occurred August 16, 1878. He was always a farmer, but a quiet, unostentatious man, honest, upright and industrious. He was a birthright Quaker, his father, Wing Chase, Sr., being also a Quaker, was a native of Rhode Island, and was a pioneer of Saratoga county. Wing Chase, Jr., married Cynthia Howland, daughter of David and Sarah Howland, of Mayfield, Montgomery county N. Y., in 1817, by whom he had fourteen children, David H. being the oldest. Mrs. Cynthia Chase was born in Mayfield, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1795, and died in Raisin, March 29, 1859. She was a birthright Quaker; her father was a Quaker preacher, and very prominent man in Montgomery county, N. Y. David H. Chase always lived with his parents, he being the oldest son. He was brought up a farmer, and after he became of age took charge of the farm and carried it on until he came to Michigan, at which time, besides one hundred acres of land which he purchased in company with his father, he has added to it until he now owns over 200 acres on sections 31 and 32, in Raisin, where he resides. He has erected a good brick house, together with sufficient barns, sheds, etc. The most of the land was new when he purchased it, but he now has about 180 acres under good improvement, and through his own untiring energy and good management, he says he has now no reason to complain of Dame Fortune. He came to Michigan a poor man, but he determined to make a desperate struggle for a home and comforts, and he has conquered, thanks to the good soil and genial climate. Since his residence in Raisin he has served two terms as justice of the peace, one term as town clerk, and one year as road commissioner. Mr. Chase has dealt considerably in stock for several years, and during the past thirty years he has owned over 850 horses and colts, besides large numbers of cattle and sheep. July 19, 1842, David H. Chase was

married to Ruth M. Bovee, daughter of Philip and Ruth Bovee, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., by whom he has had eleven children, as follows: Mary, born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., November 4, 1844, now the wife of A. T. Kneeland, of Grandby, Newton county, Mo.; Philip B., born in the same place, March 15, 1847, a farmer of Dover; Cynthia, born in the same place, December 29, 1848, now the wife of John Muck, of Palmyra; Wing, born in Raisin, this county, February 22, 1851, died September 9 1865; David, born in the same place, July 6, 1852, a farmer of Raisin; William H., born in the same place, May 29, 1855, now a farmer of Shiawassee county, Mich.; Peleg, born in the same place, January 18, 1858, at home; Mosher, born in the same place, October 6, 1859, at home; Jacob H., born in the same place, November 22, 1861, at home; Benjamin, born in the same place, June 6, 1864, at home; Lorenzo, born in the same place, February 27, 1866, at home. Mrs. Ruth Chase was born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., July 19, 1824, and died in Raisin, August 4, 1870. Her parents were natives of the State of New York. Her father's father came from Holland. Her mother was the daughter of Benjamin and Ruth Shephard, of Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y. In 1871 David H. Chase was married to Esther Jane Chase, daughter of Artemas and Julina Chase, of Raisin, by whom he has had no issue. Mrs. Esther Jane Chase was born in Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., November 11, 1833, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1866. Her father was born in Providence, N. Y., May 2, 1810, and died in Raisin, December 17, 1876. Her mother was the daughter of William and Submit Densmore, of Conway, Mass., and was born April 3, 1813.

———:o:———

COMFORT ROGERS was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., July 4, 1809. His father, Samuel Rogers, was born near Boston, Mass., in 1773, where he resided until after he was married. About the year 1797 he moved with his family to Oneida county, N. Y., and carried on smelting works and a blacksmith shop, for several years. He afterward moved to Mexico, Oswego county, and carried on a blacksmith's shop, saw mill, grist mill, carding machine and ashery, besides a distillery and a store. He resided in Mexico until his death, which occurred November

17, 1831. He married Rhoda Newell, who was born in Boston, in 1772, and died in Reading, Hillsdale county Mich., June 11, 1863. She was the mother of ten children, Comfort being the fourth son and sixth child. The ancestors of the Rogers' family were English, and many of them lived to a very old age. Comfort Rogers lived with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, and after his father died, he and his elder brother, were two year's in settling his father's estate. In the fall of 1832 Comfort went to Somerset, Niagara county, N. Y., and purchased a farm of the Holland Land Co., and cleared up 150 acres. He remained there until the spring of 1836, when he sold out, and started with an ox-team, for Litchfield, Medina county, Ohio. He purchased 300 acres of land, but never accomplished much there, as he soon got homesick and disheartened. He sold out in 1838, and came to Michigan. He first landed in Michigan at Detroit, but afterwards went to Toledo, and drove his horse team and one cow through the cottonwood swamp, and settled on a farm on section 31, in Raisin, which he purchased during the winter previous, while on a prospecting tour. After living there one year he sold out, and purchased 180 acres on section 9, in Palmyra, where Lenawee Junction is now located, where he resided until the spring of 1852. During the winter of 1852–3, he purchased of W. S. Wilcox, 100 acres of new land on section six, in Palmyra, where he now resides. The land was nearly all covered with timber, which he has cleared off himself. He has added to his farm until he now owns 175 acres. He has erected good buildings, set out good orchards, and has a very valuable farm in sight of the city of Adrian. He also owns 328 acres of land on section 1, in Riga, upon which he has cleared 100 acres, which is now under good cultivation. September 9, 1833, Comfort Rogers married Ann Cone, daughter of Gordin and Lovina Cone, of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Sutina, died in infancy; John K., born in Litchfield, Medina county, Ohio, March 4, 1838, a resident of Burlingame, Osage county, Kansas; Albro, born in Palmyra, this county, December 23, 1840, now a farmer of Riga; Byron, born in same place, April 15, 1842, a farmer of Palmyra; Julia Ann, born same place, June 20, 1845, now the wife of Joseph G. Nash, of Palmyra; Comfort Jr., born same place, September 23, 1849, now of Burlingame, Kansas; Mila, born same place, November 5, 1853, died at the age of two years. Mrs. Ann Rogers was born in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., June 13, 1811. Her parents were natives of the New England States, and were pioneers of Oswego county. They had eight children, Mrs. Rogers being the third daughter and seventh child.

DEACON WILLIAM COLYER was born in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England, August 18, 1808, and was the son of Robert and Keziah (Caps) Colyer. William lived in England until he was in his twenty-second year, when he came to America. He sailed from Liverpool, May 11, 1830, in the brig Caroline, Capt. Weeks, and landed at Boston, after a voyage of 58 days, July 9th. He only remained in Boston during one night. He came to America with the sole intention of becoming a farmer and owning a farm. He left Boston without any particular destination, and after traveling two days found employment with a farmer in Ware, Massachusetts, where he remained for about six weeks. He then went to Sand Lake, in the State of New York, and found employment for a short time, but returned to Massachusetts and worked in Berkshire county, where he remained most of the time until the fall of 1833, when he came to Michigan, and settled in Blissfield, this county, locating a farm on section 22, where he now resides. His first purchase was only 40 acres, which he soon cleared, and got into crops. Since that time he has gradually added to his farm until he now owns 300 acres, nearly all of which he has improved. He has erected a good frame house, with barns and all necessary conveniences. When he located his land there were only two other settlers in the vicinity, John Preston and Joseph Rawson, on section 28. Avery Pool lived on the northwest quarter of section 22. Mr. Colyer at once took an active interest in the material and general prosperity and improvement of the county, and besides working early and late in improving his own premises, he found time and opportunity to assist in all the first public improvements that were made. Roads had to be laid out and opened, bridges built, schools organized, churches established, and society materialized, and Mr. Colyer never shirked a single responsibility. He early identified himself with the Presbyterian church, at Blissfield village, and assisted liberally in building the present church edifice. He has been a Deacon in the church for many years, and has acted as trustee. He came to America without money or friends, determined by honesty and perseverance to make a comfortable home, and when he came to Michigan he had but $40. He has succeeded better than he ever hoped for, even in his most visionary boyhood days, and thanks God for the circumstance that brought him to America, and then to Michigan. December 3, 1840, William Colyer married Olive E. Pool, daughter of Avery and Olive Pool, of Blissfield, by whom he has had nine children, as follows: Martin W., born February 16, 1842, died in infancy; William H., born May 6, 1843, a farmer of Blissfield; John W., born Sep-

tember 16, 1846, died February 10, 1866; Clarence R., born August 12, 1848, was a soldier in the U. S. army, and died at Fort Sanders, in Dakota, June 14, 1868; Anthony M., born February 4, 1851, a farmer of Blissfield; Emma J., born July 6, 1855, now the wife of Clement Hall, a farmer of Blissfield; Myron B., born November 15, 1858, works the home farm; Nora Bell, born May 19, 1861, died September 26, 1862; Charles W., born June 3, 1864, died April 19, 1869. Mrs. Olive E. Colyer was born in Middlesex, Ontario county, N. Y., November 30, 1820, came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Blissfield, in 1833. Her parents were natives of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y. Her father died in Blissfield, in 1849, aged 57. Her mother was Olive Hinkley. She was the mother of fourteen children, twelve of whom she brought to the wilderness of Michigan in 1833. There were eight sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to become men and women. That was the time that tried mother's souls, and it is impossible for the parent of the present day to realize it. The girls then wore cow-hide shoes, and spun flax and wove cloth to make clothes for the boys. Olive Pool died in Blissfield, in 1859, aged sixty-two.

———:o:———

ANTHONY POUCHER was born in Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., June 26, 1824. He lived there until 1844, when he came to Michigan and arrived in Adrian in October. He was then in his twentieth year, and had come to Michigan to seek a home. He immediately found employment with Joseph C. Warner, driving team. The following spring he commenced work for Byron Smith, who then was engaged in the manufacture of the old-fashioned threshing machines. During the summer of 1846 he drove a sprinkling wagon in Adrian for A. Crittenden. In the spring of 1846, Anthony Poucher's father, Andrew Poucher, came to Adrian, and the following year he purchased six acres of ground on the corner of Scott and Maumee streets, and a fractional forty just west of the present college buildings, and Anthony lived with his father and worked this land until the spring of 1854. Andrew Poucher is a native of Columbia county, N. Y., was born in Claverack, in 1788, and is still living in Seneca, this county. He has always been a farmer, and an active, enterprising man. Since he came to Michigan he has owned farms

in Adrian, Madison and Seneca, in this county, and Chesterfield, Fulton county, Ohio, where his house was once burned. He immediately rebuilt, and soon after sold out and moved to Morenci. About the year 1810 he married Elizabeth Miller, of Columbia county, N. Y., by whom he had six sons, Anthony being the fifth. Mrs. Elizabeth Poucher was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1791, and died in Morenci, this county, January 21, 1878. In March, 1854, Anthony Poucher purchased a farm on section 27, in Madison. At that time the improvements consisted of about sixteen acres chopped over, with a log house and frame barn. Since that time Mr. Poucher has improved the place until he has sixty acres under a high state of cultivation, has erected a good frame house, besides additional barns and sheds. He has a large orchard of choice fruit of his own cultivation. He has worked out his own independence, with the united efforts of his wife, by hard labor and careful economy. November 15, 1849, Anthony Poucher was married to Margaret Clapper, daughter of John W. and Catharine Clapper, of Palmyra, this county, by whom he has had three children, as follows: George S., born in Adrian, December 23, 1850, a farmer of Fairfield; Irvin M., born in Madison, May 24, 1854, founder and proprietor of the Ionia Commercial college, Ionia, Mich.; Elmer R., born in Madison, September 2, 1861, at home. Mrs. Margaret Poucher was born in Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., June 24, 1826, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1844. Her parents were natives of Columbia county, N. Y., her father being born October 27, 1787, and died in Clinton county, Iowa, October 14, 1856. Her mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Best, was born May 25, 1793, and died February 7, 1849. The ancestors of both the Poucher and Clapper families came from Germany.

———:o:———

SMITH STILL was born in Palmyra, Lenawee county, Mich., June 1, 1837. He lived in Palmyra until the spring of 1857, when he went to Adrian and served two years at the blacksmith's trade with Andrew Clement. In 1860 he went to Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., where he remained about six months, when he returned to Palmyra and stayed until 1862.

He then moved to Seneca, this county, and followed farming until 1871, when he sold his farm on section 11, and purchased a homestead and blacksmith shop on section 12, in Seneca. In 1872 he built a store and carried on the mercantile business for about five years. In 1876 his health failed him, and he gave up his blacksmithing business and commenced the sale of agricultural implements and fruit stock. In 1876 he was made the authorized agent of I. E. Ilgenfritz & Sons, nurserymen of Monroe, Mich., for whom he has done a very large business during the past four years. He is also handling all kinds of agricultural implements, including the Sulky Mower and Reaper of Toledo, Ohio. He is also agent for the Illinois Sulkey Plow, and all other implements manufactured by R. Elwood & Co., of Sycamore, Ill. He does business at his home in Seneca, and also at Weston, where he constantly keeps a large display of implements. Mr. Still has always been an active man, attending mostly to his own affairs, caring very little for public place or office, although he has served his township two years as constable. His father, James Still was born in New Haven, Conn., January 13, 1801, where he lived until he became a young man, when he went to New York city and worked at the blacksmith's trade. He afterward went to Poughkeepsie and worked at his trade for some time, and then went to Pultney, Ulster county, where he was married. In 1834 he came to Michigan and settled in Palmyra village, this county, and carried on a blacksmith shop for several years. He did the iron work on the Palmyra grist-mill in 1836, besides doing the work on most of the saw mills erected in that region at that period. He finally purchased a farm on section 30, in Palmyra. In 1849 he went to California, going around Cape Horn, being six months on the voyage. He subsequently made three other trips to the Golden State, finally returning in 1860. He then lived upon his farm until his death, which occurred March 7, 1863. In October, 1829, James Still married Elizabeth Tompkins, daughter of Leonard Tompkins, of New Pultney, Ulster county, New York, by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom are still living, Smith being the fourth child. Mrs. Elizabeth Still was born in New Pultney, Ulster county, N. Y., December 18, 1803, and died in Raisin, this county, June 29, 1869. February 15, 1862, Smith Still, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Margaret H. Foote, daughter of James B. and Esther Foote, of Seneca, this county, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Esther E., born in Palmyra, this county, March 25, 1863, at home; James S., born in Seneca, May 16, 1866, at home; Hiram E., born in Seneca, March 20, 1870, at home; George A., born in Seneca, Janu-

ary 5, 1873, at home; Isadora M., born in Seneca, September 6, 1875. Mrs. Margaret H. Still was born in Fairfield, this county, August 11, 1837. Her father, James B. Foote, was born in Benson, Saratoga county, N. Y., September 28, 1803. Her mother was Esther Randolph. She was (probably) born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 25, 1807, and is still living. Mr. Foote came to Michigan about the year 1835, and settled on section 12, in Seneca. He was postmaster for seventeen years, and is still living in Ogden, this county. Mrs. Still acted as deputy postmaster for about eleven years. Mr. and Mrs. Still are members of the M. E. church, of Seneca, having united with the church in 1870.

———:o:———

IRA GOODSELL was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 13, 1832. His father, Zalmon L. Goodsell, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., May 20, 1794, where he resided until after he was married. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, and at one time was employed in the ship-yards of New York city. About the year 1826 he moved to Portland, Chautauqua county, N. Y., and purchased a new farm. He cleared up his land, erected good buildings, and resided there until 1857, when he sold out and came to Michigan. He purchased a farm on section 18, in Ogden, of William Pierce, but only lived there until 1864, when he sold out to his son, Franklin M., who now lives on it. He then purchased a residence in Adrian, where he resided for some time, but died April 6, 1878, at his son-in-law's, Joseph Skinner, in Madison. He married Lucy Cole, by whom he had nine children, Ira being the eighth child and sixth son. Mrs. Lucy Goodsell was born in 1793 and died May 10, 1843. Ira Goodsell lived with his father until he was eighteen years old, and was brought up on a farm. In 1852 he went to Vermillion, Erie county, Ohio, worked at farming until 1854, when he came to Michigan and worked by the month for Warren Prentiss, in Fairfield. He leased a farm in Ogden and carried it on until 1859, when he started for Colorado, but after an absence of about two months he returned, and in the spring of 1860 he purchased a farm on section 13, in Fairfield, where he now resides. Since his residence on this farm he has

erected good buildings, and made the farm a profitabl · and desirable one. December 12, 1855, Ira Goodsell married Elizabeth C. Phillips, daughter of Alanson and Eliza Phillips, of Fairfield, by whom he has had one son, Arthur A., born in Ogden, this county, July 7, 1858, now a farmer of Fairfield. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goodsell was born in Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., February 5, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled on section 14, in Madison. In 1837 her father sold out in Madison, and purchased a farm on section 12, in Fairfield. Alanson Phillips was born in Massachusetts, September 29, 1804, and died in Fairfield, this county, April 7, 1879. He was a prominent man in his township, serving as justice of the peace, and in several other town offices. He was influential in the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance company, and was one of its first directors. In December, 1828, Alanson Phillips married Eliza W. Walker, daughter of Tisdal and Mercy (Lincoln) Walker, of Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodsell being the oldest daughter. Mrs. Eliza Phillips was born in Bristol, December 23, 1810, and now resides on the old homestead in Fairfield. Her parents came from Massachusetts to New York, and the ancestors of the Walker family came from England.

———:o:———

NATHAN BOODRY was born in Taunton, Mass., December 25, 1819. His father, Sylvester Boodry, was born in Massachusetts, May 23, 1787, where he resided and owned a farm in Taunton until 1834, when he came to Michigan and located land on section 25, in Rollin, this county. He was the first man to settle on section 25, there then being but five or six families in the entire area that now comprises the town of Rollin. He cut a road through the woods for a distance of a mile and a half to get to his land, and afterward assisted in opening and cutting out nearly all the first roads in Rollin. He cleared fifty acres of land, built a good frame house and barn, and was one of the prominent and thrifty men of the township. He died of apoplexy, February 23, 1841. About the year 1811 Sylvester Boodry married Lydia Haskins, daughter of John Haskins, of Taunton,

Mass., by whom he had thirteen children, Nathan being the fourth child and third son. Mrs. Lydia Boodry was born in Taunton, Mass., July 2, 1793, and died in Rollin, October 5, 1860. Nathan Boodry came to Michigan with his parents in 1834, and has resided in Rollin ever since. He was fifteen years old when he came, and remembers every circumstance of the early settlement. The first and only Indians he ever saw were here, and he remembers their passing through the woods from Devil's lake to Posey lake, and vice versa, often stopping at his father's house asking for something to eat. He thinks Matthew Bennett built the first frame house in the township, and he was present at the raising. The first school-house that he can remember was a log structure, on Mr. Bennett's farm. The first church that he has any knowledge of was built in Rome, in what is known as the Bonney neighborhood. The first mill was built by A. J. Comstock, of Adrian, at Addison village. Mr. Boodry has spent a long life in Rollin, and hopes it has been a useful one. He has always followed farming, and has assisted in clearing, improving and developing the town of Rollin. Although he has never been married nor never had a family, he has assisted in making all the necessary improvements in schools and churches, and pays his taxes and lends his efforts willingly to all these worthy enterprises. He owns a portion of his father's homestead, and carries on the farm. He has assisted in making Rollin the beautiful and productive township that it is, and greatly enjoys thinking back to the dark and dreary days in the woods, when the most sanguine enthusiast could hardly hope to live to see so much wealth and comfort, intelligence and thrift, as now abounds.

———:o:———

LYMAN GILMORE was born in Stanford, Vt., January 27, 1807. His father, Robert Gilmore, was born in the same place, in 1777, where he lived until 1808, when he moved to Madison county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in the town of Nelson. He lived there until 1833, when he sold out and came to Michigan, settled in Sumpter, Wayne county, and purchased a new farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred August 24, 1850. He was married four times, and was the father

of six children. Lyman Gilmore's mother's name was Polly Booth, who was married in 1803, and died in Nelson, Madison county, N. Y., in 1811. Lyman Gilmore lived with his father until he was twenty years old, and was raised a farmer. In 1827 he went to Clyde, Wayne county, and worked at farming until the fall of 1831, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Ypsilanti November 1st. He located a farm on section 22, in York, Washtenaw county, cleared it up and built good buildings, and resided there until 1857. In 1831 there were only two stores in Ypsilanti, besides one hotel, a shoe shop, and a very few houses, two planing mills, and one saw mill. The land for some miles south and west of the village was openings, and, although it was not much of a job to get the timber off, it was hard to plow. It required from two to four yoke of oxen to break it up, with plows that would terrify the modern farmer if he was obliged to use them. Mr. Gilmore was very homesick at first, and was quite discouraged when he went to Ypsilanti and could find nothing but one bushel of corn in the village. Ohio pork, which he says consisted of "rind and a thin streak of lean," at eighteen pence per pound, was not very satisfactory. Wages were fifty cents per day, which, if invested in pork, he could eat up for supper. In the spring of 1832 he went to a settler's, three miles distant, and worked all day and part of the night for one bushel of seed potatoes. He was obliged to stay all night with the settler, and in the evening as he was making ready for bed, he was told that he must go out and "bunch up the log heaps" before going to bed, and worked in the water and mud until nearly 10 o'clock. He got two small pigs of a settler, and carried them ten miles home in a bag, took good care of them through the winter, and they came out in the spring thrifty shoats, but an old bear got her eye on them, and one night carried one off. He assisted in all the first improvements, and served as road commissioner for seven years, assisting in laying out and opening all the first roads. He served as poormaster one year under the old law. In the fall of 1856 he sold out, and the following spring he came to this county and purchased a farm on section 22, in Macon, where he now resides. Since his residence in Macon he has improved his farm, erected several buildings, and has made it a desirable and pleasant home. December 23, 1832, Lyman Gilmore married Almeda Herendeen, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Eddy) Herendeen, of York, Washtenaw county, Mich., by whom he has had four children, as follows: Elvira Jane, born in York, Washtenaw county, Mich., January 14, 1834, was the wife of Wilson W. Ambrose, of York, and died October 12, 1860; Mary Ann, born same place, June 19, 1836,

now the wife of N. A. Darling, of Macon; James F., born same place, April 17, 1841, a farmer of Macon; Edwin A., born same place, November 27, 1853, and died April 9, 1864. Mrs. Almeda Gilmore was born in Galen, Wayne county, N. Y., April 16, 1813, came to Michigan with her parents in 1831, and settled in York, Washtenaw county. She died in Macon, this county, December 22, 1872.

———:o:———

HENRY W. LANGDON was born in Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., May 18, 1807. His father, Reuben Langdon, was born in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., April 26, 1777. When he was a young man he moved with his parents to Oneida county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in Westmoreland (now Verona). Reuben Langdon owned a farm and lived there until 1812, when he sold out and went to Bergen, Genesee county, and purchased a farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 30, 1827. February 4, 1800, he married Rebecca Avery, daughter of Joseph and Deborah Avery, of Tyringham, Mass., by whom he had eleven children, Henry W. being the third son and fourth child. Mrs. Rebecca Langdon was born at Stonington, Conn., April 14, 1779, and died in Franklin, this county, January 14, 1867. Henry W. Langdon lived with his parents until he was nearly twenty-one, and was brought up a farmer. He worked by the month in Genesee county until the fall of 1831, when he came to Michigan for the purpose of purchasing land, and making a home. He located 80 acres of land on section 22, in Franklin, that fall, and returned to New York. The following spring he returned and commenced work on his land, and put up a log shanty. He worked for the settlers long enough to buy an ox team, and other things that he was obliged to have. In the spring of 1833 his sister, Emeline, now Mrs. Robert Smith, came on to keep house for him, when he commenced in earnest to clear, improve, and make a farm. In 1832 his neighbors were Charles Blair, Benjamin Knight, Silas Underwood, Hiram Case, Giles Hubbard, Ebenezer and John Mills, Joseph Slater, David Edwards, and a Mr. Vaughn, only two of whom are now living, Mr. Slater and Ebenezer Mills. In 1835 Mr. Lang-

don built a large frame barn, and experienced some trouble in getting help to raise it, as he announced that he would furnish no whiskey. A few came to assist, but others came, brought their own whiskey, and sat around on the logs and watched the work go on. Two days were consumed in raising the building. Mr. Langdon announced to the men that he should raise his barn without their help, as he could go to Tecumseh, where a temperance society had been organized, and the members would come out and help him. Mr. Langdon afterward organized a temperance society in Franklin, the first in the township. He has always been a total abstinence man. From 1833 to 1836, the township was settled up very rapidly, and on every hand the hum of industry, the woodman's axe, and falling of the trees were constantly heard, and during the first ten years a wonderful change took place. Productive farms had been made where the forest stood, comfortable houses, school houses and churches had been erected, roads had been constructed, and comfort and plenty smiled benignantly upon all the industrious husbandmen. Those were the happiest days of the pioneer, their hopes were being realized, their wants supplied, and their homes and families comfortable and satisfied. July 4, 1844, Henry W. Langdon married Caroline S. Wisner, daughter of Rev. Jehiel Wisner, by whom he had five children, as follows: Reuben W., born July 20, 1845, now runs the home farm; Ethalynda B., born June 22, 1848, now the wife of Augustus Creger, of Franklin; Ancey E., born December 23, 1850, now the wife of Alonzo C. Billington, of Franklin; Caroline O., born August 19, 1855, now the wife of Lorenzo Warner, of Franklin; Rebecca, born February 6, 1852, at home. Mrs. Caroline S. Langdon was born in Niagara, county, N. Y., July 19, 1815, and came to Michigan with her parents, and died in Franklin, March 3, 1871. Her father was a Baptist minister, and died in Franklin.

———:o:———

DELOS DREW was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., May 23, 1828. He lived with his parents until 1844, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian. He came to Adrian a boy of sixteen, active, bright and ready to be inducted into the then lively western life. He had no difficulty in finding employment, and was soon acquainted with all the

young people in the village. He had learned to play the violin when almost a child, and was an expert performer on that divine instrument when he came west. This rare accomplishment intrenched him firmly into the good graces of all classes of society. He had an unusual propensity for innocent "fun," and possessed the faculty of furnishing his share upon all occasions. From the year 1840 until about 1855, Adrian was noted for being one of the liveliest and pleasantest places in the entire west. The people were wide awake to business and enjoyment. It so happened that nearly all the business men were young, and of intelligence and business capacity. They divided their time in such a way that no part of their duties were neglected. During business hours business was attended to, but when the shop and store were closed, they threw themselves into another state of existence, and enjoyment was the order of the hour. The following names will indicate the character of society in Adrian in those halcyon days: Hon. C. M. Croswell, Geo. Hicks, deceased, Capt. Daniel Hicks, deceased, J. L. Cooper, deceased, Eb. Gleason, Frederick Hart, deceased, W. H. Stone, deceased, James Skinner, T. D. Jermain, S. P. Jermain, deceased, F. J. Buck, J. H. Bodwell, deceased, Henry B. Jones, deceased, Col. L. L. Comstock, deceased, Col. D. A. Woodbury, deceased, W. A. Whitney, W. H. Waldby, W. H. Cleveland, A. H. Wood, Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Hon. R. R. Beecher, deceased, John E. Morey, Joseph C. Warner, William B. Whitney (Big Bill), deceased, B. W. Spear, John R. Clark, Henry Hart, deceased, and others whose names are not recalled. Nearly every one of the above named "boys" have become prominent men in life, filling important positions of all kinds, including Judge of the Supreme Court, Governors, Generals, Colonels, Captains, etc., besides holding high positions in the business and social world. With a score or two of that class of young men, with an equal number of young ladies just as bright and "smart," being every way as vivacious, it is no wonder that Adrian was celebrated throughout the western country for its gayety. The amusement was always of an innocent and most exhilarating nature, without cast or distinction. Of course the gay season was through the winter months, and previous to 1844 the music was furnished by Wm. M. Graves, and his assistants. Mr. Graves at that time was one of the best musicians in the west, holding the position of an autocrat, but after Drew came in and became known, with his natural turn for "fun," he soon became the favorite, and enjoyed a monopoly. There is scarcely a middle-aged person in the county who "tripped the light fantastic" twenty years ago who has not enjoyed his music and "calling off." There are many

laughable incidents connected with Drew's life in those days, a few of which he relates. W. H. Stone was then quite young, and, as his means were somewhat limited, he could not always liquidate his bills just as a gay young man would like to, and often resorted to many stratagems on occasions of parties in the country, and being anxious to "keep expenses down," Drew would pass his fiddle-box out of the window, when Stone would march in with it bold as a millionaire, and take a seat with the orchestra. A great time was had among the "boys" when William A. Whitney was married. The affair had been kept very quiet by Whitney, but Carlisle Norwood, the chief engineer of the fire department, who was then one of the "boys," and a large number of others got into the secret, and very quietly gave notice. The village cannon, "Old Black Bet," and the band were secured for the occasion, several cartridges were prepared, and the cannon was hauled by hand to Mr. David Bixby's residence, two miles, the first notice to the bride and groom of their presence being a discharge of the gun. Then the "band played," and again the gun was discharged several times. A great time was had, which was hugely enjoyed by all parties. When the returning party reached the Four Corners they had one cartridge left; they loaded the old gun to the muzzle and discharged it, breaking all the glass out of S. E. Hart's store. The next morning the boys paid for the glass. One day a fishing party, consisting of Cooper, J. R. Clark, Bromley, "Old Brom," and Drew went to Round lake. They had no anchor, but used a long pole to hold their boat, and as the boat was being rowed along to the fishing grounds Drew was delegated to stand on the bow and push the pole into the mud. The boat was sailing along very nicely when Cooper thought the right place had been reached. Drew objected, saying the water was too deep, but Clark and "Brom" sided with Cooper, and Drew says "all right, if you say so," and plunged the pole in, Drew following after it, head first, the bottom being far beyond his reach. This incident afforded great merriment for the boys for some time. Subsequently another fishing party, consisting of W. S. Carey, W. H. Waldby, J. J. Auchampaugh, J. H. Bodwell, A. H. Wood and Drew, went to the same lake. Wood drove his own horse, a good one, and Drew rode with him, the balance of the party going in a carriage. The carriage started first, but Wood thought he could beat them to the lake, and after driving a short distance beyond the old Stocum tavern, Wood said he knew of a shorter route, and turned off the main road. After driving a few miles they came to the end of the road. This was a poser. He knew he could not turn around and drive back to the main road and get there first, and it was finally

decided to drive "cross lots" to a road beyond, which they did, letting down three rail fences and one pair of bars. They arrived at the lake just as the carriage team was being unharnessed. Woods' horse was sweating terribly, and Bodwell remarked that the horse was very warm. "Yes," said Wood, "we drove off the road to see a man that owed me." Drew says he always believed Wood to be a man of truth and veracity, and did not dispute his answer. But it all came out in time. On another occasion A. H. Wood and Drew went to Round lake fishing. They stopped with Dr. Bender, who loaned them a coffee-sack to put their fish in. They fastened the sack to the stern of the boat, letting it float in the water for the purpose of keeping the fish fresh, as the day was warm. Their "luck" was good, never before having caught so many and so large fish. As fast as they were caught they were put into the sack, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon they decided to weigh anchor and go ashore. Proud of the day's sport and anxious to see the game in the sack, Wood hauled it aboard, but his utter astonishment and disgust may be imagined when it was discovered that there was not a single fish in the sack, a large hole in the bottom letting them all escape. It will not do to report all that was said, but Drew says Wood did the most of the talking. This incident furnished more "fun for the boys." Delos Drew lived in Adrian for twenty-five years, and was engaged in several different kinds of business. In 1866 he was agent of the Merchant's Union Express at Adrian, and held the position until the company was consolidated with the United States Express company, and the office abolished. In 1869 he went to Grand Rapids, where he resided six years. In January, 1876, he was appointed assistant agent of the Union ticket office in the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, and is now the agent in charge. February 22, 1853, Delos Drew married Mary L. Healey, daughter of O. V. and Jane Healey, of Adrian, by whom he has had one son, Delos Fenimore, born in Adrian, November 29, 1856, now in the general passenger agent's office of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., Chicago.

———:o:———

SAMUEL W. TEMPLE, Jr., was born in Sunderland, Bennington county, Vt., April 17, 1834. He is the son of Samuel W. and Jane M. Temple, who were born in Bennington county, Vt. Samuel W. Jr. was brought up on a farm, and lived

with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. He came to Michigan in the spring of 1859, and arrived in Tecumseh, June 15th, where he has resided ever since. Before coming to Michigan he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Tecumseh for several years. In 1863 he opened a lumber yard in Tecumseh, which he carried on successfully. He was the first man to embark in the lumber business in Tecumseh. Although he had but a very small capital to start with, he so managed his affairs that in a short time he became recognized as a business man, running one of the important and indispensable branches of trade in all places of any importance. His first year's sales only amounted to about $2,000, but by industry and close application to business and a manifest desire and disposition to meet the demands and supply the wants of all classes, he was not long in building up a very large and prosperous business. In the spring of 1873 he took into the business as partner Andrew J. Hunter, and with renewed energies the firm prosecuted the business, Mr. Hunter investing largely in the pineries of the northern part of the State, but the panic came on, and with it a shrinkage in values, a great falling off in trade and a general stagnation, and, after a continuance of two years, the firm was obliged to suspend. The partnership was then dissolved, but Mr. Temple was not a man to succumb to any ordinary pressure, and after the lapse of about one year he again started in at the old place. He is now carrying on the lumber and coal business, together with a planing mill and sash and blind factory, supplied with the best machinery in the county. His lumber yard, office and store are situated on the corner of Railroad and Shawnee streets, adjacent to the railroad depot, where he keeps a stock of building material and hardware. His business in lumber, coal, plaster and lime is constantly increasing and growing in importance. Mr. Temple is a thorough business man, and is imbued with all its elements, being prompt, energetic and radical in all his enterprises. He was a strong promoter, and was perhaps one of those instrumental in the erection of the Merchant's block in Tecumseh, being very active in urging its construction and assisting in its erection. He is now engaged in constructing and building, and employs a gang of expert carpenters and joiners, in connection with his other business. August 23, 1859, Samuel W. Temple, Jr., married Emma W. Crossman, daughter of Elijah R. and Dorothy (Murray) Crossman, of Tecumseh, by whom he had four children, as follows: Charles W., born December 13, 1861, died May 29, 1866; Herbert M., born October 27, 1864; Claudius W., born January 17, 1869; Lillian E., born September 25, 1870, died September 27, 1871. Mrs. Emma W. Temple was

born in Burlington, Vt., February 2, 1841, and died in Tecumseh, October 17, 1871. January 18, 1872, S. W. Temple married Hettie A. Smith, daughter of Silas M. and Averilda M. Smith, of Irving, Barry county, Mich., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Samuel W., born August 15, 1874, died March 26, 1875; Leon E., born April 7, 1879. Mrs. Hettie A. Temple was born at Smith Mills, Chautauqua county, N. Y., September 27, 1850, came to Michigan with her parents in 1855, and settled in Irving, Barry county. Her father, Silas M. Smith, son of Silas and Jerusha Smith, was born in Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., July 11, 1823, and married Averilda M. Brown, daughter of Charles and Lydia Brown, of Forestville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., December 25, 1849, by whom he has had four children, Mrs. Temple being the oldest. Mrs. Averilda Smith was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, N. Y., October 31, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now reside in Tecumseh. S. W. Temple, Sr., was born April 27, 1810, and married Jane M. Hill, March 5, 1829; she was born July 12, 1811. They now reside in Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill.

———:o:———

EUGENE MURAT BROWN was born in Bingham, Potter county, Pa., September 5, 1833. His father, John Brown, was born in Seneca, Cayuga county, N. Y., March 18, 1806, where he resided until after he was married, when he moved to Pennsylvania and purchased eighty acres of land on a mountain side, covered with a heavy growth of hemlock. He was an energetic, hard-working man, and knew how to clear land. He soon cleared off seventy acres, and built a log house and frame barn. After a residence there of four years he sold out, and came to Michigan and settled at Ridgeway village, in this county, in the spring of 1835. He was a shoemaker by trade, and when he settled in Ridgeway he opened a shoe shop, and besides manufacturing, he kept a small stock. He remained there for four years, when he disposed of his stock, and in the spring of 1839 he went to Wheatland, Hillsdale county, and located 160 acres of government land on section 7. He added to this farm until he owned six hundred acres, cleared up four hundred and thirty acres, built a fine frame

house, splendid barns, set out good orchards, etc., and it is to-day one of the best and most desirable farms in Southern Michigan. He resided there until 1874, when he sold out and now resides in Addison village, this county. He served Wheatland as supervisor, and with one exception he was the last Democratic supervisor that Wheatland ever elected. He enjoyed the advantage of a very good early education, and during his long residence in Wheatland often defended law suits for neighbors and friends, and was quite an advocate before a jury. March 4, 1828, John Brown married Mary Ann Latourette, daughter of David and Mary Ann Latourette, of Seneca county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, two of whom are dead. Following are the names of those who are living: Orestes A., a resident of Hamilton, Dakota Territory; Eugene Murat; Emma Dell was the wife of M. R. Hazlett, of Hudson; John, Jr., a stock farmer in Umatilla county, Oregon; Levant, a practicing lawyer of New York city. Mrs. Mary Ann Brown was born in Seneca county, N. Y., July 1, 1810, and is still living with her husband in Addison. Her father came from France, his property being confiscated by Napoleon, and he was obliged to flee for his life. He owned a small farm in Seneca county, where he was married and died. Eugene Murat Brown came to Michigan in his mother's lap, in 1835, and has resided in Lenawee and Hillsdale counties ever since. He was brought up a farmer, and was educated at Hillsdale and Albion colleges. He assisted his father in clearing up his farm. His recollections of his life in the woods, when it was no uncommon thing to hear wolves howling, are vivid; and especially he remembers one night when a black bear chased the old white dog around the house, and how the following night the family watched for and killed Bruin, and remembers eating bear steak. Deer, foxes and coon, and all kinds of game were very plenty. He remembers thousands of incidents, and can recollect when there were no roads in the town of Wheatland, and his father was obliged to go to Tecumseh to mill. He resided on the old homestead until the spring of 1867, when he purchased a farm on section 18, in Rollin, this county, where he now resides. He now owns 240 acres of land, and is one of the prominent and thrifty farmers of the township. His popularity will be best understood when it is said that, although a Democrat, he was elected treasurer of Rollin against a Republican majority of 140. Has served as president, treasurer and director of the Farmers' picnic, and was one of its prominent originators. December 5, 1860, Eugene Murat Brown married Emily Williams, daughter of George and Mary Williams, of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, Mich., by whom he has had four chil-

dren, as follows: Nellie L., born in Wheatland, January 5, 1865; Williams M., born in Rollin, October 27, 1868; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Emily Brown was born in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, September 24, 1840. Her father was born in Connecticut, March 18, 1804, and moved with his parents, Charles and Parthenia Williams, to Duanesburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., when he was a child. He resided there until 1836, when he came to Michigan and worked for David Bixby, at Adrian, for about one year. In the spring of 1837 he located a farm in Pittsford, Hillsdale county. He was a school teacher for a number of years previous to his coming to Michigan. February 26, 1838, he married Mary Hoag, daughter of Michael and Anna Hoag, of Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had two daughters, Mrs. Brown being the oldest, her sister, Mrs. G. I. Thompson, of Hudson, being ten years younger. Mrs. Mary Williams was born in Duanesburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., and came to Michigan on a visit to her brother, Brice Hoag, in 1838. When she was a girl she was a pupil of her future husband. She died in Hudson, April 5, 1874. Mr. Williams is still living in Hudson, a hale and hearty old man, in the possession of all his faculties.

———:o:———

WILLIAM L. ROGERS was born in Brutus, Cayuga county, N. Y., May 2, 1816. When he was a child his father, Clark Rogers, moved to Fabius, Onondaga county. Here Mr. Rogers established a very large ax and tool factory, and manufactured axes, hoes, scythes, forks, cooper's tools, etc., and made a reputation throughout the country for Rogers' tools. After running this business about ten years, he sold out and purchased a farm in the same township, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1843. About the year 1810, Clark Rogers married Waty Niles, of Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, William L. being the second child. She died in Fabius in 1843. William L. Rogers learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop, and followed that business more or less for twenty-five years. He took a contract of R. W. Knowlton, of Syracuse, N. Y., to manufacture one hundred set of carriage springs. This was

before springs were manufactured by machinery, and Mr. Rogers made the entire lot, with the assistance of a helper, in three months. In the fall of 1839 he came to Michigan and settled on section 1, in Rome, and the following spring he opened a blacksmith shop, which he carried on for twelve years. In 1852 he sold out his shop and farm, and purchased a farm on section 18, in Adrian, where he has resided ever since. He also run a blacksmith shop here for several years, and still continues to do his own work, and assist his neighbors occasionally. When he purchased his present farm it was nearly new, and he has erected a good frame house, large and good barns, sheds, etc. January 1, 1840, William L. Rogers was married to Susan M. Scott, daughter of Cornelius and Sally (Dickson) Scott, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: Jeanette, born in Rome, January 14, 1841, was the wife of John Thorn, and died in 1859; Lorett, born in Rome, July 25, 1843, now the wife of John Anderson; Clark, born in Rome, December 10, 1845; Lewis C., born in Rome, December 19, 1847; Purleyett, born in Rome, December 9, 1849, now the wife of Walter Chambers; Harriet, born in Rome, April 3, 1852, now the wife of Charles Chambers; Niles, born in Adrian, April 4, 1854; Lell, born in Adrian, August 25, 1856, now the wife of John Hawley. Mrs. Susan M. Rogers was born in Newark, Wayne county, N. Y., May 27, 1818, and came to Michigan in 1836. She died in Adrian, February 19, 1869. February 25, 1871, William L. Rogers was married to Mrs. Sally Bridger, relict of John Bridger, and daughter of Isaac and Betsey Dickson, of Wayne county, N. Y. Mrs. Sally Rogers came to Michigan with her brother, Henry Dickson, in 1864.

———:o:———

LUTHER REXFORD was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn., August 7, 1816. His father, Joseph Rexford, was a farmer, and owned a farm in Sharon, where he died. He married Annie Bradley, by whom he had seven children, Luther being the youngest child. Luther Rexford, when a boy about eight years old, was bound to a farmer by the name of George Gay, of Sharon, until he was twenty-one, but Gay was a severe master, and Luther was taken away from him by the town author-

ities after he had been with him about two years. In 1827 Luther went to Seneca county, N. Y., where he followed farming until 1844. He never had any of the advantages of an education or advice or instruction after he was twelve years old. He was thrown upon his own resources after he was bound out, and for many years experienced a hazardous and severe life. He has never seen his parents since he was nine years old, and knows nothing of their history. His father met with a great misfortune by obligating himself for a friend, and lost his farm and all his property, which was the reason that Luther was bound out. In 1842 Luther rented a farm in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., and lived upon it until the fall of 1844 when he came to Michigan. That spring he came west and purchased a farm on section 32, in Franklin, this county, and in the fall he brought his family on. His farm was covered with heavy timber, and scarcely any improvement had been made on it. He now has 130 acres under good improvement, and has a very desirable and productive farm. November 3, 1842, Luther Rexford married Eliza Matthews, daughter of William and Susan (Wilson) Matthews, by whom he has had six children, as follows: William M., born in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., September 25, 1843, a resident of Rome, this county; Susan E., born in same place, August 1, 1845, and died January 8, 1875; Harriet A., born in Franklin, this county, September 5, 1847, died November 3, 1875; Lucy A., born same place, March 10, 1852, now the wife of Baker J. Cole, of Franklin; John H., born same place, January 11, 1854, at home; Elmer E., born same place, January 13, 1861, at home. Mrs. Eliza Rexford was born in Fayette, Seneca, county, N. Y., September 13, 1819. Her parents were natives of New Jersey, and were pioneers of Seneca county, N. Y., having settled there with their parents when they were children. Her father was a farmer and owned a farm in Tyre, Seneca county, where he died. Her mother died in Fayette, Seneca county, in 1832, leaving seven children, Eliza being the third child. Mr. Rexford came to Michigan for the purpose of making a home for himself. When he got to Adrian with his family and paid the freight on his goods at the Erie and Kalamazoo depot, he had twenty-five cents in money left. At the same time he owed $400 on his land, and had neither a horse, ox or cow. He was determined, however, to succeed, and he has done it, notwithstanding meeting with some severe losses during the past few years. It was a case of desperation with him in coming to Michigan. He could see no possible chance for him to ever own a farm in New York, and rather than always work on land of somebody else, he determined to come west and suffer the

privations and discomforts of poverty in the woods until he could at least own the land he lived upon. He has succeeded, and is enjoying the results of his wise determination. He now owns 180 acres of choice land, well fenced and stocked.

———:o:———

OLIVER BRAGG was born in Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., March 22, 1826. His father, Joel Bragg, son of Solomon and Lois (Weatherby) Bragg, was born in the same place, December 25, 1801. He was brought up a farmer, lived in Orleans county, and owned a farm in Barre until the fall of 1833, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm in Fairfield, but after living there about five years, and making considerable improvement, he sold out. He then located another piece of land near by, but in the spring of 1839 he made another change, and purchased a farm on section 36, in Ridgeway (now Deerfield). At that time Daniel Carey and Anthony McKey were the only settlers in the vicinity of where the village of Deerfield now stands. There were no roads or any improvements, and Mr. Bragg assisted in all of the first public work done. He resided in Ridgeway about seven years, when he sold out and went to Seneca, and purchased a farm on section 1. He resided in Seneca for about three years, when he again sold out and returned to his old neighborhood in Ridgeway (which in the mean time had been set off to the town of Deerfield), on section 36, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 8, 1856. He was indeed a pioneer in the truest sense. He brought his family from New York to Michigan with an ox-team. He was a poor man, and it required his best energies and judgment to provide for his family and give them enough to eat. He was an honest, hard-working, kind and generous man, who enjoyed the friendship and confidence of every acquaintance. January 20, 1825, Joel Bragg married Hannah Vannocker, daughter of Henry and Catharine Vannocker, of Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, five sons and two daughters, Oliver being the oldest. Mrs. Hannah Bragg was born in Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., November 28, 1807, and still survives her husband, and resides on the old homestead in Deerfield. Oliver Bragg was reared a farmer and lived with

his parents until he was twenty-one. He came to Michigan when he was about seven years old, and has resided in Lenawee and Monroe counties ever since. After he was married he purchased a farm in Somerfield, Monroe county, where he resided until 1865, when he sold out and purchased a part of his father's homestead, in Deerfield, where he now resides. October 15, 1849, Oliver Bragg married Nancy Carpenter, daughter of William L. and Sarah Carpenter, of Seneca, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Luana, born in Seneca, this county, November 6, 1850, now the wife of Adam Christe, of Somerfield, Monroe county, Mich.; Chester, born in Somerfield, Monroe county, Mich., March 3, 1852, a resident of Deerfield; Diana, born same place, October 23, 1853, now the wife of William Swift, of Ridgeway; Lorenzo, born same place, October 17, 1855; at home; Olie J., born same place, August 28, 1859, at home; Delfina, born same place, June 24, 1864, at home. Mrs. Nancy Bragg was born in Fairfield, this county, January 6, 1833. Her parents came to Michigan and settled in Madison, this county, previous to 1830. Her father was a native of New York, and died in Fairfield in March, 1874. Her mother was also a native of New York, and died in Deerfield in 1869.

———:o:———

GEORGE HOADLEY was born in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., June 5, 1809. His father, Jacob Hoadley, was born in Vermont, October 7, 1779, where he resided until after he was twenty-one, when he married, and moved into what was then known as the Black River Country, in Lewis county, N. Y., and located government land. He resided there until about the year 1825, when he sold out and moved to Allegheny county, and located another new farm. He lived there until 1839, when he again sold out and came to Michigan, and settled in the woods, on section 25, in Fairfield. This was the third new farm that he had owned, and he lived to see it pretty well improved, with good buildings and an orchard. He resided there for many years, but finally went to Adrian and resided about seven years, but after the death of his wife he returned to Fairfield, where he died August 14, 1858. February 28, 1802, Jacob

Hoadley married Betsey Crandall, daughter of Ezekiel Crandall, who lived, in 1821, in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, George being the fourth child and son. Mrs. Betsey Crandall was born in Vermont, February 4, 1786, and died in Adrian in 1850. George Hoadley lived with his parents until he was about nineteen years old, and was brought up a farmer. In 1828 he went to Wayne county, N. Y., and worked at farming about two years, when he was married and afterward moved to Riga, Monroe county, where he resided until he came to Michigan, in the winter of 1835. He left Monroe county with two yoke of oxen and one wagon, and after four weeks of hard travel in the months of December and January, he arrived in Adrian. He purchased a farm on sections 12 and 13, in Fairfield, and cleared it up. In 1839 he erected a saw mill on Black creek, and run it seventeen years. He erected good buildings on his farm, and resided there until the spring of 1860, when he sold out and afterward purchased a farm on section 5, which he still owns. In 1870 he moved to Fairfield village, where he now resides. Mr. Hoadley has always taken an interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement and prosperity of Fairfield and the county. He haserected several good buildings in the township, and while he was carrying on his saw mill, which was the only one nearer than Adrian, LeRoy or Palmyra, he assisted and accommodated the settlers in building, and added largely to their general comfort and prosperity. He has always taken a lively interest in the schools and churches of his township, and has assisted liberally in erecting three church edifices in Fairfield village, and has been a member of the Christian church for many years. October 4, 1829, George Hoadley was married to Miss Hannah Baker, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Baker, of Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, as follows: Mary F., born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., October 6, 1831, was the wife of D. W. Edmonds, of Fairfield, and died August 27, 1853; Samuel, born in same place, September 16, 1833, a farmer of Madison; Jacob, born in Fairfield, June 11, 1835, a farmer of Seneca; Lydia Ann, born in the same place, June 30, 1837, and died April 16, 1838. Mrs. Hannah Hoadley was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., March 6, 1814, and died in Fairfield, this county, September 11, 1838. March 28, 1839, George Hoadley was married to Anna M. Wilbur, daughter of William and Sarah Wilbur, of Fairfield, this county, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Hannah E., born in Fairfield, September 11, 1840, was the wife of Cyrus P. Fletcher, of Fairfield, died January 21, 1867; Rosilaner V., born in the same

place, September 13, 1842, now the wife of George W. Showerman, of Fairfield. Mrs. Anna M. Hoadley was born in Unadilla, Otsego county, N. Y., January 8, 1815, came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Fairfield in 1834. Her parents were natives of Rhode Island, and her father is still living, in his ninety-second year. George Hoadley is strictly a Fairfield man. He has four children, eleven grand children and four great-grand children, all of whom lived in the township until about a year ago.

———:o:———

LEWIS B. CANNIFF was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., January 17, 1819. His father, John Canniff, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., but Lewis knows very little of his history, as he died soon after Lewis was five years old. About the year 1810 John Canniff married Lydia Morse, daughter of Edward Morse, of Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Lewis B. being the third child and second son. Mrs. Lydia Canniff was born (probably) in Riga, in 1794, and died in Clayton, this county, in 1859. Lewis B. Canniff lived with his parents until he was only about five years old, when he went to live with his grandfather Morse. When he was about eight years old he went to live with a man in Ridgeway, named Josiah Tanner, where he lived until he was about twenty. In the spring of 1840 he came to Michigan, stopped in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, and worked until the following spring, when he returned to the State of New York. During the following three years he lived in Barre, Orleans county, where he was married. In the spring of 1844 he again returned to Michigan, and settled in Eaton, Eaton county, where he purchased a new farm. Eaton county at that time was very new, and was just being settled up, Mr. Canniff and wife were among the early settlers of the county. Eaton Rapids was the largest village in the county, and consisted of a small flouring mill, blacksmith shop, and a few stores and residences that could be counted upon your fingers. He lived there until the fall of 1845, when he sold out and went to Grand Rapids, where he taught school during the winter. During that summer he moved to Battle Creek, and that winter went to Litch-

field, and resided until January, 1850, when he moved to Clayton, this county, where he found employment on the Michigan Southern railroad, and in 1851 he was made station agent at Clayton, and remained there about three years, when he went to Osseo in the same capacity, and served the company there as agent for eight years. In the fall of 1860 he purchased a farm on section 29, in Dover, where he now resides. Since 1862 he has paid his attention exclusively to farming, and now has no desire to change his calling. May 25, 1843, Lewis B. Canniff married Matilda Hatch, daughter of Solomon and Esther Hatch, of Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., by whom he has had five children, as follows: William H., born October 22, 1847, is track-master on the western division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and a resident of Englewood, Illinois.; Ladora Aurelia, born December 12, 1849, died April 27, 1864; Solomon Lewis, born November 2, 1856, died January 21, 1864; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Matilda Canniff was born near Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., August 16, 1825. Her father was a native of New York, was born in 1789, and died in Barre, April 26, 1854. He was twice married, first to Sally McElwain, by whom he had four children, and October 7, 1829, he married Esther Dryer, of Cazenovia, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, Mrs. Matilda Caniff being the eldest. Mrs. Esther Hatch was (probably) born in Cazenovia, March 20, 1799, and died in Battle Creek, Mich., July 8, 1876.

———:o:———

ALLIS, WILLIAM, born in Scotland. Freeman May 13, 1640, removed from Braintree to Hatfield, Mass., 1661.

2—Allis, John, born March 5, 1642; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Meekins.

3—Allis, Ichabod, born July 10, 1675; married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Samuel Belding; 2d, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Wait.

4—Allis, Samuel, born December 12, 1705; graduate of Harvard College, 1724, ordained first pastor of the church in Somers, Conn., 1727; married Hannah Sheldon.

5—Allis, Lucius, farmer; one of the first settlers of Conway,

Mass., born May 9, 1737. Married 1st, Jemima Bliss; 2d, Mary, daughter of Thomas Wells; 3d, Mehetible Graves.

6—Allis, Solomon, farmer of Conway, born October 26, 1769. Married Anna B., daughter of Israel Dickinson; children: Parthenia D., born January 17, 1795; married Willard Crittenden. Lucius, born September 2, 1796, married Fanny Griswold. Thomas Wells, born August 28, 1798, married 1st, Sarah Munson, daughter of Bezaleel and Levina (Munson) Smith; 2d, Pamelia, daughter of Roswell and Pamelia (Dickinson) Root. John D., born June 22, 1801, married 1st, Lydia Smith; 2d, Hannah Hall; 3d, Delia Taylor. Emily, born October 1, 1803, married Lyman Smith. Elijah, born March 14, 1805; died in Adrian township April 16, 1871; married 1st, Melissa, daughter of Benjamin Tobey, 2d, Sarah J., widow of Julius A. Brown. Lois, born April 3, 1807, married Ashbell Stone. Mary W., born July 3, 1809, married Lot Hall. Elliot C., born February 16, 1816, married 1st, Elvira Dickinson, 2d, Cornelia A. Johnson. Edward P., now a resident of Madison, this county, born February 9, 1819, married Hannah Jennings. Their children are Elliot W., Lucius F. and Mary C.

7—Allis, Thomas Wells, son of Solomon and Anna B. (Dickinson) Allis, born in Conway, Mass., August 28, 1798. From the age of sixteen to twenty-one he was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner, currier and shoemaker. He followed shoemaking until he was thirty years of age, and farming the remainder of his life. His home was at Conway until he was twenty-five, at York, Livingston county, until he was thirty, at Riga, Monroe county until he was thirty-eight, Alabama, Genesee county, until he was fifty-six, Cambridge, Lenawee county, Mich., until he was sixty-eight, where he died March 18, 1867. He married May 16, 1823, 1st, Sarah Munson, daughter of Bezaleel and Levina (Munson) Smith, who died in Riga, N., Y., July 10, 1829, aged twenty-eight. Their children were Solomon W., born at York, N. Y., February 6, 1825, and George R., born at Riga, N. Y., April 26, 1829. Married 2d, February 10, 1830, Pamelia, daughter of Roswell and Pamelia (Dickinson) Root, who died in Cambridge, this county, August 25, 1873, aged 72. Their children were Sarah M., born at Riga, N. Y., March 24, 1831; Mary Eveline, born in Riga, N. Y., October 17, 1834; Edgar, born in Alabama, N. Y., February 20, 1838; Solomon W., married 1st, Maryette Corbet, 2d, Elizabeth Blackman. Sarah M. died April 1, 1862. Mary Eveline married Harry Gillette. Edgar died October 31, 1860.

8—Allis, George R., son of Thomas W. and Sarah Munson (Smith) Allis, born in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., April 26,

1829. Lived at home, until the age of twenty-one, at LeRoy, N. Y., and at Romeo, Mich., until he was twenty-six, after which he spent eight years as clerk in the hardware store of George L. Bidwell, in Adrian, twelve years on a farm in Cambridge, this county, four years as treasurer of Lenawee county, and is at present a justice of the peace in Adrian, and secretary of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Lenawee county. He married April 11, 1859, Susan F., daughter of David B. and Sarah J. (Davis) Treat. Their children are: George Lee, born September 13, 1862, and Sarah Pamelia, born January 17, 1877.

———:o:———

HORATIO G. POPE was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., February 2, 1806. His father, Arnold Pope, was born in the same place, March 5, 1778, and was the son of Gersham Pope, who was born in Bennington, Vt., and afterward lived in Burlington, N. Y. Arnold Pope was always a farmer, and owned a farm in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in several battles. About the year 1802 Arnold Pope married Hannah Thompson, daughter of Elihu and Desire Thompson, of Burlington, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, Horatio G. being the oldest son and second child. Mrs. Hannah Pope was born in Burlington, N. Y., in March, 1782, and died in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., July 4, 1865. Arnold Pope died in the same place, December 21, 1868. Horatio G. Pope lived with his parents until he was twenty-one, and worked on the farm. He worked four years by the month, and in 1830 he purchased forty acres of land in Hamilton, Madison county, where he resided until 1856. He added to his farm until he owned 150 acres of land, with good buildings, and owned a half interest in a saw mill. For eleven years he manufactured cheese, and carried on a large hop yard. He also carried on quite an extensive cider mill. During the winter of 1855–6 he sold all his effects, and in the spring of 1856 came to Michigan and purchased of Joel Walker, a farm on section 12, in Palmyra, where he now resides. In the spring of 1869 the Palmyra cheese factory was built on his farm, he being the projector and half owner. Mr. Pope has always been an active, hard-work-

ing man, with plenty of his own business to attend to, his farming being always done at the proper time and in the best manner. Since his residence in Palmyra he has erected a good frame house and three barns. January 23, 1831, Horatio G. Pope married Diana Thayer, daughter of Hosea and Hannah Thayer, of Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Hosea T., born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., January 13, 1835, died in Palmyra, January 14, 1872; Arnold, born in the same place, May 23, 1837, a farmer, and runs the home farm; Lucy H., an adopted child, born in the same place, February 17, 1848, now the wife of Charles D. Conklin, of Quincy, Ill. Mrs. Diana Pope was born in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., April 14, 1812. Her father was born in Plainfield, Mass., November 26, 1784, and died in Hamilton, January 14, 1872. His ancestors came from England and were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. He married Hannah Torry, of Plainfield, Mrs. Pope being their only child. She died in Hamilton, N. Y., January 6, 1847. Arnold Pope is the only son or heir of his father, and has for some years taken charge of the farm. He has always followed farming, and July 19, 1862, he married Eliza C. Street, daughter of Robert and Elmira Street, of Palmyra. They have had four children, only one of whom, Ralph T., born in Palmyra, June 20, 1867, is now alive. Mrs. Eliza C. Pope was born in Palmyra, this county, July 30, 1840. For her family record see Robert Street's record in volume 1 of this work.

———:o:———

JONATHAN E. INGERSOLL was born in Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., May 20, 1820. His father, Stephen Ingersoll, son of Aaron and Lydia Ingersoll, was born in Lynn, Mass., April 17, 1782, where he resided until he was a young man, when he went to Victor, Ontario county, N. Y., and, although being a miller by trade, he owned a farm and resided there until 1843. In the spring of that year he came to Michigan and purchased a farm on sections 2 and 3, in Ransom, Hillsdale county, where he died August 30, 1858. He traced his ancestry back to William Ingersoll, who was born in 1724. William settled in Massachusetts, and was married December 11, 1746. September

15, 1803, Stephen Ingersoll married Joan Root, daughter of Deacon Isaac and Mary Root, of West Stockbridge, Mass., by whom he had nine children, Jonathan E. being the fourth son and eighth child. Mrs. Joan Ingersoll was born in Stockbridge, Mass., January 23, 1780, and died in Hillsdale county, Mich., April 20, 1853. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, and her father participated in the Revolutionary struggle. Jonathan E. Ingersoll lived with his parents until their death. He came to Michigan in the fall of 1842, and settled on a farm in Ransom, Hillsdale county. He had about $70 in money when he got to his father's land, and during that fall and winter he built a house, purchased a cow and a hog, and bought wheat enough for his father's family (who came on in the spring), to live on until after harvest in 1843. He cleared up the land himself, as his father was crippled with rheumatism. He had no team during the first two years, but he struggled on, determined to make a home, until he cleared 110 acres, built good barns, etc. In 1852 he went to California overland, where he "mined it" for two years, and returned in November, 1854. He came home by the Nicaragua route, having left San Francisco on the steamer "Yankee Blade," then one of the very best vessels on the Pacific coast. After twenty-three hours' sail she was wrecked on a reef during a dense fog, about five miles off shore. There were 1,300 passengers on board, all of whom were safely landed except about fifty persons, who were lost by the swamping of small boats and other causes. Mr. Ingersoll was among the last to leave the wreck, twenty-two hours after the vessel struck. The day following the wreck a small coasting steamer came along and carried 800 passengers to Santiago. After remaining in Santiago eight days a steamer arrived, and carried them all back to San Francisco. On the 20th of October the survivors again left San Francisco, and after a passage of twenty days and twelve hours arrived in New York. In 1860 Mr. Ingersoll erected a large brick house on his farm. In 1866 he sold his farm and came to Lenawee county, and purchased of John Patterson a farm of 200 acres on sections 5 and 6, in Palmyra, for which he paid $11,000. He resides there now. In the fall of 1875 he again went to California overland, but by a far different conveyance than that in use during his first trip. In 1852 he was four and one half months going from Chicago to Sacramento, and in 1875 he was five days making the same trip. He merely went on a visit to his children, having two daughters living there, and returned the same season. December 31, 1844, Jonathan E. Ingersoll married Maria Hammond, daughter of John and Permelia Hammond, of Ransom, Hillsdale county, Mich., by whom he has

had nine children, as follows: Edgar J., born in Ransom, Hillsdale county, May 17, 1846, a farmer of Palmyra; Lydia A., born same place, July 20, 1847, now the wife of Harrison Crommer, of Colusa, Cal.; Cyrus B., born same place, December 13, 1848, a farmer of Palmyra; Phebe P., born same place, January 3, 1850, now the wife of Christopher C. Crommer, of Colusa, Cal.; Edna M., born same place, February 21, 1852, now the wife of Charles Miller, of Raisin; Esther F., born same place, January 1, 1856, now the wife of Frederick W. Nichols, of Palmyra; John S., born same place, October 13, 1858, at home; Heber D., born same place, September 15, 1863, at home; Thomas H., born same place, December 22, 1865, at home. Mrs. Maria Ingersoll was born in Freetown, Cortland county, N. Y., June 15, 1824, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1838, and in 1840 settled in Ransom, Hillsdale county. Her father was born August 18, 1791, on Long Island, and now resides in Ransom. His ancestors came from England, and were among the first settlers of Long Island. Her mother was Permelia Dickinson, was born in Connecticut, January 18, 1796, and died November 3, 1838.

———:o:———

WILLIAM C. HOLMES was born in Franklin, Lenawee county, Mich., February 25, 1837. His father, Jeremiah Holmes, son of Jeremiah and Ann Holmes, was born in Massachusetts, March 29, 1806. He resided in Massachusetts until he was about ten years old, when his parents moved to Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt., where his father followed milling. In the spring of 1835 he came to Michigan, and purchased a farm on sections 4 and 5, in Franklin, this county. He learned the miller's trade with his father in Vermont, but never followed it after coming to Michigan. He located his land in Franklin from the government, and lived upon it until his death, which occurred May 25, 1874. He took the land just as nature had made it, covered with oak timber and stone, and after a few years made a good farm. He came to Michigan a poor man, with only money enough to buy his land, but he was determined to have a home, and possessed the courage and perseverance that made the pioneer successful. He was a good citizen, neighbor and friend,

and did what he could to improve and develop the country. He was always a consistent member of the M. E. church, and was one of the active members of the Franklin church. February 18, 1836, Jeremiah Holmes married Emily S. Baldwin, daughter of Leonard Baldwin, of Manchester, Washtenaw county, by whom he had five children, William C. being the oldest. Mrs. Emily S. Holmes was born in the State of New York, May 23, 1812, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled in Manchester, Washtenaw county. She died in Franklin, September 8, 1848. William C. Holmes, is a native of Lenawee county, and has always lived upon the farm where he was born. He was brought up a farmer, and now owns a portion of his father's homestead, besides 44 acres adjoining. He has grown up with the township of Franklin, and feels himself a part of it. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and enlisted under Captain Clarkston, at Manchester, in 1862, and was a member of Co. B., 17th Michigan Infantry, being in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was wounded in the battle of Antietam, a ball passing through his left forearm, destroying one bone. The wound disabled him for service, and he was discharged the following November 6th. He now draws a pension from the government. April 5, 1869, William C. Holmes married Mrs. Ann Harrison, daughter of John and Mary Grogan, by whom he has had two children, as follows: William I., born in Franklin, January 10, 1870; Mary E., born same place, November 4, 1877. Mrs. Ann Holmes was born in Kings county, Ireland, July 9, 1844, and came to America in 1856. In 1863 she was married to Michael Harrison, by whom she had one child, Fannie, born in Rondout, N. Y., July 9, 1864. Michael Harrison died in Rondout, N. Y., in 1867. Mrs. Holmes' parents were natives of Kings county, Ireland, where they always resided until their deaths.

———:o:———

DR. DANIEL KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD was the fourth son of Kingsley and Elizabeth (Allen) Underwood, and was born at Enfield, Hampshire county, Mass., June 15, 1803. There, amid the hills of Central Massachusetts, his boyhood and youth were passed. He prepared for college at Amherst Academy, and about the year 1822 entered Williams' Col-

lege, where he spent two years, spending his time in vacation in teaching school. From Williams College he went to Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., to attend medical lectures, graduating there as a Doctor of Medicine, about the year 1826. During his school and college days, Doctor Underwood was a diligent student, and thoroughly mastered every branch of learning he undertook. As an illustration of this, it is remembered of him that forty years after leaving college he could fluently read the Latin and Greek authors, which he had read during those days. After graduating in medicine he went to Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, to practice his profession. Here he continued about two years, when his health failing him, he returned to Amherst and entered the drug business in company with one Dr. Gridley, of that place. Here he remained until 1836, when he removed to Adrian and commenced the drug business. This he carried on until the year 1849, when, owing to ill health he sold out. After this, for some years he was engaged in no business pursuits whatever, and from that time until his death, in 1875, he was engaged in business here but for a short time, when in company with Abel Whitney, Esq., a banking business was carried on. During almost the whole time from 1849 until his death, he spent his time in reading and study, and in particular devoted a large measure of time and labor to horticulture and amateur fruit raising. He made a study of the kinds of fruit and varieties best adapted to this climate, and was employed by the United States Pomological Society to prepare a work for publication on that subject, which was afterwards published by the United States government. After removing to Adrian, Dr. Underwood became acquainted with Miss Maria A. Mitchell, of Montgomery county, N. Y., who was visiting her sister here, Mrs. E. H. Winans, and in 1843 they were married, and in a few months removed to the house which the Doctor had commenced to build before his marriage, on the corner of Broad and Church streets, being the present residence of his son, W. A. Underwood, Esq. Here he continued to reside until his death. Of this union were born two sons, the eldest, William Allen, at present (November, 1880,) Prosecuting Attorney of this county, born in 1846, and Charles Mitchell, now deceased, born in 1849. Doctor Underwood died May 6, 1875, leaving him surviving, his widow and the two sons above mentioned; in three years more Mrs. Underwood died, and in another year Charles M., the younger son, followed his parents, and was laid beside them, leaving only the oldest, William A., living. While Doctor Underwood was well known as a business man to almost all the old settlers of the county, and was known by them as of the strictest probity and

integrity, socially he had but few intimates. He lived largely within himself. He inherited from his father a love of literary pursuits, and was one of the best informed men to be found anywhere. From his parents he also inherited an intense perseverance, and no obstacle seemed too great to be overcome. He was one of the earliest abolitionists. His hatred of the institution of slavery was even in those days, when it was unfashionable to be an abolitionist, of the intensest description. This he came by naturally, having imbibed these ideas in his early youth. It is related of his father that as early as 1820, and from that time on until his death, in 1848, he refused to vote at any general election, because neither of the political parties at that time favored abolition. Doctor Underwood was liberal, both in public and private. Among his acts of public liberality, was the gift to Adrian College of ten acres of its site, and a money contribution of about three thousand dollars. Toward Plymouth church he gave about seven thousand dollars, and gave it when he could ill afford to spare the money, denying himself many things in order to give it. His private benevolence was large, but quietly and unostentatiously performed. No worthy object of charity ever appealed to him in vain. In early life he professed the christian faith, denominationally inclining to Congregationalism, in which he had been reared, and in that christian faith he consistently lived, and died having the confidence of a certain faith, the comfort of a reasonable religious and holy hope, in charity with his neighbors, and as we trust, in favor with his God.

———:o:———

EDGAR C. VAN VLEET was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., October 15, 1829. His father, Peter P. Van Vleet, son of Peter and Mary (Blue) Van Vleet, was born in the same place, February 23, 1779. He resided in Seneca county, where he owned a farm, until the spring of 1832, when he sold out and came to Michigan. He came with his wife and family of eight children, his friends bringing him by team to Buffalo, where he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after beating about in Lake Erie for two weeks, landed in Detroit about the 1st of May. He brought a lumber wagon, which was built in New Jersey some

thirty years previous. He purchased a yoke of oxen in Detroit, and hired a man with another yoke of oxen to bring him to Lenawee county. He loaded all of his effects on the wagon and attached both teams. The roads were so bad that most of the family walked. He arrived in Macon May 5th, and settled on sections 29 and 30, on land he had located in 1828. The wagon he brought with him he used over twenty years, when he had new wood work made for the wheels. The hubs of the wheels are still in use in Ridgeway, after a constant service of seventy-eight years. After a residence on sections 29 and 30 of about eighteen months, he sold to Isaac Miller, and purchased a farm on section 31, of the old town of Macon, on the La Plaisance Bay turnpike, where he lived until his death, which occurred January 31, 1879. He kept house over sixty years, raising a family of thirteen children, and his own death was the first that occurred in his house during that long period. He was a very active, rugged, vigorous man, and in his prime weighed 230 pounds, being a remarkably fine specimen of a perfect type of manhood. He was naturally a pioneer, and gloried in the work of subduing and reducing nature to a state of productiveness and beauty. He came to Michigan not because he was obliged to on account of poverty or circumstances, but because in his philosophical reasoning he believed he could be more useful in a new country than an old one, and because his tastes lead him where the game roamed at will, and the hunter was unrestrained. He had also a large family growing up, with a helpmeet who, like himself, was a wonderful type of perfect womanhood, with health and strength and fearless trust in him, and believed he could come to Michigan, where land could be purchased for $1.25 per acre, and live a more useful and far happier life, and put his family in more comfortable circumstances, than to remain in Seneca county comparatively circumscribed. How well he succeeded in fulfilling the dreams of his early manhood is well known to every early settler of Lenawee county. He was known to all as a friend and benefactor. His house was always open to the settler, and many a night the floors were covered with beds of weary travelers on their way to a western home. As a neighbor, friend and assistant to those who settled around him, he will be kindly remembered as long as any person lives who received his bounty. In 1818 Peter P. Van Vleet married Lois Swarthout, daughter of Ralph and Lois (Halstead) Swarthout, by whom he had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, Edgar C. being the seventh child and fifth son. Mrs. Lois Van Vleet was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., May 23, 1802, and died in Ridgeway, this county, July 2, 1879. She was a true woman, and

will be remembered by all acquaintances with the purest and kindest thought. A mother of thirteen children, twelve of whom still live to revere and bless her, not one of whom was ever intemperate, immoderate, or used tobacco (with one exception), and none of whom have ever been in the clutches of the law. So just were her teachings and so pure was her life in her family, that her children live upon the good examples she set before them, all comfortable in the world, and thankful for so blessed a mother. Edgar C. Van Vleet came to Michigan when he was about three years old, and has been a resident of Michigan ever since. He resided with his parents until he was about twenty-four years old. In 1858 he went to Clinton county, and settled on a new farm in the town of Essex. He resided there for three years and improved and fenced into ten-acre lots fifty acres, setting out a large orchard, etc. His wife became seriously ill, when he sold out and returned to Lenawee county, and in 1865 he purchased the Flavius J. Hough farm, on section 32, in Macon, which he owned for five years, and in 1869 he purchased a very comfortable home in Ridgeway village, where he now resides. April 23, 1856, Edgar C. Van Vleet married Mary A. Waring, daughter of Joshua and Ruth Waring, of Ridgeway, this county, who died October 10, 1870, aged thirty-four. September 15, 1872, Mr. Van Vleet married Mrs. Mariette Hathaway, widow of James Hathaway, of Ridgeway, and daughter of John and Nancy (Zibble) Allen, of Ridgeway, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Arthur, born August 9, 1873; Edna, born June 14, 1875; Roy, born May 21, 1878; all born in Ridgeway. Mrs. Mariette Van Vleet was born in Ridgeway, this county, October 15, 1842. Her father, John Allen, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., April 20, 1811. His wife, Nancy Zibble, was born in Warren county, N. Y., April 20, 1817.

———:o:———

DAVID STEVER was born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 11, 1818. His father, Peter Stever, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1764, where he was married and lived until 1804. He then moved to Geauga (now Lake) county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and resided until about the year 1816, when he went to Harpersfield, Ashtabula

county, purchased a farm and lived there until a short time before his death, which occurred May 18, 1850. Previous to the year 1800, he married Patty Hill, of Schoharie county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, David being the youngest. Mrs. Patty Stever was a native of Schoharie county, was born in 1770, and died in Harpersfield, March 16, 1852. Peter Stever's ancestors came from Germany, and Patty Stever's came from England. David Stever lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old. When he was eighteen years old he went to learn the carpenter's trade, in the village of Ashtabula, which he followed more or less until 1870. He resided in Ashtabula until about the 1st of October, 1852, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 6, town of Ogden, about one half mile north of the Ohio State line, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of about three years, when he lived in Madison. He has cleared up a good farm in Ogden, built a large frame house, with an abundance of barns and other conveniences. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace, since which time he has served in that capacity for seventeen years. In 1867 he was elected supervisor of Ogden, and served six consecutive years. He has also served as township ditch commissioner, and as highway commissioner. During the first few years of his residence in Lenawee county, he built many of the first frame houses in Ogden, his work extending into the town of Madison, and nearly to the city of Adrian. He built many of the best farm houses of the south-eastern portion of the county, besides putting up a number of saw-mills and a great many barns. July 20, 1844, David Stever married Effie A. Russell, daughter of Jonathan and Cynthia Russell, of Trumbull Ashtabula county, Ohio, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Caroline, born January 23, 1847, died June 3, 1852; Henry J., born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 20, 1848, a carpenter and joiner of Ogden. He was a soldier in the U. S. army for two years and a half. Stephen J., born in Ogden, July 30, 1853, a resident of Fairfield; Arthur G., born in Madison, March 5, 1859, at home; Carrie S., born in Ogden, December 11, 1860, now the wife of Edgar Franklin, of Amboy, Fulton county, Ohio. One son died at the age of two years. Mrs. Effie A. Stever was born in Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 20, 1827, went to Ohio with her parents in 1840, and settled in Trumbull, Ashtabula county. In 1850 they came to Michigan and settled on section 6, town 9, in Ogden, where they now reside. Her father was born in Northhampton, Montgomery county, N. Y., July 20, 1797. He was the son of Daniel and Maria (Vanness) Russell, and has always been a farmer. He has been

blind about three years. October 7, 1820, he married Cynthia Deming, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Andrus) Deming, by whom he has had nine children, Mrs. Stever being the fourth child and third daughter.

———:o:———

DR. ALEXANDER W. SEGER was born in Chittenden, Rutland county, Vt., October 15, 1822. His father, Aaron Seger, was born in the same place, April 26, 1794, where he resided until he was about twenty-one, when he went to the State of New York, and worked in nail factories in Lansingburgh and Troy for several years. In 1821 he returned to Chittenden, Vt., where he purchased a farm and lived until his death, which occurred October 9, 1863. He was a prominent man in his township, and held nearly all the offices of the town. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable and fair in all transactions, and followed the teachings of his father, Elijah Seger, who was a Puritan, a patriot and a soldier in the war for independence. January 1, 1822, Aaron Seger married Rebecca Harrison, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Harrison, by whom he had eight children, Alexander W. being the oldest. Mrs. Rebecca Seger was born in Chittenden, Vt., April 8, 1792, and died July 10, 1876. Her parents came from London, England, and settled in Chittenden. Her father was a school teacher in England, and was a commissioned officer in the American army of the revolution. Her mother's maiden name was Rebecca Keeler. Dr. Alexander W. Seger lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one, when he went to Middlebury, Vt., and spent four years in the office of Dr. J. G. Ross, studying medicine three years, and practicing one year. In the winter of 1846–7 he attended lectures at the Woodstock Medical college. In the spring of 1847 he went to the Worcester Medical college, and graduated the following July. He then came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian the latter part of July, and shortly afterward purchased a farm on section 22, in Rome. In the spring of 1848 he went to Rome Centre, and commenced the practice of medicine, which he continued there until 1870, when he sold his property in Rome and moved to the city of Adrian, where he now resides and follows his profession. He pur-

chased a fine residence of W. H. Stone, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison streets. Besides attending to his professional duties, he carried on the drug business in Adrian about three years. The Doctor now owns a farm in Dover and one in Rome, and is actively engaged in a lucrative practice. September 30, 1847, Dr. Alexander W. Seger married Philura M. Stockwell, daughter of Curtis W. and Therina Stockwell, of Rome, this county, by whom he had five children, as follows: Ellen J., born July 20, 1848, now the wife of W. A. Lord, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Lucy T., born June 26, 1850, died September 17, 1851; Viola M., born April 20, 1853, now the wife of James Schaffer of Adrian; Ida Adell, born March 30, 1856, died July 28th, same year; Aaron W., born May 5, 1858, died in infancy. Mrs. Philura M. Seger was born in Yates, Orleans county, N. Y., March 24, 1825, and came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Rome about the year 1835. She died January 20, 1859. October 11, 1859, Dr. Seger married Olive L. Eggleston, daughter of James and Lydia Eggleston, of Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vt., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Frank G., born January 9, 1861; Fred. R., born February 3, 1863; Mattie R., born December 19, 1867. Mrs. Olive L. Seger was born in Rutland, Vt., April 30, 1827. Her father was born in Rutland, January 1, 1798, and died in Pittsfield, Rutland county, Vt., in September, 1863. Her mother was born in Ware, N. H., March 14, 1805, and now resides with her in Adrian. Dr. Seger has always been a strictly temperate man, having never tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor, or smoked or chewed any tobacco.

———:o:———

DR. FRANCIS GRANDY was born in Root, Montgomery county, N. Y., December 31, 1826. His father, Edmund Grandy, was born in New Hampshire, March 1, 1782, where he lived until he was six years old, when his father, Parker Grandy (who was a farmer, and served seven years as a soldier in the Revolutionary war), moved to Vermont, but only lived there a few years, when he moved into the State of New York and settled near Lake George. Edmund Grandy was brought up a farmer, and owned a farm in Montgomery county. In the year

1848 he came to Michigan and purchased a farm of A. J. Dean, in Raisin (it being a part of the original Darius Comstock farm in the "Valley"), where he resided until his death, which occurred February 2, 1856. In 1803 Edmund Grandy married Dorcas Dean, daughter of James and Phebe Dean, of Queensbury, Warren county, N. Y., by whom he had fifteen children, eleven sons and four daughters, Francis being the twelfth child. Mrs. Dorcas Grandy was born near New York city, March 12, 1785, and died in Raisin, this county, in 1859. Dr. Francis Grandy lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and was brought up a farmer. After he became of age he commenced teaching school and studying medicine. In the spring of 1849 he went to Charleston, Montgomery county, N. Y., as a student in the office of Dr. Shibley, and after studying three years and attending the University at Ann Arbor, he commenced the practice of medicine in Fairfield village, this county, where he has resided ever since. He soon gained the confidence and esteem of the inhabitants of Fairfield, and since the second year of his residence there has enjoyed their patronage and good will. In 1871 he opened a drug and grocery store at Fairfield, and soon built up a good business, which he still retains. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster of Fairfield by President Franklin Pierce, and held the position for about two and a half years, when he resigned. He has never held but one political office in his life (town clerk), believing, with Henry Clay, that "it was better to be right than be an office-holder." He has always been a Democrat (although his father was a Whig), and commenced hurrahing for Andrew Jackson in 1832. In October, 1858, he was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, and became a member of Adrian Lodge, No. 19, and since that time has become a member of Adrian Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the Detroit Consistory. In 1870 he became a member of Christ church, of Adrian. July 11, 1852, Dr. Francis Grandy married Experience, daughter of Abram and Cynthia Eddy, of Berlin, Ionia county, Mich., by whom he had one son, Algernon S., born in Fairfield, November 3, 1853. Mrs. Experience Grandy was born in Vermont, and died in Fairfield, April 4, 1870. March 13, 1871, he married Mrs. Anna E. Bacon, widow of Charles C. Bacon, of Ripley, Huron county, Ohio, and daughter of David T. and Elizabeth Maynard, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Frank M., born in Fairfield, November 5, 1871; Agnes E., born in same place, August 26, 1873, died October 30, 1877; Victor A., born in same place, May 20, 1879. Mrs. Anna E. Grandy was born in Ripley, Huron county, Ohio, December 15, 1838. She is the mother of one daughter, Fanny Lois, by her

first husband, Charles C. Bacon, born August 1, 1861, in Fairfield, Huron county, Ohio. Her father, David T. Maynard, was born July 29, 1808, in New York. In September, 1833, he married Elizabeth Whiting, daughter of Alanson and Anna Whiting, of Seneca county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, Mrs. Grandy being the third child and oldest daughter. Mr. Maynard is still living in Huron county, Ohio. Mrs. Maynard was born in New York, May 22, 1813, and died in Ohio, January 12, 1863.

———:o:———

JAMES BOYD, JR., was born in Forthtown, near Claughwater, Antrim county, Ireland, November 22, 1812. He lived there until the spring of 1819, when his parents came to America and settled in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., where his father purchased a farm and lived until his death, which occurred in 1820. His father's name was James Boyd, who was a native of Antrim country, Ireland, and was born in 1770, probably of Scotch ancestors. About the year 1805 James Boyd, Sr., married Jane Boyd, daughter of Andrew and Jane Boyd, of Antrim county, by whom he had five children, James Jr., being the third child. Mrs. Jane Boyd was born in Antrim county in 1781, and died at Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1853. After the death of his father, James Boyd, Jr., lived with his mother on the farm until he was about twenty years old, and with his elder brother carried on the farm. In the spring of 1833, James Boyd, Jr., came to Michigan, arriving in Tecumseh in May. He came in quest of a farm, and immediately took possession of 80 acres of land on section 15, in Raisin, which his brother Robert, who came in a year or two previous, had located for him. When James went on to this land it was entirely new, there never having been a tree cut at that time. He erected a log house and cleared about six acres that year, and sowed wheat, and notwithstanding the stumps and grubs, he got between twenty-five and thirty bushels per acre the next year. Since that time he has added to his farm, until he now owns 280 acres, having cleared himself over eighty acres. He has erected a large brick house on an elevated spot, retired from the road, and surrounded by a beautiful grove of indigenous trees, besides all kinds of fruit and

foliage trees. Since Mr. Boyd's residence in Michigan, it has been his ambition and desire to see the country of his choice become developed, improved and beautified, and he has lent every effort and given very liberally to all enterprises and projects that tended to that end. Especially has he been interested in the establishment of schools and churches, and all institutions that would lend an influence to the moral and intellectual development of society. He has always taken a patriotic interest in the politics of the country, but never to the neglect of his own affairs. He has never sought nor held office, was an early convert to the democratic doctrine, and is still consistent and earnest. February 2, 1853, James Boyd was married to Nancy Richard, daughter of Archibald and Jane Richard, of Raisin, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Robert M., born November 1, 1853, a farmer of Raisin; James A., born August 30, 1856, at home; Archie R., born August 10, 1858, at home; Sarah Jane, born August 20, 1860, at home. Mrs. Nancy Boyd was born at Fleming Hall, Antrim county, Ireland, January 1, 1822. [For her family relation see William Richard's record, in the first volume of this work.]

———:o:———

ARTIMUS SIGLER was born in Fowler, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 28, 1823. He is the son of Urial and Isabell (Hall) Sigler, who were pioneers of Fowler, going there from Connecticut, purchasing a farm in the woods, clearing it up and living there until their deaths, his father dying May 11, 1854, aged 59, and his mother July 22, 1858, aged 59. Artimus was brought up on the farm, being one of ten children, eight of whom are now living. He lived on the farm until he was twenty-six years old, when he commenced selling goods from house to house, carrying two old fashioned tin trunks, but after about one year he purchased a horse and wagon and traveled through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, and at the end of six years sold out. He then commenced clerking in Warren, Ohio, for Julius Vautraut, who, after about three months, proposed that Mr. Sigler select some flourishing town in which to open a jewelry store. Adrian was selected, and in the spring of 1854 Mr. Sigler opened a store on Maumee street, almost upon the same ground where his store

now stands. Mr. Vautraut was an equal partner for one year, when his interest was purchased by A. B. Gillett. Mr. Sigler has remained in business in Adrian continuously ever since, and has no reason to regret his selection of a business point, and home. He has always been a successful business man, and his dealings with the community have invariably been honorable and satisfactory. Mr. Sigler during the past twenty-five years has been a member of the Adrian Horticultural Society, and has been one of the most successful growers of small fruits, grapes and raspberries comprising the principal varieties. His grapes have invariably taken the first and second premiums at the State and county fairs, where he has exhibited them. At one time he had two acres of the choicest raspberries under cultivation. Mr. Sigler was brought up a Democrat in politics, and always voted that ticket until after the Lincoln-Douglas campaign, when he espoused the Republican cause, and has remained with them ever since. March 21, 1854, Artimus Sigler married Hattie Horton, daughter of Roswell and Sylvia Horton, of East Rushford, Alleghany county, N. Y. Mrs. Hattie Sigler was born in Madison, Vt., March 17, 1833, and moved with her parents to Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1837. Her father was a native of Windsor, was born August 29, 1805, and died in Ashtabula, Ohio, April 14, 1860. He was always a farmer. April 18, 1825, he married Sylvia Bowers, daughter of Henry and Eunice (Reed) Bowers, of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Sigler being the third child and second daughter. Mrs. Sylvia Horton was born in Windsor, May 15, 1807, and still survives her husband, residing with her daughter, Mrs. Sigler, in Adrian.

———:o:———

RICHARD KENT, Jr., was born in Derry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, August 3, 1825. He resided there with his parents on a farm, until the fall of 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Logan (now Adrian township,) on section 33, about two miles west of the center of the village of Adrian. The land was originally located by a man named Woodruff, in 1829, who sold it to Alfred Badlong, who in 1835 sold it to Richard Kent, Sr. Richard Jr. assisted his father

in clearing up the farm, which has always been his home. At the death of his father he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, and still owns it. In 1864 he purchased a house and lot on West Maumee street, in Adrian, where he has passed his winters, for the purpose of educating his children. When Richard was about twenty years of age, he commenced teaching school, and during seven years he taught in Woodstock, Dover, Madison and Adrian. He had also studied civil engineering, and had considerable experience in assisting his father, who was an engineer. Richard has followed surveying more or less ever since, and has been a candidate several times on the Democratic ticket for county surveyor, but was beaten by his brother Burton, who was a Republican, which party was largely in the majority in the county. In the spring of 1868 he was elected Supervisor of Adrian township, and was re-elected the following spring. He also held the office of school inspector for about ten years. February 24, 1859, Richard Kent married Miss Ellen M. Reynolds, daughter of Stephen and Sally Reynolds, of Derry, New Hampshire, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Lucy M., born in Adrian, July 5, 1861, at home; Louise S., born same place, January 2, 1864, at home. Mrs. Ellen M. Kent was born in Derry, N. H., July 15, 1830, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1859. Her father was born in Derry, N. H., in 1767, and died there on his farm in 1848. He was the son of General Daniel Reynolds, who was also a native of Derry, and served as a commanding officer through the Revolutionary war. Stephen Reynolds married Sally Ela, daughter of Samuel F. Ela, of Derry, N. H., by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Ellen M. Kent being the youngest. Mrs. Sally Reynolds was born in Derry, June 2, 1786, and died there in September, 1861. Richard Kent Jr's. father, Hon. Richard Kent, was born in Newburyport, Mass., October 30, 1786. He was the son of Mariner and Sarah Kent, of Newburyport, Mass. Mariner Kent was the son of Richard Kent, Jr., and grandson of Richard Kent, Sr., of England. Mariner Kent was born August 14, 1757, and moved to Londonderry, N. H., in 1798, and died there December 7, 1843. His wife, Sarah Kent, died the same year. Richard Kent, Jr., was born in 1710, and married Miss Hannah Norton, of Boston, in 1734, and died at Newburyport, Mass., in 1794. His wife, Mrs. Hannah Kent, died in 1790. Hon. Richard Kent was brought up a farmer, but received a good education, being a graduate of the Londonderry academy. He taught school for several years, and practiced surveying at times. He owned a farm about two miles east of the village of Londonderry, where he brought up his family. About

the year 1809 he married Miss Lois Ela, daughter of David and Nancy Ela, of Londonderry, by whom he had five sons and one daughter, Richard being the fifth child. Mrs. Lois Kent was born at Londonderry, April 1, 1788, and died in Adrian, Mich., February 5, 1876. Her father, David Ela, was a native of the same place. Her mother, Miss Nancy Ela, was the daughter of Deacon Samuel Fisher, who came to this country in 1740, in the nineteenth year of his age. He was born in the north of Ireland, but of Scottish descent. The ship in which he came to this country was usually spoken of as the "*The Starved Ship.*" The vessel was so scantily supplied with provisions, that long before the voyage was completed one pint of oat-meal, for each indivdual on board, and a proportionate allowance of water, was all that remained. Mr. Fisher once went to the mate with a table-spoon to obtain some water, which was refused him, there being but two-thirds of a junk bottle full on board. Mr. Fisher's custom was to take a table spoonful of meal daily, and having moistened it with salt water, to eat it raw. The passengers and crew having subsisted in this manner for fourteen days, were at length reduced to the necessity of eating the bodies of those who died. Even this resource failed them, and at length Mr. Fisher was selected to give up his life to preserve the lives of the rest. Providentially, however, a vessel hove in sight, and their signals of distress being observed, they obtained relief and were saved. So deep an impression did the horrors of that passage make upon the mind of Mr. Fisher, that, in after life, he could never see, without pain, the least morsel of food wasted, or a pail of water thrown carelessly upon the ground. Richard Kent lived on his farm in Adrian township until he died, in August, 1867. He was a man of prominence in his township. He represented Lenawee county in the State Senate about the years 1852–3. He was twice elected supervisor of his township, and was for several years township school inspector.

———:o:———

WILLIAM LEHMAN was born in Menzingen, Baden, Germany, October, 29, 1825. He was the son of Jacob and Augusta Lehman, and at the age of fifteen went to Eegsterheim, in Baden, where he learned the brewing business, afterwards going to Gugiingen, Wurtemburg, and followed brewing

about two years. When he was twenty years old he was conscripted into the army, and attached to the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, being in active service four years, when he was paroled, but was liable to be called on at any time in case of any outbreak or trouble during the two following years. He remained in Germany and followed brewing until 1852, when he came to America, arriving in New York, July 23d. He immediately found employment in Daniel Winken's brewery, and remained there until the fall of 1857. He then came to Michigan and worked in the Peninsular brewery in Detroit until August, 1859, when he came to Adrian, formed a partnership with Joseph Pfeiffer, and established the Union brewery, on North Main street. After about seven years he purchased Mr. Pfeiffer's interest, and has carried on the business alone ever since. The brewery is an extensive one, the buildings being of brick, large and commodious, with all the appliances and conveniences necessary in a first class institution. Mr. Lehman came to Adrian with a limited capital, but was a practical brewer, an industrious, economical and prudent man, manufactured the best of beer, did a fair and honorable business, and in a short time established a prosperous and profitable trade. His beer is considered by connoisseurs as good as can be had in the market, and is always in demand to the full extent of his facilities for manufacturing. While Mr. Lehman has been prosperous, he has at the same time been generous, and has liberally aided all enterprises that have promised growth and prosperity to Adrian. July 28, 1853, William Lehman married Ann Cimmerman, daughter of Franc and Odelia (Nade) Cimmerman, of Hessen, Darmstadt, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Anna, born in Adrian, November 6, 1859, now the wife of Bernhold A. Kaiser, of Adrian; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Ann Lehman was born in Hessen, November 5, 1823, and came to America with her sister, in 1850. Her parents were natives of Hessen, where they always lived. Her father was a stone-cutter, and owned a quarry, manufacturing building and mill stones.

———:o;———

CHARLES HUMPHREY was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., October 31, 1834, and moved with his parents to Michigan, and settled in the woods in the township of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, in 1837. He received a good common school

education, afterward teaching school winters, and working on his father's farm summers for several years. In 1858 he went to Carondelet, Mo., where he engaged in teaching school until 1861, when he came to Adrian and engaged as clerk for C. B. Ackley, and remained there nearly one year, and May 13, 1862, purchased J. D. Baker's stock of books and stationery, and has been in the same business in Adrian ever since. His business has been large and prosperous, and he now carries on the largest and most complete book and stationery store in Southern Michigan. Mr. Humphrey is the publisher of "Tiffany's Justice Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law," having published four editions of the "Guide," and one of the "Criminal Law." October 9, 1863, he married Caroline Riehl, daughter of Emil and Amelia Riehl, of St. Louis, Mo., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Willis L., born June 4, 1865, and died August 15, 1873; John C., born December 13, 1872; Caroline A., born November 17, 1874. Mrs. Caroline Humphrey was born in Carondelet township, St. Louis county, Mo., May 28, 1841. Her parents were natives of Alsace, then a province of France, and came to America and settled on a farm in Carondelet, in 1836, where her father died in 1851. Her mother is still living.

———:o:———

FRANCIS HILL was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., September 24, 1827. His father, Asa Hill, was born in Massachusetts, December 25, 1794, and when a boy moved with his parents, Luther and Mary Hill, to Farmington, Wayne county, N. Y. Subsequently the family moved to Ridgeway, Orleans county, where a new farm was purchased. After Asa Hill was married he purchased a farm in the same township, and resided there until 1841, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 2, in Adrian township, this county. The land was covered with heavy timber, no improvement ever having been made. He cleared eighty acres, built good buildings, and resided there until his death, which occurred August 25, 1874. September 10, 1822, Asa Hill married Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Levi Wilson, by whom he had six children, as follows: Darius C., born October 6, 1823, died January 1, 1870; Francis W.; Asa J., born

May 26, 1827, a farmer of Adrian; Mercy M., born July 3, 1829, now the wife of William Slater, a farmer of Adrian; Mary M., born December 18, 1832, now the wife of William T. Thorp, of Tecumseh; Rebecca C., born January 15, 1835, now the wife of Henry Fowler, of Bethel, Branch county, Mich. Mrs. Rebecca Hill was born in Adams, Mass., March 26, 1799, and died in Adrian, November 10, 1875. Very little is known of Mrs. Hill's family history. Her father was a mechanic of Adams, and carried on business for himself. She had two brothers and one sister. One of her brothers went to sea and was never heard of afterwards. The other brother was an early settler of Wayne county, Mich., where he was murdered in 1844. Her sister died quite young. Francis Hill came to Michigan with his parents in 1841, and has ever since lived in Adrian, and occupies the old homestead, with his brother, Asa J. The two brothers have always lived on this farm, and assisted in clearing and improving it. May 11, 1876, Francis Hill married Mary J. Lanning, daughter of Joseph and Betsey Lanning, of Franklin. They have never had any children. Mrs. Mary J. Hill was born in Raisin, this county, September 4, 1844. Her father was born in Huntington, Sussex county, N. J., in 1808, where he resided until 1844, when he came to Michigan, and settled in Raisin, this county. He married Betsey Updyke, daughter of Samuel and Anna Updyke, of Warren county, N. J. Joseph Updyke died in Raisin, November 20, 1874. Betsey Updyke is still living in Franklin, this county.

———:o:———

JAMES A. EATON was born in Sutton, N. H., September 30, 1841, where he resided until he was seventeen years old. He attended Andover Academy for two terms, and in the spring of 1859 he came west and settled in Toledo, and clerked for his brother Frederick, who was engaged in the dry goods business. He remained in Toledo until 1863, when he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., and went into business for himself, remaining there one year, when he sold out and went to Memphis, Tennessee, and opened a general store. He remained there for about two years, when he returned to Toledo, O., and again went into the employ of Eaton & Backus,

remaining with them until March 11, 1870, when he came to Adrian to close out the bankrupt goods of James Zwisler, which had been purchased by Eaton & Backus, only intending to stay long enough to close out the stock. He soon became acquainted, built up a good trade, and liked Adrian so well that he determined to remain, and put in a large stock of goods. In the spring of 1871 the firm of Eaton & Backus was dissolved, Frederick Eaton carrying on the business in Toledo, and the firm in Adrian became James A. Eaton & Co. The business increased, a larger store was needed, and in the spring of 1872 he removed from the Kinzel block to his present store in the Masonic Temple. Here a large and prosperous business has been done ever since, and in 1878 the store was again enlarged, by opening an archway, making nearly a double store. Since Mr. Eaton has done business in Adrian he has zealously striven to supply his customers with the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. His stock is always very large and varied, embracing the choicest and most desirable goods. It has always been a point with Mr. Eaton to employ competent and pleasant salesmen, who strive to please and satisfy. Mr. Eaton has liberally assisted all public enterprises that have promised growth or prosperity to Adrian, besides assisting many church and other enterprises throughout the county. In the spring of 1880 he purchased his present very desirable and pleasant home, on the corner of College avenue and Chandler street, in Adrian, and is now one of the prosperous business men and willing tax-payers of the city. January 10, 1872, James A. Eaton married Francis J., youngest daughter of James J. and Johanna W. Newell, by whom he has had one child, Mary, born March 24, 1877. Mrs. Francis J. Eaton was born in Adrian, December 24, 1847. [For her family relation see James J. Newell's record, on another page of this volume.] James A. Eaton's father, John Eaton, was born in Sutton, N. H., in 1796, was a farmer, and owned a farm of 1,800 acres. He married Jeannette Andrews, daughter of Nathan Andrews, of Sutton, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters, eight of whom are now living. John Eaton intended that all his sons should be farmers, but signally failed in this respect, as not one of them is to-day a tiller of the soil. Mr. and Mrs. John Eaton both died on the farm at Sutton, he at the age of 77, and she at the age of 38. The old homestead farm is still retained by the children, and is visited each summer by them, during the heated term, when a family reunion occurs. The farm has been in the Eaton family over 100 years, where grandfather, father and sons have all been born. The oldest member of the present family is General John Eaton, Jr., who is

now Commissioner of Education at Washington, D. C., through whose influence the entire family has been educated. Their father was an old-fashioned, sturdy, honest farmer, who believed in digging and delving through life in the old-fashioned way, thinking education was unnecessary, and the money that it cost thrown away. The children, however, all became well educated, two, John and Lucien B., being graduates of Dartmouth College, and one, Mrs. Carrie Pennock, of Somerville, Mass., being a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary.

———:o———

DAVID BROOKS was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., November 26, 1822. He is the son of Bildad and Hannah Brooks, who lived in Phelps, where they resided until 1833. In the spring of 1833, Bildad Brooks sold his farm and came to Michigan and settled on section 7, in Tecumseh (now Clinton), this county. When Bildad Brooks was a young man he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, and followed it most of the time until he came to Michigan, but carried on a farm at the same time. He was an active, energetic man, of good mind and judgment, and soon became a prominent man among the early settlers of Lenawee county. He held many offices of honor and trust, until his health failed him, in 1846, and he died January 18, 1848. He was born near Ballston Springs, Saratoga county, N. Y., in June, 1787, and was the son of Joseph Brooks, and it is said the ancestors of the family came from Ireland. In January, 1809, Bildad Brooks married Hannah Woodward, daughter of Ebenezer Woodward, of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, David being the sixth child and third son. Mrs. Hannah Brooks was born in Manchester, Bennington county, Vt., September 20, 1790, and is now living in Michigan with her children, in good health and strength, and a wonderful instance of longevity. David Brooks came to Michigan with his parents when he was ten years old, in 1833, and has been a resident of Lenawee county for forty-seven years. He was brought up a farmer, and has always followed it. He now resides on the farm that his father first purchased on section 7, about two miles west and south of Clinton village, and has scarcely any knowledge

of any other home. He assisted in clearing up the farm from a wilderness, and has never done much work on any other land. After the death of his father he took charge of the farm, and soon became identified with the interests of the township, and was active in public affairs. A proposition was sent to the legislature by some of the leading men of Tecumseh to divide the old township of Tecumseh, making two townships, and calling the northern half Clinton, and in 1869 the act was passed. Danforth Keyes was the first supervisor of Clinton, and in 1871 David Brooks was elected supervisor, and served six years. He served as chairman of nearly all the important committees, and was one of the building committee appointed to erect the present county jail. In the spring of 1877 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he is now filling. July 1, 1847, David Brooks married Olive Smith, daughter of Henry and Anna M. Smith, of Clinton, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Josephine, born November 18, 1848, and died January 15, 1853; Margie, born March 12, 1851, now the wife of R. B. Mills, of Clinton; Alonzo C., born in July, 1853, and died July 1, 1863; David M., born in May, 1856, and died in July, 1869; Lizzie M., born October 27, 1858, at home. Mrs. Olive Brooks was born in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., June 7, 1824, came to Michigan with her parents in 1835, and settled on section 7, in Tecumseh (now Clinton). Her parents were natives of Cayuga county, N. Y. Her father was born in 1790, and died in Clinton, in October, 1865. Her mother was born in 1792, and died in Clinton, in January, 1877.

———:o:———

JAMES K. WHEELER was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., May 8, 1829. His father, Abraham Wheeler, was born in the same place, May 16, 1803, and was the son of James Wheeler, who was a native of New Jersey, and a farmer. After James Wheeler was married he moved to Seneca county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in Ovid, where he lived until the spring of 1833, when he came to Michigan and purchased 200 acres of land of Captain James Whitney, which was situated just west of the river Raisin, and now included in the city limits of Adrian. Abraham Wheeler came to Michigan in June, 1833, and purchased land on section 22, in Macon, where he resided until the spring of

1840, when he traded for a farm on section 16, in the same town, and lived there until 1863, when he sold out and stopped active business, afterward living with his son, James K., until his death, which occurred January 6, 1872. He was twice married, first November 11, 1827, to Azuba Young, of Troy, N. Y., by whom he had three children—James K., John C. and Viletta, deceased. Mrs. Azuba Wheeler was a native of the State of New York, was born August 1, 1805, and died in Rome, this county, September 22, 1865. His second marriage occurred in 1868, when he married Mrs. Caroline Hicks, widow of Hubbard Hicks, of Rome, and is still living. Mr. Wheeler took an active interest in all public affairs when he settled in Macon in 1833, and soon became a prominent man in the township. He served the town as supervisor for several years, and was justice of the peace eight years. He was active in all public improvements, and shirked no responsibility that came upon the pioneer. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian church, first uniting with the Adrian church. James K. Wheeler came to Michigan with his parents when he was about four years old, and has resided in Lenawee county ever since. He has always followed farming, and first purchased a farm on section 34, in Woodstock, in 1853, where he lived until 1865, when he sold out and purchased a farm on section 7, in Rome, where he now resides. His farm is a good one, pleasant, productive and desirable, with good buildings, orchard, etc. It is situated upon the old plank road, twelve miles west of Adrian. Mr. Wheeler has for many years been quite an active man, taking an interest in public matters, political, religious and educational. He is a member of the Second Baptist church of Rome, and has always been Democratic in politics. November 12, 1851, James K. Wheeler married Elenor Ann Miller, daughter of John A. and Elenor Miller, of Macon, this county, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Finetta, born in Macon, December 2, 1852, died July 5, 1861; John A., born in Woodstock, January 30, 1858, a farmer of Rome; Herschel D., born October 28, 1860, at home. Mrs. Elenor A. Wheeler was born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., December 28, 1828, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1847, and settled in Macon. Her father, John A. Miller, was a native of New York, was born March 7, 1784, and died in Macon, this county, November 5, 1852. February 20, 1806, he married Elenor Sutphen, by whom he had seven children, Mrs. Wheeler being the youngest of the family. Mrs. Elenor Miller was born in Seneca county, N. Y., July 3, 1786, and died in Lodi, Seneca county, June 18, 1839. Mr. Miller afterward married Maria Breese.

LUTHER McROBERT was born in Rome, Lenawee county, Mich., December 31, 1836. His father, Daniel McRobert, was born in Springfield, Rutland county, Vt., October 27, 1798, where he lived until 1801, when he removed to Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y., with his parents. His father, William McRobert, owned a farm there, and Daniel resided in that county, where he followed carpentering, lumbering and farming until the spring of 1833, when he started with his family, with a team, and came to Michigan, passing through Ohio and Pennsylvania, arriving in Adrian early in June, after a journey of five weeks. He located eighty acres of land on section 27, in Rome, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 1, 1877. He cleared eighty acres of land, built a frame house and barns, and purchased an additional eighty acres. He was one of the first, if not the first to settle in his locality, and cut a road through from the west line of Adrian township, a distance of two miles. He was a prominent and respected citizen of Rome, and held the office of justice of the peace for eight years, besides being entrusted with other minor offices. He was a soldier in the Toledo war under General Brown. He was a captain of the State militia, and served through the war in that capacity. January 21, 1821, he married Bathsheba Luther, daughter of William and Eunice Luther, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., by whom he had four children, Luther being the youngest. Mrs. Bathsheba McRobert was born in Vermont, December 26, 1800, and came to Michigan in 1833 with her husband. She still survives her husband, and is living in Rome, in her eightieth year, with good mind, and relates the important events of the past seventy-five years with remarkable clearness. Luther McRobert has always lived in Rome, on one farm, and now owns a part of the old homestead. He has grown up with the township, and is more or less acquainted with every early resident. He has never held any office in the township for the reason, perhaps, that his party has been in the minority for many years. Rome was one of the first townships in the county to become converted to the Republican faith, and, as Mr. McRobert has always been an earnest Democrat, he has been compelled to submit to the rule of that party. February 19, 1861, Luther McRobert married Martha Ann Parker, daughter of William K. and Jane Parker, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Mary Jane, born in Rome, December 24, 1863: George P., born in Rome, February 27, 1872. Mrs. Martha Ann McRobert was born in La Porte, Ind., February 2, 1841, and came to Lenawee county in 1843. She was left an orphan when she was two years old, was brought up by her grand parents, James and Martha

Fleming, of Rome. She knows but very little of her parents, and never remembers seeing them. Her mother was Jane Fleming, who was born in Romulus, N. Y., June 12, 1812, and died in La Porte, Ind., July 26, 1843.

———:o:———

HON. ANTHONY McKEY was born in Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., January 3, 1800. Alex McKey, the father of the subject of this sketch, emigrated with his parents to America, from Gallowayshire, Scotland, and landed at Albany, N. Y., in the year 1774. His father, anxious to become a land owner, removed to Harpersfield, and settled in a neighborhood of Tories (he being a Whig), against the earnest remonstrances of his son Alex, then a lad of sixteen, who remained in Albany. The result of this removal was that the family, consisting of his parents, an uncle, two aunts, and several children, were massacred, and their house burned by the Indians. Alex continued to reside in Albany until 1788, when he married Elizabeth Milroy, who emigrated from the southern highlands of Scotland, in 1775. He soon after removed to Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., where Anthony was born, he being the third son and seventh child of the ten children of his father's family, as follows: Jane, born October 10, 1789, married John McMillan, came to Deerfield in the spring of 1839, and died October 26, 1877; Elizabeth, born July 23, 1791, died in October, 1802; Mary, born March 18, 1793, married William Stewart, after whose death she removed to Deerfield, and she is still living with her youngest daughter, Margaret, the wife of Alfred Wilkinson, of Dundee; John A., born September 23, 1794, died October 8, 1873; Anna, born March 9, 1796, died December 3, 1865; Alex W., born April 6, 1798, a physician of great note, practicing with eminent success for over forty years, at Candor, Tioga county, N. Y. In 1863 he joined his children in Illinois, and died at the residence of his son, W. J. McKey, at Troy Grove, April 5, 1876; Margaret, born September 18, 1801, died in Deerfield, in September, 1865, never married; Peter, born August 6, 1803, still living in Pennsylvania; Nancy, born July 5, 1806, still living in Chemung county, N. Y. When about nine years of age his father removed to Che-

mung county, N. Y., and settled upon a farm, where Anthony remained at work with his brothers until he was about eighteen years old, when he commenced teaching school. In 1826 he came to Michigan, taught school for a time in Monroe, and in 1828 settled on section 12, in Blissfield (now Deerfield), was married soon after to Jane Clark, daughter of Dr. Robert Clark, an eminent physician of Monroe. Mrs. McKey was born in Argyle, Washington county, N. Y., March 23, 1802, and died at her home in Deerfield, December 18, 1836. [For a more extended account, see history of D. H. Clark, in this work.] November 26, 1828, Mr. McKey was appointed postmaster at Kedzie's Grove (now Deerfield), and held the office without interruption to the time of his death, which occurred at his homestead, January 26, 1849. In 1831 he traveled extensively through the northern portion of the State, often on foot, and sometimes hiring the Indians to transport him from place to place with their ponies or canoes, as circumstances would require, often camping in the woods, with only his compass and trusty rifle for companions. Being postmaster, and not liable to military duty, in 1832 he volunteered to fight Black Hawk, and served until the troops were disbanded. Wolves and bears were numerous in those days, and the old bell cow, by shaking her head and rattling her bell, has often called him from his bed to drive the intruders away from his pigs and young calves. The Indians were his friends, and knew his latch-string was always out, and on cold and stormy nights, when belated in their hunting excursions, dusky forms were often seen wrapped in their blankets, reposing before his generous fire in the old log house, on the banks of the historic Raisin. The Indian women, carrying huge loads of painted baskets, with their babies strapped on boards and flung over their backs, were also often warmed and fed by the good wife, and never was a wayfaring man turned away without substantial aid if in need, with a word of good cheer. He was an extensive reader, and was well informed upon all the topics of the day; was elected supervisor in 1829, re-elected in 1830, 31, 32, and 33, was again elected in 1844, and served a part of the year 1848. In the fall of 1836 he was elected State Senator, and took his seat January 1, 1837, and was re-elected the following term. He was earnestly in favor, and helped to secure the passage of the charter for the Michigan Southern Railroad, and was a prominent contractor and surveyor, and assisted in its location and construction to Hillsdale. He was a warm friend of Governor Barry, and rode to Jackson on horseback as a delegate to the convention that nominated him for Governor of the State. In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Barry,

in company with Mr. Higgins, of Detroit, to select land ceded by the general government to the State, under act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, and entered 33,411 acres of land in the Land office at Flint. He was an ardent friend and supporter of Governor Robert McClelland, who often was his guest while looking after his political interests in this part of the State. He was also a warm friend and admirer of General Cass, and was the President of the immense mass meeting at Adrian, in 1848, when General Cass was the principal speaker. He was one of the commissioners and the surveyor appointed by the general government to locate and build the Port Lawrence (now Toledo) and Adrian wagon road; also was one of the surveyors of what is known as the Chicago road, and of the Vistula & Indiana road. In 1844 he married his second wife, Harriet L. Dryer, only daughter of Horatio and Mary Dryer, of Palmyra, this county. She was born at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass., March 6, 1823, and died at the residence of her son, in the city of Detroit, March 27, 1877. She was a woman of rare attractions. Being an extensive reader, her mind was richly stored with the choicest literature of the day. She was endowed to a remarkable degree with conversational powers and great goodness of heart. Her life was largely lived for the happiness of others. She was an affectionate wife, a devoted mother and a faithful friend. It can be truly said that in her was portrayed the fairest type of a true and noble woman. In politics Mr. McKey was a Democrat, upheld the Mexican war, and was in favor of the admission of Texas. In religion he was a Presbyterian, active in the church and Sabbath school, and at the time of his death, and for years previous, an elder of the church. In the cause of temperance he was radical, opposing the use of liquor or tobacco in any form. Being a practical surveyor, and extensively acquainted, he was of great service in the early settlement of the country, always knowing where the best locations could be made. He was always the poor man's friend, and would give his time and often material aid, to the pioneers in their struggle for a home in the wilderness. He was a man of strong impulses, easily moved to tears or roused to anger; a man of strong points, kindly to what appeared just and right, but severe to whatever opposed him. He was a man of fine person, tall and well formed, and of great dignity of bearing, unmistakably typical of the Scotch gentleman of culture. The death of this good man, occurring as it did in early life, and in the midst of his great usefulness, was a severe blow to his young family and to the community in which he lived. He left four sons, Wallace A., born December 25, 1830, a surveyor and civil engineer of large experience and

considerable note, resides in Deerfield; Anthony M., born November 17, 1832, died February 8, 1849, a youth of great promise; Walter S., born September 30, 1835, for many years a druggist, now in trade in Deerfield, and residing on the old homestead. These three by the first wife. E. W. Dwight, born of his second wife, May 16, 1847, now and for many years an efficient and popular conductor of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., resides in the city of Adrian. Wallace A. is a widower with two children; the others are married and have families.

———:o———

HENRY CHITTENDEN, JR., was born in Williston, Chittenden county, Vt., May 21, 1825. His father, Henry Chittenden, Sr., was born in the same place, October 14, 1797, where he lived until the spring of 1832, when he sold his farm there and came to Michigan, settling in London, Monroe county, where he located 160 acres of government land. At that time there were but three families in the township. He came to Michigan because he was threatened with consumption, and was in poor health. His land in Monroe county was covered with heavy timber, and after going to work at it, he immediately improved in health, and cleared up his farm. He built a block house, and during the Black Hawk war it was used by the few settlers as a "fort." It was not a great while after this event before old Black Hawk came by his house a prisoner, on his way to Washington. Mr. Chittenden was elected the first justice of the peace in the township, and served for many years. He also served several terms as supervisor, and was always one of the most prominent men in his township. He died on his farm in February, 1861. He was the son of Truman and Lucy (Jones) Chittenden, and traced his ancestry back to Thomas Chittenden and his wife Elizabeth Meigs, who were driven from their home in Williston, Vt., by the Indians and Tories, at the outbreak of the revolution. A short time before the war Thomas Chittenden had settled near the shore of Lake Champlain, had founded the village of Williston, and had just constructed a grist mill and saw mill, and begun to enjoy some of the fruits of his labors, when he and his family were obliged to flee for their lives, and finally found safety in the southern part of

the State. After the war he returned, the village was rebuilt, and he and his family now lie buried there. The county when it was organized was named after him. He was the first governor of Vermont, and was elected eighteen successive times. His son, Martin Chittenden, was afterward elected governor of the State, and served at the time of the war of 1812. Another son, Truman Chittenden, was at one time lieutenant-governor of Vermont, and for many years judge of the Supreme court. Truman Chittenden and his wife were the parents of fourteen children. The ancestors of the family came from Wales. In 1818 Henry Chittenden, Sr., married Miss Lydia Halleck, of Williston, Vt., by whom he had four children, Henry, Jr., being the third child and second son. Mrs. Lydia Chittenden was born in Vermont, in 1796, and died in London, Monroe county, Mich., in 1840. Henry Chittenden, Jr., came to Michigan with his parents in 1832, and lived with them in Monroe county until 1845, and was brought up a farmer. In the spring of 1845 he went to Vermont, and lived with his grandfather, Truman Chittenden, until the spring of 1847, when he went south and spent several months, afterward going to Granville, Licking county, Ohio, where he followed farming two years. He then went to Cincinnati, and graduated at Bartlett's Commercial college. In the spring of 1851 he found employment in a hardware store, in Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, but after about six months his health failed him, and he returned home to Monroe county. June 1, 1852, he got employment on the Michigan Southern railroad as train baggage master, between Adrian and Monroe, under the superintendency of Joseph H. Moore. After about one month he was made through baggage master from Chicago to Buffalo, running from Chicago on the train, and at Monroe he transferred his baggage to the magnificent steamboats, then owned by the company, and proceeded to Buffalo, running the first baggage through under this arrangement. June 1, 1853, he was promoted to passenger conductor, and was given a train on the Jackson branch, between Adrian and Jackson, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned to accept the position of mail agent, running the first mail car between Adrian and Detroit, and Adrian and Jackson. In 1861 he was again given a passenger train, and afterward ran mostly on the main line, between Toledo and Chicago, until the 1st day of June, 1872. In the winter of 1874 he engaged in the hardware business in Adrian, with William Corbin, and continued one year. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his brother Mark, in the wholesale tobacco and oil business, and remained with him three years. In the spring of 1879 he became interested in the Adrian Fruit Can-

ning Works, the firm being Lambie, Corbin & Chittenden, where he is now actively engaged. July 28, 1856, Henry Chittenden, Jr., married Emily Hanford, daughter of Gorham and Susan (Warner) Hanford, of Tecumseh, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Carl H., born April 3, 1859; Harry, born July 16, 1872. Mrs. Emily Chittenden was born in Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., July 6, 1832, came to Michigan with her parents in 1854, and settled in Tecumseh. Her father was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., December 18, 1795, and is still living in Adrian. Her mother was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, N. Y., March 31, 1804, and is still living in Adrian. Henry Chittenden, Jr., came to Adrian in June, 1852, and has resided in the city ever since.

———:o:———

GEORGE W. A. LUTHER was born in Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y., September 20, 1823, where he resided until 1831, when he came to Michigan with his parents, and settled in Superior, Washtenaw county. After a residence there of about three years, his father sold his land and came to Lenawee county and purchased a farm on section 27, in Rome. George lived with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, and assisted his father in clearing up his farm, which was covered with very heavy timber. In 1834–5 his father built a saw-mill, and George worked in the mill for several years. This mill was run until 1847, when a new steam mill was erected, which is now in operation and owned by George. The principal occupation of George has been farming, but his father being a mechanic, besides running the saw mill, he has worked at blacksmithing, carpenter work, and other mechanical business. In 1846 George purchased a farm adjoining his father's, on section 27, in Rome, which he still owns, and where he resided until 1873. At that time he bought out the heirs of the old Ory Chaffee farm, on sections 31 in Adrian, and 1 in Dover, where he now resides. September 20, 1849, George W. A. Luther married Mary A. Chaffee, daughter of Ory and Polly Chaffee, of Adrian, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Ephraim L., born in Rome, February 22, 1851, a farmer in Rome; Flora A., born same place, December 7, 1853, died November 24, 1860; Abbie M., born

same place, October 13, 1855, was the wife of James D. Bingham, and died June 16, 1875; Frank C., born same place, August 10, 1857, works the home farm; Florence M., born same place, May 14, 1868, at home. Mrs. Mary A. Luther was born in Machias, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., January 11, 1831, came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1833, and settled on section 31, in Adrian. Her father, Ory Chaffee, was born in Rockingham, Windham county, Vt., May 23, 1807, and was the son of Otis and Abigail Chaffee, who settled near Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., about the year 1814. In the spring of 1841 Ory Chaffee opened a hotel, which he continued to keep until 1850. August 17, 1827, Ory Chaffee married Polly Rowley, daughter of Erastus and Lydia (Richardson) Rowley, by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Luther being the second child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Polly Chaffee was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., October 17, 1804, and died in Adrian, March 3, 1875. Ory Chaffee died in Adrian, March 11, 1872. He left five children, as follows: Lyman, a farmer of Delhi, Ingham county, Mich.; Franklin, engaged in the foundry and machine business in Lansing; Horace W., a farmer of North Shade, Gratiot county, Mich.; Wallace G., a resident of Leadville, Col.; Mrs. Mary A. Luther. For George W. A. Luther's family relation, see his father's Theodorick Luther's record, on page 500, in volume 1, of this work.

———:o:———

REV. RICHARD HARKNESS was born in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., 8th month, 24th, 1820. His father, Rev. David Harkness, son of Adam and Thankful Harkness, was born in Smithfield, R. I., 7th month, 6th, 1779, where he resided until he was three years old, when his parents moved to Adams, Mass. He resided in Adams about twenty years, when he went to Clinton county, N. Y., and purchased a farm in the town of Peru. He resided there until 1834, when he came to Michigan, and settled in this county, purchasing 320 acres of land on sections 13 in Adrian, and 18 in Raisin. He built his house near the center of his land, along the section line road, built barns, improved over 100 acres, and resided there until his death, which occurred 2d month, 22d, 1845. He was a birthright member of

the Society of Friends, and was a minister over thirty years. He was among the pioneer ministers of the Society in this county, Daniel Smith, who settled in Adrian, being the first, Charles and Esther Haviland, of Raisin, were the next, and Mr. Harkness followed them. Mr. Harkness was a zealous worker in the faith, and passed many years in traveling about the New England States, as well as the State of New York, holding meetings and visiting Friends, but after he came to Michigan his labors were confined mostly within the limits of the State. His labors resulted in settling some of the first meetings in Michigan. About the year 1801 he married Ruth Hoxie, daughter of Zebulon Hoxie, of Easton, Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom he had six children. Ruth Harkness was born 7th month, 7th, 1780, and died in 1816. In 1818 he married Mary Chadwick, widow of Richard Chadwick, and daughter of Daniel Willis, of Hempstead, Long Island, by whom he had four children, Richard being the second. Mrs. Mary Harkness was born at Hempstead, Long Island, 12th month, 17th, 1784, and died in Adrian, 11th month, 28th, 1850. Richard Harkness came to Michigan with his parents in 1834, and has been a resident of this county ever since. His home has always been in Adrian, and he now owns a portion of his father's homestead. He was reared a farmer, and only received what education he could get in the old-fashioned district schools. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. When quite young he commenced speaking in meetings, and was acknowledged by the Society as a minister in 1859. Since that time he has devoted much time and thought to the cause, and has labored with fervor and fidelity in all directions. He has ever held himself in readiness to answer all demands for his services in any portion of the county, and has many times attended funerals in its remotest parts, with difficulty, and in the most inclement weather. He is an earnest worker in the cause of Christ, and feels it his duty to lend his voice and sympathy whenever there is a need, or willing ears to listen. His entire life has been devoted to religious reflection, having inherited an inquiring, studious, and meditative mind. Fourth month, 20th, 1843, Richard Harkness married Deborah R. Crane, daughter of Elijah and Mary Crane, of Raisin, by whom he has had twelve children, as follows: Mary C., born 4th month, 24th, 1844, now the wife of Vincent Wood, of Rollin; Phebe, born 10th month, 22d, 1845, died 10th month, 4th, 1864; Sarah, born 7th month, 29th, 1847, died 6th month, 21st, 1848; Deborah, born 4th month, 28th, 1849, died 2d month, 29th, 1859; Sarah R., born 2d month, 13th, 1851, died 3d month, 3d, 1859; David, born 5th month, 1st, 1853, works the home farm, married

Flora Murphy, of Adrian city; Richard J., born 7th month, 3d, 1855, now of Colorado; Lydia Maria, born 7th month, 16th, 1857, now the wife of George E. Causie, of Jackson, Mich.; Deborah S., born 11th month, 14th, 1859, at home; Hannah, born 12th month, 25th, 1861, at home; William, born 1st month, 2d, 1864, died 10th month, 18th, 1864; Nathan, born 8th month, 29th, 1865, at home. Mrs. Deborah R. Harkness was born in New York city, 5th month, 24th, 1823, came to Michigan with her parents in 1839, and settled in Raisin, this county. Her father was a native of New York city, being born 3d month, 13th, 1788, and died 1st month, 29th, 1864. He was a shoemaker by trade, but when he came to Michigan he purchased a farm. Second month, 15th, 1814, he married Mary Roberts, daughter of Amos and Deborah Roberts, of Darien, Conn., by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Harkness being the sixth child. Mrs. Mary Crane was born in Danbury, Conn., 7th month, 6th, 1785, and died 6th month, 29th, 1863.

———:o:———

WILLIAM H. CORNELIUS was born in Clinton, Dutchess county, N. Y., December 28, 1825. His father, Henry Cornelius, son of Samuel Cornelius, was born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 3, 1799, and still resides there. When he was young he learned the shoemaker's trade, but subsequently purchased of the heirs his father's homestead, where he now lives. About the year 1822 Henry Cornelius married Miss Phebe Conklin, by whom he had ten children, William H. being the second child and oldest son. Mrs. Phebe Cornelius is still living in Stamford. William H. Cornelius left the parental roof when he was fifteen years old, and commenced working on a farm by the month. He followed this occupation for thirteen years. In the spring of 1853 he came to Michigan, bringing with him several hundred dollars, which he had saved from his wages, and after working one season by the month, and going to Illinois during the winter of 1853–4, he purchased a new piece of land on section 18, in Raisin, in the spring of 1854, and cleared it up, residing there until 1873, when he purchased a desirable small farm on section 8, in Raisin, where he now resides. He has never dab-

bled in politics, sought after office or political favors, but has attended to his own business, prosecuted whatever he had in hand with fidelity, and rejoices in the fact that providence or nature, or whatever power that answers to the call and wants of those who till the soil, obey the law and profit by experience, prosper and become comfortable and happy. October 10, 1855, William H. Cornelius married Cynthia T. Cornelius, daughter of William and Mary Ann Cornelius, of Adrian, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Mary A., born March 14, 1863, at home; Walter H., born January 5, 1871, at home. Mrs. Cynthia T. Cornelius was born in Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., May 5, 1832, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1852, and first stopped in Southfield, Oakland county, but during the same fall moved to Adrian, this county, and settled on section 13. Her father was born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 30, 1801, and died in Adrian, August 15, 1879. He learned the shoemaker's trade, but after he was married he purchased a farm in Macedon, Wayne county, and afterward owned a farm in Rush, Monroe county, where he resided until he came to Michigan. June 7, 1823, he married Mary Ann Mead, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Mead, of Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Cynthia T. being the fourth child and third daughter. Mrs. Mary Ann Cornelius was born in Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., June 2, 1802, and is still living on the homestead in Adrian.

———:o:———

JAMES J. NEWELL was born in Boston, Mass., July 31, 1816. He lived in Boston only until he was about two years old, when in 1818 his father, John Newell, moved with his family to the village of Niagara, in Canada. James J. lived in Niagara until 1830, when at the age of fourteen he went to Rochester, N. Y., and found employment there with William P. and H. Stanton, manufacturers and dealers in jewelry and silverware. James J. remained there about two years, when he went to New York city and spent nearly two years with Oliver Whittlesey, a manufacturing jeweler. In 1834 he went to Utica, where he also remained about two years, and worked at watch repairing. In the fall of 1835 he went to Boston, where he remained until May 1,

1837, when he started for Chicago. He got on his way as far as Buffalo, where he found the harbor blocked with ice, but after waiting about three weeks he took a boat for Detroit. He fell in with parties at Detroit who induced him to go to Toledo. At Toledo he found other parties who pursuaded him to go to Adrian, where he found employment with Japheth Cross, remaining with him about four months. He was not yet twenty-one years of age, but about the 1st of November, 1837, he opened a jewelry and book store in Adrian. He was the first man to start a book store in the village, and the second in the jewelry business. He continued in business for thirty-four years, and in 1871 sold out. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale jewelry, book and fancy goods trade, and continued until 1857, when, owing to the financial troubles of that year, he lost large amounts from western customers, and stopped wholesaling. In 1852 the Adrian Gas company was formed, through the efforts of Mr. Newell, who was the only man in the city who would take a dollar's worth of stock. He was secretary, treasurer and superintendent for about ten years, and was a director from the formation of the company, until he sold his stock in 1868, he holding one third of the capital stock of the company. He was one of the board of trustees of the village of Adrian, and was twice elected alderman of the Third ward of the city. He was one of the first business men of the village of Adrian, and at one time owned more business property in the village than any other one man. In 1838 he erected a wooden store on North Main street. In 1840 he erected two wooden stores on the same street, which were burned in 1841. In 1847 he built a brick store on Maumee street, adjoining the old Michigan Exchange. This building contained the first public hall in the village. In 1852–3 he built two wooden stores on the south side of Maumee street, and in 1853 he built a brick store on the same side of the street. In 1841 he purchased a residence and four acres of land on West Maumee street, which he still owns, together with the brick store adjoining the Lawrence House. Since 1875 he has passed the most of his time in the city of Washington. November 7, 1839, James J. Newell married Johanna Needham, daughter of J. P. and Johanna Needham, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Mary E., born in Adrian, October 12, 1841, now the wife of Austin W. Carey, of Adrian; James H. and Joseph P. (twins) born June 3, 1845; both died in infancy; Francis Josephine, born same place, December 24, 1846, now the wife of James A. Eaton, of Adrian; Norman A., born same place, October 26, 1848, now a resident of Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Johanna Newell was born in Boston, Mass., September 6, 1817,

and died in Adrian, July 15, 1875. Her father was a merchant, and at one time was one of the most prosperous business men of Rochester, N. Y., settling there about 1820. James J. Newell's father was born in Lynnfield, Mass., in 1794, was a mechanic, lived in Boston for several years, and died in Niagara, Canada, in 1828. He married Mary McBride, daughter of Daniel McBride, of Boston, by whom he had three children, James J. being the oldest. Mrs. Mary Newell was born in Boston, in 1804, and died in Adrian, in 1872.

———:o———

CHANNING WHITNEY was born in Adrian, Mich., December 28, 1842. His father, Richard H. Whitney, was one of the pioneers of Lenawee county, who came to Michigan in 1831, and settled in Adrian. Richard H. Whitney was born in Massachusetts in 1808. When he was a young man he went to Boston, where he was engaged as clerk in a general store, subsequently going to Albany, where he entered into the general mercantile business on his own account. When he came to Michigan in 1831 he engaged in buying and selling new lands, purchasing government lands in different parts of Lenawee and Hillsdale counties. He erected several houses in Adrian, but his attention was mostly given to the development of farming lands. A few years after his settlement in Adrian he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for about twenty-five years. In 1856 he was elected mayor of Adrian, was a member of the Public School Board, and was prominently identified in the establishment of the present splendid school system of Adrian. On February 22, 1837, he married Nancy Flagg Whitney, of Stowe, Mass., by whom he had five children, as follows:

1st—Sarah Flagg Whitney, born in Adrian, Mich., September 22, 1838.

2d—Edward L. Whitney, born same place, September 2, 1840.

3d—Channing Whitney, born same place, December 28, 1842.

4th—Charles Carrol Whitney, born same place, July 4, 1846.

5th—Aaron Augustus Whitney, born same place, February 7, 1850.

Mrs. Nancy Flagg Whitney was born in 1814, and died in

Adrian, Mich., September 6, 1852, at the age of thirty-seven. In April, 1853, he married Dorcas Fisk, of Dover, Lenawee county, Mich. By this marriage there were two sons, as follows: Richard H., born in Adrian, September 22, 1856, and Henry Hart Whitney, born in Adrian, January 18, 1859, and died September 22, 1860. Mrs. Dorcas Whitney was born December 18, 1823, and is still living in Adrian. Channing Whitney has lived in Adrian the most of his life. His mother died when he was but nine years old, and at the age of ten his father found him a home with Joshua W. Thurber, of Madison, where he spent five years of his life learning the habits of industry, and the secrets of gaining wealth from the products of the soil. The money derived from this five years' hard labor was invested, and from that time to this there has not been a day that it has not drawn interest, thus laying the foundation for a growing fortune. On returning from his farm life he attended school until he was seventeen years old, when he engaged as clerk in Clark & Hall's dry goods store, in Adrian, remaining there until 1860. In the spring of 1860 he entered the service of the government, in the Adrian post-office, under Charles Redfield, P. M., remaining until the fall of 1864, when he went to Natchez, Miss., and entered the commissary department of that post, Captain Edward L. Whitney being the commissary at that time. In the spring of 1865 he returned to Adrian, and again entered the post-office. In the fall of 1865 he formed a partnership with S. A. Powers, in the merchant tailoring business in Adrian, which partnership continued until after the death of his father, in 1877. He was then made administrator of his father's large estate, and devoted his entire time to it for a little over a year. In the summer of 1869 he formed a copartnership with J. E. Parker, of Washington, D. C., and engaged in the hardware business in Adrian, continuing the same until the spring of 1874. In July, 1875, he went into the Second National bank of Toledo, Ohio, for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of banking, remaining there until the fall of 1876. He then returned to Adrian, for the purpose of organizing a bank, and in June, 1877, he opened Whitney's Commercial Exchange bank, now known as the Commercial Exchange bank of Whitney & Wilcox. Mr. Whitney has been for several years actively engaged in the various manufacturing enterprises of Adrian, being a stockholder and director of the Michigan State Insurance company; also, of the Adrian Paper Mill company, and the Low Manufacturing company, and a stockholder in the Illinois Manufacturing company. September 22, 1867, Mr. Whitney was married to Ellen M. Cornell, daughter of Asa and Fanny S. Cornell, of Adrian, by whom he has had one

son, Charles Seward Colfax Whitney, who was born March 21, 1870. Mrs. Ellen M. Whitney was born in Adrian, March 21, 1844. Her father was a native of Lockport, N. Y., and was born January 18, 1812, came to Michigan when he was a young man, was an early settler of Adrian, and was among the first business men of the village. June 17, 1841, he married Fanny S. Hitchcock, daughter of James and Hannah Hitchcock, of Adrian, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Whitney being the oldest. Mrs. Fanny Cornell was born in Lockport, N. Y., December 20, 1822. Asa Cornell died in Adrian, April 27, 1853. Mrs. Cornell was married to Rev. J. E. Parker, in 1866, and now resides in Washington, D. C.

———:o:———

JOB C. WHEATON was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 28, 1814. His father, Wilbur Wheaton, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born April 11, 1787, but moved to Montgomery county, N. Y., with his parents, Robert and Catharine Wheaton, when he was a child, where he remained until he was twenty-one. He then went to Aurelius, Cayuga county, where he resided until 1825, when he sold out and went to Cambria, Niagara county, and remained there until 1835, when he came to Michigan and located a fractional one-quarter section on the bank of Evans' lake, on section 6, in Franklin, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 16, 1867. April 11, 1811, Wilbur Wheaton married Lucy Read, by whom he had four children, Job C. being the oldest son and second child. Mrs. Lucy Wheaton was born in Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., November 2, 1792, and died in Franklin, this county, January 25, 1872. Job C. Wheaton was the only son of his parents, and always lived with them, or they with him. He was a farmer, and his earliest recollections are of being in the woods in Niagara county, N. Y. He grew up with an axe in his hand, and when he came to Michigan in 1836 he was prepared and qualified to grapple with the forests. He cleared up the land his father had purchased, besides taking a job on the timbered land of clearing twenty-five acres. In those days the only idlers were Indians, and every white man worked for a "future existence." Mr. Wheaton

built his house on the shore of Evans' lake, and has resided there for forty-four years. In 1836 the water in the lake was about thirty inches higher than it is at present. There is an outlet to the lake which forms quite a brook, and runs through to Tecumseh, which is called Evans' creek. About forty years ago a ditch was dug across a marsh and through a beaver-dam into the creek, for the purpose of increasing the volume of water in the creek for milling purposes at Tecumseh. The experiment was a failure, but it lowered the lake as above stated. At that time the lake was full of several varieties of fish, consisting mostly of black bass, blue gills, perch and sun-fish. For a few years Mr. Wheaton kept a seine, and would draw it for people who came along and wanted fish. He would often make a haul of five bushels, and made one haul in Stony lake of ten bushels. After a close observation of over forty years he has come to the conclusion that more fish could be caught in the lakes of Lenawee county, if the law prohibiting the use of seines was repealed. After a period of twenty years, since spearing and seining have been prohibited, there have been far fewer fish caught with a hook than during the previous twenty years, when seines and spears were in constant use. It is his belief that the large fish eat the small ones. He has caught black bass twenty inches long, and has found fish in their mouths that would weigh one pound. It is this class of fish that destroys the small ones, and the older they get the more voracious they are. Mr. Wheaton was never much of a hunter, still he has shot a number of deer and turkeys, and on one occasion he captured seven wild turkeys in a log shanty, and killed them all. In 1857 he built a stone house, in which he now lives. He got every stone in the structure upon his own land, and has still enough and to spare. He has a very comfortable and pleasant home, which he has wrought out with his own hands, and is now enjoying it. January 25, 1835, Job C. Wheaton married Diadama S. Saxton, daughter of Philander Saxton, of Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as follows: Anna M., born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., November 9, 1835, was the wife of Lyman Swift, of Blissfield, this county, and died January 8, 1874; Harriet A., born in Franklin, June 10, 1842, was the wife of William Ayers, of Franklin, and died June 18, 1863; James C., born in Franklin, July 14, 1844, a farmer of Franklin. Mrs. Diadama S. Wheaton was born in Livingston county, N. Y., January 19, 1811, and died March 5, 1847. April 15, 1849, he married Betsey Wheaton, daughter of Ichabod and Catharine Wheaton, who was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., February 13, 1820, came to Michigan with her parents in 1836, and settled

in Adrian township, where they in August, 1840, both died within the same week, of a fever that prevailed that season. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, and her mother was born in Montgomery county, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton were in the grand stand that fell in Adrian during the county fair, on the afternoon of Thursday, October 2, 1879. Both were injured more or less. Mr. Wheaton was knocked senseless, but soon recovered with a few slight bruises. Mrs. Wheaton received quite serious injuries on her left side, besides a severe cut on the head. She never has and probably never will entirely recover.

———:o:———

RICHARD A. BURY was born in Albany, N. Y., February 20, 1830. He resided there only about two years, when his parents moved to Michigan, settling in Detroit in the fall of 1832, where his father, who was an Episcopal minister, was installed as rector of St. Paul's church, it being the only parish in the city at that time. After a residence in Detroit of two years Mr. Bury was called to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and resided there and in Potsdam as rector, until 1836, when he again returned to Detroit. In 1839 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained seven years, and then went to Grosse Isle. Richard A. remained at Grosse Isle until 1850, when he went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in a lumber yard, remaining there two years. In 1852 he purchased a saw mill at Grosse Isle, running it three years, when he sold out, and went to Adrian and opened a lumber yard. In 1861 J. Q. Disbrow purchased an interest in the business, and in 1863 Mr. Disbrow sold out to Benjamin Folsom, and in 1865 Mr. Bury purchased Mr. Folsom's interest. Subsequently D. M. Baker purchased an interest, and the firm of Bury & Baker existed until 1873. January 1, 1872, Mr. Bury accepted the position of lumber agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, which position he now holds. Since Mr. Bury's residence in Adrian he has been an active business man, and has taken an interest in all things that tended towards the growth and prosperity of the city. He has served three years on the board of education of Adrian, and has been an active member of Christ church, having served as vestryman for twenty years. He was a member of the old vol-

unteer fire department for seven years. September 5, 1854, Richard A. Bury married Caroline L. Choate, daughter of Nathan and Louisa Choate, of Adrian, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Frank C., born September 5, 1855, married Ida Gunsolus, of Adrian, and is now a resident of Michigan City, Ind.; Louisa, born April 25, 1857; Richard A. Jr., born December 27, 1866. Mrs. Caroline L. Bury was born in Derry, N. H., April 29, 1832, and came to Michigan with her parents, and settled in Adrian, in 1849. Richard A. Bury's father, Rev. Richard Bury, was born in Manchester, England, November 10, 1792, came to America in 1801 with his parents, William and Mary Bury, was a graduate of Union College, N. Y., and entered the ministry about the year 1820. He married, about 1817, Mariette Gregory, daughter of Dr. Uriah and Lucretia (Ely) Gregory, of Sand lake, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Richard A. being the seventh child. Mrs. Mariette Bury was born in Connecticut, and died in Cleveland, September 5, 1861. Rev. Richard Bury died there July 21, 1875.

———:o———

WILLIAM CORNELIUS was born in Stamford, Dutchess county, N. Y., 4th month, 30th, 1801, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed farming until 1823. He was married there, and in 1824 purchased a farm in Milan, the same county, where he resided until 1832. He then sold out and moved to Monroe county, and purchased a farm in the town of Rush, and lived there until 1846, when he went to Macedon and then to the village of Scottsville, where he remained until 1852, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm in Southfield, Oakland county, but was dissatisfied there, and that fall exchanged for a farm on section 13, in Adrian township, where he got one of the most pleasant and desirable farm homes in Lenawee county. It is situated four miles north of the city of Adrian, and about one mile from the Friends' meeting-house, with good buildings, and of the best quality of soil for general farming purposes, being a mixture of sand and gravel, producing all kinds of crops profitably. When Mr. Cornelius purchased the farm some of his friends and the people about were kind enough to inform him that the land

was good for nothing, not even worth fencing in, but he paid no attention to their talk, and while some of them were delving on hard clay land, he was equally as successful on his farm with about half the labor. He soon had a desirable home, and one that attracted the attention of passers by, as it bore the appearance of taste, thrift and comfort. It is now one of the pleasantest farm homes between Adrian and Tecumseh, and would bring the highest price if it were offered for sale. Mr. Cornelius was a thrifty man, of good judgment, and more than ordinary intelligence, and believed in making the world beautiful, and his family and all about him happy and comfortable. With good taste and commendable pride in keeping his premises in good order and productive, he at the same time had a high regard for his spiritual welfare and that of his family. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, who always had a kind word for every one, with a tender, loving heart, being noted for his hospitality. About the year 1830 he became a member of the Society of Friends, and was ever after a consistent member of that body, having an abiding faith in its teachings, and was always active and earnest in the work. He was an invalid for several years, and gradually failed both in mind and body, until August 15, 1879, when he died, mourned and respected by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Sixth month, 7th, 1823, William Cornelius married Mary Ann Mead, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Mead, of Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Mary J., born in Milan, Dutchess county, 3d month, 16th, 1824, now the wife of Henry Rawson, of Rollin, this county; Jane M., born in the same place, 4th month, 26th, 1828, now the wife of Jonathan Green, of Raisin; John M., born in same place, 6th month, 10th, 1830, a resident of Spring Lake, Ottawa county, Mich.; Cynthia T., born same place, 5th month, 5th, 1832, now the wife of William H. Cornelius, of Raisin; Phebe Ann, born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., 7th month, 24th, 1834, now the wife of Edward M. Cornelius, of Adrian. Mrs. Mary Ann Cornelius was born in Milan, Dutchess county, N. Y., 6th month, 1st, 1802, and still survives her husband in good mind and health, in her seventy-ninth year. Her father, Nathaniel Mead, was born August 16, 1750, and was twice married. Third month, 25th, 1772, he married Hannah Lamb, who died the 15th of 5th month, 1796. Eleventh month, 28th, 1799, he married Mary Quinby, daughter of Samuel and Ann Quinby, who was born 12th month, 10th, 1757, and died 7th month, 21st, 1837, aged seventy-nine years, seven months and eleven days. Nathaniel Mead was the father of twelve children, and died 3d month, 5th, 1816.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR., was born near Syracuse, N. Y., August 12, 1817. His father, Joseph Smith, Sr., was born in Rockland county, N. Y., in 1790, and when young learned the blacksmith's trade, but afterward followed farming. He married Abigail Taylor, a native of Orange county, N. Y., who was born in 1793, by whom he had twelve children, Joseph, Jr., being the third child and oldest son. Joseph Smith, Sr., died at Midland, Mich., in 1868. His wife survives him, and is still living in Midland, in her eighty-eighth year. Joseph Smith, Jr., left his home when he was about twelve years old, when he commenced working by the month on a farm, and continued for two years. When he was fourteen years old he went on the Erie canal, and for nearly seven years, during the boating season, he was at work on the canal or Hudson river. When he was twenty-one, in 1838, he began to see that employment on the canal was not all that a boy or young man required, realizing that it was a pretty hard place. In July of that year he started for Michigan, coming directly to Lenawee county. He remained several years in Adrian township, and worked at farming, but in 1850 he purchased a piece of land on section 34, in Franklin, where he now resides. He now owns 106 acres of good land, with about ninety acres under good cultivation. He came to Lenawee county with scarcely a dollar in money, without a friend or acquaintance, but he was determined to get away from the canal and river and all his former associations, and commenced life here in the woods, with the idea of making a home and becoming a useful member of society. March 28, 1840, he married Sally P. Jones, daughter of Abner and Diana Jones, of Adrian, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: Theodore S., born in Adrian, October 16, 1842, now a farmer of Somerset, Hillsdale county, was a soldier in the rebellion, and member of Company F, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; James Fletcher, born same place, August 16, 1844, now a resident of Adrian city, was a soldier in the rebellion, and member of Company F, Fourth Michigan Cavalry; Ruel W., born same place, October 1, 1847, was a soldier in the rebellion, and member of Company B, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, serving until the close of the war, but died from injuries received in the service, December 15, 1869; Alvin, born same place, August 19, 1849, and died January 12, 1879, leaving two orphan children, Clarence A. and Alba S., who are being brought up by their grandfather; John A., born in Franklin, October 10, 1851, now a resident of Franklin; Lucretia A., born same place, October 12, 1853, now the wife of Robert Powell, of Franklin; Nancy, born same place, December 19, 1858, is now the wife of Alonzo Mudget, of Wheatland, Hillsdale

county; Eugene and Eugenia (twins) born same place, February 3, 1861; Eugene lives in Hillsdale county; Eugenia is the wife of William Powell, of Adrian township; Lillie Alice, born same place, June 24, 1864, at home; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Sallie Smith was born in Farmington, Orleans county, N. Y., October 18, 1821, came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Adrian township. She died August 4, 1868. November 16, 1870, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Elizabeth Dunn, widow of Peter Dunn, of Adrian, and daughter of Samuel and Mahala Wild, of Cambridge. Mrs. Smith was born in Connecticut, March 26, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1837.

———:o:———

JOSEPH A. MERRETT was born in Evesham, Worcestershire, England, January 13, 1835, where he resided until the winter of 1849, when he went to the Isle of Jersey, on the coast of France, in the English channel, with his parents. He learned the trade of painting, paper-hanging and decorating in the city of St. Helier, and remained there until August 4, 1854, when he returned to England, and sailed from Plymouth in the packet Lady Peel, landing in Quebec October 3d. He immediately went to Toronto, arriving there on the 7th, where his parents settled. He resided in Toronto and followed his trade until March, 1858, when he came to Michigan, stopping in Detroit four or five weeks, when he went to Adrian, arriving there May 5th. He immediately found employment with A. F. McKenzie, and stayed with him until the latter part of December, 1860. He then went to Geneva, N. Y., where he remained until August 3, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Third New York Cavalry, and served three years in the great rebellion, holding the position of sergeant. In July, 1865, he returned to Adrian, and commenced business on his own account, and has continued ever since. He now carries on an extensive paper store, together with a paint shop, enjoying the confidence and patronage of all classes of people, and stands first in the city in the line of decorative paper hanging. Much of his work exhibits a remarkable taste and skill, and for beauty and finish can not be excelled. January 1, 1861, Joseph A. Merrett married Ann Boyes, daughter of James and Elizabeth Boyes, of Orange, Schuyler county, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, as

follows: Hattie Bell, born March 30, 1869; Joseph A., born December 17, 1870; Mattie Josephine, born April 13, 1873; all born in Adrian. Mrs. Ann Merrett was born in Orange, June 26, 1836. Her father was a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America a young man, married Elizabeth Bell, a native of Ireland, and purchased a farm in Orange, N. Y., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1847. Her mother is still living in Orange. Joseph A. Merrett's father, George A. Merrett, was a native of Gloucestershire, England, was a butcher by trade, and carried on an extensive business in St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey, and in Toronto. He died in Toronto, in December, 1859. He married Harriet Doyle (whose grandfather was a colonel in the British army, and commanded a regiment in America during the Revolutionary war), of Evesham, England, by whom he had eleven children, Joseph A. being the third. Mrs. Harriet Merrett was a native of Evesham, and died in Toronto.

———:o:———

ALVA RAYMOND was born in Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y., October 4, 1820. His father, Rufus Raymond, was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1786, where he resided until he was about twenty-one, when he went to Wheeler, Steuben county, N. Y., where he was married, and afterward went to Cohocton and purchased a farm. He resided there and carried on his farm until the spring of 1834, when he sold out and came to Michigan, settling on section 26, in Raisin, this county, purchasing 160 acres of new land of Edwin Holloway, who located it. Mr. Raymond cleared up the farm and built good buildings. He was one of the very first settlers of that portion of the township, and was always foremost in all matters of public interest and improvement. He was an industrious, hard-working, honest and much-respected man, and did much by his constant cheerfulness and hopeful trust in the happy future of the country, to inspire desponding settlers and unfortunates. When young he became a member of the Society of Friends, but in his latter years he was a member of the Presbyterian church of Raisin. In 1810 Rufus Raymond married Ruhama Alls, of Wheeler, Steuben county, N.

Y., by whom he had thirteen children, Alva being the eighth child. Mrs. Ruhama Raymond was born April 15, 1787, in Pennsylvania, and died in Raisin, this county, in March, 1845. Rufus Raymond died in Raisin, December 25, 1865. Alva Raymond came to Michigan with his parents in 1834, and assisted his father in clearing up his farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-one. In the fall of 1841 he went to Grant county, Wis., and worked about the lead mines and at melting ore, until May, 1842, when he returned home, and worked his father's farm for two years. He then purchased a new farm in Woodstock, but only remained there about two years, when he sold and moved to Addison village, where he resided about two years, finally moving back to Raisin. In 1851 he went to Augusta, Washtenaw county, where he purchased a farm. He owned his farm there for ten years, when he sold it and purchased another in the township of Ypsilanti, residing on it two years. In 1866 he again returned to Raisin, and purchased a farm on section 2, where he now resides. During eighteen years of his life he has followed mechanical employment and running saw mills. Like many other young men he made some "mistakes" at first; but he profited by experience, and for many years he has been in comfortable circumstances. During his life Mr. Raymond has experienced two very narrow escapes from death. When young, he dug a well on his father's farm, in Raisin, and during the operation of bricking it up it became necessary to bail out the water. A large iron kettle was used for a bucket, and while it was being raised, filled with water, the bail broke, letting the kettle into the well, and in its descent it struck Mr. Raymond's left shoulder, only causing a slight fracture. During the summer of 1862 he had a yoke of runaway steers. One day he fastened them by wrapping the chain around a stump. The steers were quite unruly, and when Mr. Raymond went to unhitch them they started, drawing the chain around the stump. As the chain left the stump the hook caught Mr. Raymond's left leg below the knee, and the steers dragged him several rods, tearing the flesh from the bone for a distance of nine inches. The steers finally stopped, and Mr. Raymond removed the hook from the flesh and muscles, and walked to the house. July 9, 1842, Alva Raymond married Mary Ann Iveson, daughter of John and Ann Iveson, of Woodstock, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Elmira, born in Raisin, this county, September 25, 1843, now the wife of F. M. Bell, of Rome; Mary Elizabeth, born same place, January 8, 1846, now the wife of George B. Mize, of Raisin; Rufus, born in Woodstock, February 11, 1848, a farmer of Tecumseh; Laura Ann, born in Augusta, Wash-

tenaw county, May 7, 1855, now the wife of Franklin Wood, of Raisin; William F., born same place, July 2, 1858, at home; Walter B., born same place, August 8, 1863, at home; Mary A., daughter of Benjamin Iveson, adopted, born April 14, 1866. Mrs. Mary Ann Raymond was born at Hempstead Harbor, Queens county, N. Y., February 8, 1821. Her father was born at Haslingden, Lancaster, England, December 22, 1790, where he lived and followed his trade of cabinet-maker until 1817, when he came to America and settled on Long Island, N. Y. He resided there until 1839, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm in Woodstock, on section 19. After about ten years he sold out and purchased a smaller farm on section 30, where he died June 17, 1864. July 25, 1811, he married Ann Beardwood, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Beardwood, of Blackburn, Lancaster, England, by whom he had thirteen children, Mrs. Raymond being the sixth child. Mrs. Ann Iveson was born at Fennescowes, near Blackburn, August 7, 1789, and still survives her husband, in her ninety-second year, being in remarkably good health.

———:o:———

CHARLES W. SHEFFIELD was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., December 18, 1824. His father, William Sheffield, son of John Sheffield, was born in Rhode Island, near the Connecticut line, about the year 1790, and lived there until he was twenty years old, when he moved to Oneida county, N. Y., and engaged in the distillery business in Bridgewater. In 1826 he sold his distillery, and went to Utica and purchased a hotel, which he carried on until his death, which occurred in 1834. About the year 1819 William Sheffield married Mary E. Carpenter, of Long Island, by whom he had four sons, Charles W. being the third. Mrs. Mary E. Sheffield was born on Long Island, about the year 1798, and died in Utica, N. Y., in 1834. Charles W. Sheffield was left an orphan at the age of ten years, and was brought up by an uncle and aunt. In the spring of 1835 he came to Michigan with his uncle, James L. Austin, and settled on section 6, in Adrian township. Charles lived with Mr. Austin until he was about fifteen years old, when he went to work

by the month, and since that time he has "paddled his own canoe." He has seen Lenawee county transformed from a howling wilderness to its present high state of cultivation and a model of beauty and civilization. He commenced chopping and clearing land, and continued it for some years. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it until he was twenty-eight years old, during which time he purchased fifty acres of land on section 6, in Adrian. He has since added to this farm until he now owns 103 acres, besides owning a farm of eighty acres on section 15, in Adrian. He owns a house and lot in the city of Adrian (corner Railroad and Budlong streets), where his family reside during the school year, for the purpose of educating his children. In the fall of 1847 he enlisted in Captain Hicks' company to go to Mexico, but was finally transferred to Captain A. S. Williams' company in Detroit. The company left Detroit February 9, 1848, and after four weeks it arrived in Vera Cruz, and was immediately marched to Cordovia, and garrisoned that city until the close of the war. They returned to Detroit in August the same year. May 5, 1852, Charles W. Sheffield married Mary E. Skinner, daughter of Calvin D. and Betsey H. Skinner, of Adrian, by whom he has had seven children, as follows: Leonora H., born January 1, 1854, a teacher in the county schools; William C., died when two years and ten months old; Ward B., born April 6, 1858, a farmer of Adrian; Clara W., born March 30, 1860; Mary E., born July 13, 1861; Viola B., born November 16, 1864; Laura, born January 2, 1871. Mrs. Mary E. Sheffield was born in Galen, Wayne county, N. Y., May 25, 1829, came to Michigan with her parents in 1831 (when about two years old, riding the entire distance in a lumber wagon, sitting in a little chair), and settled on section 15, in Adrian. Her father was born in Hartford, Washington county, N. Y., October 18, 1801, and was the son of Solomon and Ruth (Simons) Skinner. Calvin D. Skinner was brought up a mechanic, and put up the first frame building in Adrian city. The building is now standing on Railroad street, and is the property of Dr. W. Owen. He married January 24, 1828, Betsey H. Scott, daughter of Lemuel and Betsey (Drew) Scott, who was born in Randolph, Orange county, Vt., May 7, 1806. They had eight children, Mrs. Sheffield being the oldest. Mr. Skinner died at Salt Lake city, en route for California, July 1, 1850. His wife died in Adrian, on the old farm, January 31, 1873.

GEORGE F. PAYNE was born in Knook, County of Wiltshire, England, November 3, 1821. His father, Robert Knight Payne, was born in Crockerton, in the parish of Long Bridge, Deverill, in the same county, and about five miles from Knook, December 15, 1796. R. K. Payne's great grandfather, Abraham Reuben Payne, was born in 1680; his grandfather, Reuben Payne, in 1719; his father, Simeon Payne, in 1770. They were all born and died in Crockerton. Simeon Payne died in 1845. The family all lie buried in the Long Bridge, Deverill, church-yard. R. K. Payne married Ann Garrett, daughter of John and Sarah Garrett, of Heytesbury, Wiltshire, in 1815, by whom he had four children, as follows: Sarah, who died in Morpeth, Ontario; George F.; Ann, wife of William Thomas, died in Toronto, Ontario; Mary Ann, wife of William Betts, of Chatham, Ontario. R. K. Payne emigrated with his family to America in 1831. They settled in Little York (now Toronto), where his wife, Mrs. Ann Payne, mother of G. F. Payne, died September 4, 1834. He married Mrs. Sarah Crown, and removed to Toledo in 1836. In 1838 he removed to Chatham, County of Kent, Ontario. He was the first governor of Kent County Jail, and held that office seventeen years, when he retired to private life. He was also a member of the school board of the town of Chatham for twenty-five years. The Payne School of Chatham is named after him. He still lives in Chatham, respected by all. George F. Payne, the subject of this sketch, when his father left Toronto, was learning the book-binding and blank book business. He lived in that place until 1847, when he removed to Detroit and formed a copartnership with A. Richmond (now of Richmond & Backus). In 1848 he sold his interest to Mr. Richmond, and removed to Adrian, where he has lived ever since. In 1848 he established the Adrian Blank Book manufactory and book-bindery, and is still its proprietor. October 25, 1842, he married Caroline Bartley, daughter of William and Mary Ann Bartley, by whom he has had eight children, as follows: George L., born in Toronto, Ontario, December 15, 1843, died May 20, 1848; William, born June 2, 1848, proprietor of the Herald bindery, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert K., born October 4, 1849. In the late rebellion he enlisted in the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry, and after their march with Sherman to the sea, was honorably discharged. He enlisted in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and died on the march between Victoria and San Antonio, Texas, in August, 1866; George F. Jr., born February 15, 1852, now lives in Elkhart, Ind.; James G., born June 3, 1854, now lives in Toledo, Ohio; Albert W., born April 16, 1856, now lives in Toledo, Ohio: Edwin B., born April 19, 1860, now with his

father; Carrie, born October 29, 1862, at home. Mrs. Caroline Payne was born in Newport, Isle of Wight, October 25, 1826. Her father, William Bartley, was born in Motcomb, County of Dorset, England, July 6, 1794. Her mother, Mary Ann Bartley, was born in Newport, Isle of Wight, February 4, 1799, and died at her son's, in Butler, Mo., January 9, 1873, where her father still resides. All of Mr. Payne's children except the oldest were born in Adrian.

———:o:———

JULIUS H. BENEDICT, son of Daniel and Polly Benedict, was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1804, where he lived until he was a young man, when he went to Niagara county, N. Y., with his parents. Julius H. assisted in building the locks on the Erie canal at Lockport, and afterward settled in Royalton, where he purchased land, clearing and owning several farms, and remained there until 1839, when he came to Michigan, first stopping in Brest, Monroe county, where he was engaged in the grocery business, and dealt quite extensively in shipping staves east by lake. He afterward went to Franklin, Oakland county, where he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, the Hon. Wm. A. Pratt, carrying on a general store. They also built and operated a large flouring mill. Mr. Benedict remained there until the spring of 1843, when he came to Lenawee county and engaged in farming, on the farm now owned by Samuel Tingley, four miles north of the city of Adrian. He remained there until the spring of 1845, when he moved into the then village of Adrian, and purchased a building and stock of groceries on the south side of Maumee street, of Blackman & Murray. After a few years he sold his building to Ira Bidwell, and purchased of Underwood & Newell, another on the same side of the street, a few doors west, where he carried on business several years. He at one time owned a large tract of land in Tennessee, besides owning a farm in the town of Rome, and some village property in Hudson. He was an active, energetic, business man, and was one of the first who purchased furs in Adrian, doing a large business with the hunters and trappers of this region. When he was a young man and lived in Niagara county, N. Y., he was a successful trapper and hunter, spending considerable time with the Indians to learn the business.

For thirty years he handled furs in Adrian, during which time he went as far northwest as St. Paul, Minnesota, mingling with the Indians there, where he purchased at one time, $20,000 worth in one lot. He was a man of sterling integrity and probity, and until old age and feeble health came upon him, his time was spent in active business pursuits. He died in Adrian, April 19, 1876. June 12, 1831, Julius H. Benedict married Olive Crego, daughter of Ruluf D. and Elsie (Strenihan) Crego, of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., by whom he had five sons as follows: Daniel, born in Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., April 2, 1832; Julius, born in same place, June 20, 1834, a merchant of Adrian; Oscar, born same place, March 9, 1837, also a merchant of Adrian; two sons died in infancy. Mrs. Olive Benedict was born in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., January 9, 1810, came to Michigan with her husband in 1839, and died in Adrian, February 1, 1871. Ruluf Crego and wife were among the early settlers of Erie county, going in there from New Canaan, near Albany, in 1816. Mr. Crego purchased land of the Holland company, where he resided until 1854, when he sold out, came to Michigan and settled in this county. His wife died soon after she came to Michigan. He finally went to Cass county and lived with his children until his death.

Daniel Benedict came to Michigan with his parents in 1839, always lived at home, and followed all of the business pursuits in which his father was engaged. Daniel, with his brothers, Julius and Oscar, were engaged in business in Adrian for about twenty-five years, dealing in general groceries, furs, fruits, etc. During one year they were engaged exclusively in the shipping and commission business. In 1866 the Benedict brothers built a large stone front store on Maumee street, having previously erected a wooden store on the north side of Maumee street. In 1871 a dissolution of partnership took place between the brothers, Daniel engaging in the clothing business in the stone front store, having continued there successfully ever since. Daniel served four years as deputy sheriff under F. J. Hough, and was elected alderman one term from the Fourth ward of Adrian. He was one of the early members of the old Adrian Guards, being an active member of the company until 1861, when the company was disbanded. He is an active business man, alive to the wants of the community, and successful as a merchant. December 26, 1872, Daniel Benedict married Margaret Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Charles and Sarah Thompson, of Ypsilanti, Mich., by whom he has had one child, Olive S., born in Adrian, May 4, 1876. Mrs. Margaret E. Benedict was born in Conway, Shiawassee county, Mich., October 19, 1846. She went to Ypsilanti with her parents in 1850, where

she resided until 1866, when she came to Adrian as a teacher in the public schools, where she remained for six years. Her father was born in Mendham, Morris county, N. J., January 10, 1807, came to Michigan a young man, and married at Ypsilanti, December 15, 1842, Sarah A. Van Fossen, daughter of John and Eliza Van Fossen. Mr. Van Fossen was a military man, and was a general commanding in the war of 1812 Mrs. Sarah A. Thompson was born at Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., August 6, 1822, and now resides with her husband in Ypsilanti, where they have been residents for thirty years.

August 17, 1859, Julius Benedict married Harriet C. Munger, daughter of Algernon S. and Adaline Munger, of Bay City, Mich., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Charles S., born July 7, 1861, at home; George C., born October 2, 1865, and died September 18, 1866. Mrs. Harriet C. Benedict was born in Franklin, Lenawee county, Mich., October 1, 1842. Her father was born March 1, 1821, in Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y. When he was young he learned the cooper's trade. He came to Michigan and lived in Lenawee county for a few years, and in 1846 went to Newberg, Cass county, where he purchased a farm, and resided until about 1850, when he sold his farm and went to Elkhart, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business. He afterward went to Bay City, and for eighteen years was engaged in the dry goods business, being one of the prosperous business men of that city. Mrs. Adaline Munger was born in Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., and died in Newberg, Cass county, December 25, 1849. Julius Benedict is now engaged in the boot and shoe business in Adrian, and has for many years been a successful business man. He has also since his father's death, dealt largely in native furs.

April 26, 1877, Oscar Benedict married Mattie Mirick, daughter of Hiram T. and Rowena (Gardner) Mirick, of Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y. Mrs. Mattie Benedict was born in Lyons, N. Y., November 17, 1853. Her father was born in Buffalo township, Perry county, Pa., August 22, 1828, and when a child went to the State of New York with his parents, where for many years he has been engaged in farming and mercantile business. August 22, 1849, at Geneva, N. Y., he married Rowena Frances Gardner, of Lyons, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Mrs. Bendict being the youngest and only surviving child. Mrs. Rowena Frances Mirick was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y., August 15, 1825, and died in Lyons, N. Y., May 14, 1854. Mr. Mirick still resides in Lyons. Oscar Benedict is engaged in the clothing business, and is one of the popular and responsible merchants of Adrian.

FRANCIS VOORHEES was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., April 4, 1811. His father, William Voorhees, was born in New Jersey, in 1776, but during his boyhood he removed with his parents to Montgomery county, N. Y. William lived in Montgomery county until about the year 1800, when, after he was married, he located and cleared up a farm in Cherry Valley, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1864. He married Lucy Dodge, of Johnstown, Montgomery county, by whom he had eleven children, Francis being the fifth child. Mrs. Lucy Voorhees was a native of Johnstown, and died in Cherry Valley, about the year 1828. Francis Voorhees resided in Cherry Valley until he was about eighteen years old, when he went to learn the hatter's trade, and after following the trade in different places in the State of New York, until the spring of 1837, he came to Michigan. He first located in the village of Clinton, this county, and carried on the business there, making hats of different kinds, as was customary in those days. He was, perhaps, the first man to manufacture silk hats in Michigan, as he never heard of any being made in the State previous to that time. He remained in Clinton until the spring of 1843, being elected justice of the peace there in 1841. In the spring of 1843 he removed to Adrian, where he opened a hat store on Maumee street, and for several years carried on the business of manufacturing. From 1843 until 1861, he was in business continuously, and was also quite extensively engaged in the fur trade, which in those days was considered a part of the business. In 1861 he disposed of his stock to Parsons & Smith, and remained out of business, except buying furs during the season, until 1866, when he again opened a hat, cap and fur store, and has continued ever since, and now carries on one of the largest and most complete stores in his line in Southern Michigan. He served two years as alderman of the Third ward of Adrian, and has always taken an interest in the material welfare of the city. Mr. Voorhees has always endeavored to live a correct life, and at the age of eighteen, after reading a temperance lecture of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, he walked five miles one evening, alone, to join the first temperance society he ever heard of. He has been a member of the M. E. church for about forty years, assisting in organizing the first society in Clinton, and erecting the first church edifice there. April 19, 1842, Francis Voorhees married at Cleveland, Ohio, Hope H. Nickerson, daughter of Capt. Vincent and Rebecca B. (Bassett) Nickerson, by whom he has had eleven children, as follows: George V., born September 3, 1845, now a practicing physician and surgeon, of Coldwater, Mich.; Ellis D., born July 14, 1847,

now a merchant of Ionia, Mich.; Stephen F., born June 9, 1849; Lucy Josephine, born October 16, 1851; Carrie L., born November 28, 1853; William B., born November 22, 1855; Eliza Cornelia, born April 23, 1858, died December 10, 1863; Nathan, born April 24, 1860. Three children died in infancy. All were born in Adrian. Mrs. Hope H. Voorhees was born in Chatham, Barnstable county, Mass., September 14, 1823. Her parents were natives of Harwich, Mass. Her father was a seafaring man, being a captain for many years, commanding a whaling vessel for several years, and sailed twice around the world. He raised a large family, all of his sons becoming seamen, some of whom commanded on the western lakes, during the palmy days of the steamboats. Capt. Vincent Nickerson died in Centreville, Mass, December 2, 1854, aged 77 years. His wife died in the same place, in 1837, aged 37 years.

———:o:———

WILLIAM ALDRICH was born in Augusta, Granville county, Canada, June 26, 1803. His father, David Aldrich, Jr., was born in Providence, R. I., and was the son of David and Alice (Grover) Aldrich, Sr., also natives of Providence, David, Sr., being a soldier in the Revolutionary war. When David Aldrich, Jr., was a young man he went to Canada, where he followed farming, and was married. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the British army, and was in several skirmishes and battles. He resided in Canada until 1818, when he removed to Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., where he purchased a new farm. He resided in Oswego county until about 1850, when he came to Michigan and resided until his death (which occurred in 1851), with his son, Daniel B., in Algonac, St. Clair county. He married, about the year 1801, Rachel Dingman, daughter of Richard and Jane Dingman, of Cornwall, Canada, by whom he had ten children, nine sons and one daughter, William being the oldest (who with one brother, Silas G., also a resident of Cambridge), are the only survivors of the family. Mrs. Rachel Aldrich was born near Quebec, and died in Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y. Her parents were drowned in the St. Lawrence river, at Cornwall, while crossing the river in a canoe. They had been visiting some of their

neighbors, with their youngest child, and while returning home the canoe was capsized in a gale and all were drowned. William Aldrich lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, and was brought up a farmer. He worked several years in a distillery, and for five years had charge of a distillery in Mexico. He resided in Mexico until 1837, when he came to Michigan, arriving in Adrian June 9th. During the summer of 1836 he came to Lenawee county and purchased a farm on section 32, in Cambridge, and brought his family the following spring and settled on it. The land was wild and entirely unimproved, Mr. Aldrich erecting the first buildings upon it, and has cleared and improved seventy acres. He has erected a good frame house and barns, and now has a productive farm and comfortable home. Mr. Aldrich was among the first to settle in his neighborhood, and during the first few years was active in laying out roads, establishing schools, churches, etc., and always bore his part of the burdens that then fell upon the few pioneers. He has never held public office or desired it, but has ever felt an interest, and exerted his influence for the welfare and prosperity of his township. September 9, 1830, William Aldrich married Roxana Killam, daughter of Aaron and Eunice Killam, of Mexico, N. Y., by whom he has had five children, as follows: Martha R., born in Mexico, July 5, 1832, was the wife of Peter Onsted, of Cambridge, and died November 26, 1870; Martin, born same place, January 23, 1837, died August 17, 1844; Matilda J., born in Cambridge, September 13, 1841, now the wife of Calvin W. Faling, of Tecumseh; Mariette O., born same place, February 5, 1844, now the wife of James K. Aldrich, of Metamora, Lapeer county, Mich; Milo O., born same place, August 6, 1848, married Sarah A. Taylor, daughter of Norman and Armita Taylor, of Rome, this county, now works the home farm. Mrs. Roxana Aldrich was born in Peru, Bennington county, Vt., February 22, 1809. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, and her mother was born in Vermont. Mrs. Aldrich's great grandfather on her mother's side, David Cross, during the Revolutionary war, was captured by the Indians while at work in his fields, and, after suffering untold tortures, was taken to Canada, when he was so weak and feeble that the Indians thought he would die, and they sold him to the French for two loaves of bread. He was afterward ransomed by friends and returned home. In August, 1871, while Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich were on their way to visit friends in Dover they met with a terrible accident, very narrowly escaping death. While crossing a bridge near the residence of Horatio Swords, their horse became frightened and unmanageable, plunging off the bridge, going down several feet. Mr. Aldrich

escaped with slight injuries, but Mrs. Aldrich sustained injuries from which she can never recover, both limbs being broken, one above and one below the knee, besides receiving a bad injury to the spine.

———:o:———

WILLIAM CAMBURN was born in Cape May county, N. J., September 10, 1793, where he resided until he was five years old, when his parents, Levi and Margaret Camburn, moved to Ontario county, N. Y., where a new farm was purchased. The county was subsequently divided, and the Camburn farm was in the township of Macedon, in the present county of Wayne. Levi Camburn was a straightforward, earnest, hard-working man, of good principles, and endeavored to live according to the best light and teachings he had. At the age of eighteen he was converted to the Methodist faith, and soon after commenced exhorting, ever afterward preaching more or less in Barnegat, in Wayne county, N. Y., and in this county. Besides doing the work on his farm he preached nearly all the funeral sermons in his township; also, preaching from two to three times each Sunday. He resided in New Jersey until 1804, and in New York until 1834, when he came to Michigan and lived in Franklin, this county, but died in Moscow, Hillsdale county, in 1853. March 23, 1786, he married Margaret Mount, daughter of Matthias Mount, by whom he had twelve children, William being the oldest son. Mrs. Margaret Camburn was born at Cape May, N. J., in 1772, of German parents, and died at Lockport, N. Y., in 1826. William Camburn resided in Ontario county until after he was married, when he went to Niagara county and purchased a farm of the Holland Land company, in Lockport township, two and a half miles northeast of the present city of Lockport. He resided there for six or seven years, when he sold out and came to Michigan in the spring of 1831. He first located 160 acres of land in Raisin, this county, but the following year he sold and located 160 acres on section 21, in Franklin. During the winter of 1832–3 he put up a log house, and moved his family on from Tecumseh in the spring of 1833. He owned a yoke of oxen and a cow or two that he purchased in Detroit, in the spring of 1831.

He resided in Tecumseh two years, and worked leased land. He never worked on the land he purchased in Raisin, not liking it because he thought it was too light and sandy, the idea being prevalent at that time that openings land was worthless. When he went to his land in Franklin to build his house there was no road cut through, and he drove his oxen along an Indian trail, a distance of five miles, and carried the yoke on his back. That winter a small subscription was raised in Tecumseh to cut out a road along the survey, which had been made the summer previous by the government surveyors for the La Plaisance Bay turnpike. Mr. Camburn cleared up 120 acres of land, built good buildings, raised a good orchard, etc. He resided there until his death, which occurred April 8, 1872. He was always a prominent man in Franklin, honorable, manly, just and impartial. He was active in all matters of public interest, never waiting for others to move, but was ready to assist from the first. He was postmaster and justice of the peace for over thirty years. He married Sabra Hill, of Macedon, Ontario (now Wayne) county, N. Y., by whom he had sixteen children (including triplets at one birth and twins at two), fourteen living to become men and women, as follows: Ira H., born June 1, 1815; Betsey, born June 1, 1817; Harlow, born August 17, 1821, died November 21, 1880; Albert and Almon (twins), born August 12, 1823; Ann Maria, born February 6, 1826, died January 21, 1850; Levi, born February 7, 1828; Martha J., Mary J. and Margaret J. (triplets), born August 24, 1830; Julia A., born December 22, 1833; Thomas M., born September 6, 1835; Melissa, born February 1, 1838; William Harmon, born February 4, 1842. Mrs. Sabra Camburn was born in Macedon, N. Y., July 27, 1795, and died in Franklin, this county, September 4, 1848. Mr. Camburn was married the second time to Mrs. Elsie Millard, of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, who still survives him. Albert Camburn, who came to Lenawee county when he was eight years old, has resided in Franklin for forty-seven years, and owns a farm on section 30. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and member of Company E, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, and served three years. March 22, 1848, he married Elvira German, daughter of Deacon William B. and Catharine German, of Franklin, by whom he had one child, which died in infancy. Mrs. Elvira Camburn was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., January 29, 1827, came to Michigan with her parents in 1836, and settled in Franklin, this county. Her father, Deacon German, was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., born May 2, 1808, being the son of Andrew and Rachel German. William B. German married Catharine Swick, born in Monmouth

county, N. J., in 1808, daughter of Thomas Swick, of Schuyler county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Mrs. Camburn being the oldest. Mr. German was a prominent resident of Franklin, being one of the pioneers, and at one time owned 280 acres of land on section 30. He died October 19, 1864, and his wife died August 6, 1866.

———:o———

CALVIN DANIELS was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., March 12, 1827. Amos Daniels, his father, was born in New London, Conn., June 5, 1787, whose parents moved, when he was a small boy, to Cherry Valley, State of New York, where Amos lived with his father on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He then moved with his small effects to the town of Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., where he purchased fifty acres of land in the woods, cleared it up, and raised nine children. He resided there until the year 1825, when he sold his farm and moved to Urbana, Steuben county, N. Y. He lived there until the year 1837, when he emigrated to Michigan and purchased the west half of the northeast one-quarter of section 35, in Cambridge, this county, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 4, 1876. In 1809 he married Nancy Carothers, youngest daughter of John and Betsey Carothers, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Calvin being the eighth child. Mrs. Nancy Daniels was born in Half Moon, N. Y., of Irish parents, December 12, 1774, and died in Cambridge, February 4, 1872. Calvin Daniels lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He then worked out by the month for two or three years, farming and coopering, wherever he got a chance, until he was twenty-six years of age, when he purchased the east one-half of the northeast one-quarter, and the east one-half of the southeast one-quarter of section 26, in Cambridge. He afterward added to his first purchase until he now owns 212 acres, 160 acres well improved, good buildings, and one of the best barns in the town of Cambridge. July 1, 1858, he married Miss Mary Monagan, daughter of Edward and Nancy Monagan, of Armagh, Ireland, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Eva S., born May 15, 1856, at home; Bayard J., born

October 25, 1857, at Adrian College; Henry Winter, born December 18, 1861, at home; Clara May, born February 28, 1864, at home; Hattie Bell, born July 26, 1867, at home; all born in Cambridge, Lenawee county, Mich. Mrs. Mary Daniels was born in Armagh, Ireland, September 7, 1828, and came to America when two years of age. Mr. Daniels' education was very limited, as he lived the most of the time where clearing land was thought more of than schooling or learning of any kind. He has always attended to his own business as a farmer, never loooking for any office, and never wishing any, but willing to assist in all enterprising schemes, either for town or school purposes. His religion is to let every one think as he pleases, and his political faith is Democratic.

———:o:———

SAMUEL BRIDGES was born in Puckington, Somersetshire, England, May 24, 1816. His father was a farmer, and Samuel lived in Somerset and followed farming there until he was twenty-nine years old, when, in the spring of 1845 he came to America and settled in Cambridge, this county, where he then had a brother and sister living. He immediately purchased a farm on section 13, where he has resided ever since. The land was covered with timber (it being what was known as timbered openings), which Mr. Bridges has cleared off and improved, having erected good buildings, and he has a very pleasant and desirable home. Mr. Bridges' whole life has been spent in working land, and he knows nothing of any other business. His parents, Samuel and Mary Bridges, were natives of Somerset, England, and were of that class who worked leased land. They raised a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family. Mary Bridges died in Puckington, in January, 1837, and her husband died there in November, 1845. December 10, 1847, Samuel Bridges married Ellen Murphy, daughter of Thomas and Ann Murphy, by whom he had two children, as follows: Mary Ann, born in Cambridge, September 4, 1850, at home; Thomas, born same place, August 16, 1852, at home. Mrs. Ellen Bridges was born in County Wexford, Ireland, May 16, 1822, and came to America in 1845.

Her parents were natives of Wexford, Ireland, and always remained there. Mrs. Bridges died in Cambridge, May 17, 1877. Mr. Bridges has never taken any active part in public affairs in his township, but has attended quietly to his own affairs, always, however, doing his duty in relation to public improvements, and has never shirked any responsibilities that he has been called upon to perform during the settlement and organization of the township, and its schools, churches, etc. He was brought up a member of the Presbyterian church, and has always adhered to that faith. His first vote in this country was cast for the Democracy, and he still acts with that party.

———:o:———

ELEAZER HOLDRIDGE was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., September 14, 1814. He was the son of Felix and Deborah (Slocum) Holdridge, who were farmers of Onondaga county. Eleazer lived with his parents until he was married, and was reared a farmer. He received a good education for those days, and during several winters taught school. The most of his life previous to his marriage was spent in Royalton, Niagara county, whither his parents moved when he was six years old. He lived in Niagara county until the fall of 1836, when he came to Michigan and settled in Raisin, this county. He and his father (who came with him), purchased 200 acres of land on sections 22 and 23. This entire tract he cleared up, built a large brick house with barns, set out an orchard, etc. The first purchase was added to until he at one time owned 340 acres of valuable land. Immediately after his settlement in Raisin he became active and energetic in all public matters. He was largely interested in the growth and progress of the county, and lent every energy to its development. Being a man of good intelligence and education he soon held a prominent position in society, and the same year of his settlement was made school inspector. He always took an active part in all public meetings, and discussed questions with terseness and intelligence. He was quite a politician, and his actions were swayed solely by conviction. He was elected justice of the peace and served several years, and was the candidate of his party many times for other and more important offices. He resided in Raisin on his original purchase until 1867, when he moved to the city of

Adrian, purchased a good home, and resided there until his death, which occurred May 4, 1873. September 18, 1836, Eleazer Holdridge married Mehitable Stone, daughter of Isaiah and Mercy Stone, of Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., by whom he had eight children, as follows: Warren J., born August 1, 1838, a farmer of Raisin, and resides on the old homestead; Horace, born August 28, 1840, a farmer of Raisin; Eliza E., born December 4, 1842, now the wife of Harmon Camburn, of Adrian city; Thomas J., born August 13, 1844, a miller of Anthony, Kan.; Hannah E., born May 2, 1846, now the wife of Amos Graves, a farmer of Williamstown, Ingham county, Mich.; Spencer, born February 2, 1849, died the same year; Mary M., born August 4, 1850, now the wife of G. Olin Green, of Adrian; Elezer S., born September 11, 1854, of Rome, this county. All of the children were born on the old farm in Raisin. Mrs. Mehitable Holdridge was born in Bradford, Orange county, Vt., November 8, 1812. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, went to Vermont in his boyhood, lived there until after he was married, and in 1818 moved to Royalton, Niagara county, N. Y., and purchased a farm, where he resided until 1835, when he removed to Knox county, Ohio, and purchased a farm in Liberty township. He died there December 2, 1843, aged fifty-eight. He married Mercy Sawyer, who was born in Bradford, Vt., by whom he had eleven children, Mrs. Holdridge being the second daughter and fourth child. Mrs. Mercy Stone died in Marion, Lynn county, Iowa, March 14, 1861, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Mehitable Holdridge still survives her husband, and resides in Adrian. She has been a resident of Lenawee county for forty-four years, never having returned to her old home in New York since her marriage. Her wedding tour consisted of a journey through the woods and mud from New York to Michigan, being two weeks on the road in a wagon. She still lives, in good health and mind, and enjoys the comforts of a pleasant home and the society of her children. Felix and Deborah Holdridge, parents of Eleazer Holdridge, came to Michigan also in 1836. Felix was a sturdy man of the New England type, honest, industrious and worthy. He was a pioneer in every sense, and did his utmost in the early days of the settlement to develop the country. One of the saddest catastrophies in the settlement of Lenawee county occurred in his family. One day in October, 1839, his wife went into the woods to gather rushes with which to scour her wooden-ware, and was never seen again alive. It was soon discovered that she was lost, the alarm given, and a general and systematic search was made by all the inhabitants, far and near, which was continued for two weeks, and finally abandoned

by all except Mr. Holdridge, who still persisted, when, at the end of about six weeks, two hunters discovered her body in an Indian hut, in the township of Dundee, Monroe county, and about seven miles from her home. Felix Holdridge died in Raisin, October 15, 1855. Elizabeth Holdridge, sister of Eleazer, was born in Onondaga county, August 13, 1803, came to Michigan with the family, married first Urial Spencer, of Maumee City, Ohio, who afterward resided in Raisin, where he died. She married second Lewis Horton, of Royalton, N. Y., where he owned a farm, and where she died in December, 1872.

———:o:———

JOSEPH LIBS was born in Alsace, near Strasbourg, France, February 2, 1832, where he resided until he was seventeen years old. In the summer of 1848 he came to America, and settled in Toledo. He followed common labor until the spring of 1849, when he went to learn the wagon and carriage maker's trade with Mr. Wall. In the spring of 1851 he came to Adrian, following his trade with A. B. Palmer for nearly two years, when he returned to Toledo, where, after again working for Mr. Wall about six months, he started in business for himself, carrying it on for about two years, and in 1856 he returned to Adrian and worked for Andrew Clement until 1857, when he bought Clement out, since which time he has carried on business in Adrian. For many years he has carried on wagon and carriage making and general blacksmithing, and has a large shop and carriage room on North Main street. In 1860 he erected a large brick house on the corner of Michigan and Division streets, Adrian, which he afterward sold to J. S. Brown, his present residence being No. 9 Railroad street. He subsequently purchased the business property which he now occupies, and has erected a large brick structure for a carriage repository and paint shop. He also, in company, with J. D. Hinckley, erected a wagon and blacksmith shop on West Maumee street. Mr. Libs has, during the past twenty-five years, been an active business man of Adrian, doing his share in erecting buildings and furnishing employment for both skilled and unskilled labor. June 25, 1855, Joseph Libs married Caroline Seubert, daughter of George and Catharine Seubert, of Adrian, by whom he has had eleven children, as follows: Mary Louisa, born June

3, 1856, died February 17, 1858; Frank J., born April 29, 1858; Katie M., born March 18, 1860, died in January, 1861; Mary E., born March 10, 1862; Ida M., born April 8, 1864; Olive A., born May 19, 1866, died April 19, 1871; Rosa A., born July 25, 1868; George J., born October 1, 1870; Clara J., born January 16, 1873, died January 30, 1874; Joseph, Jr., born October 31, 1875, died January 4, 1876; William, born May 7, 1877. Mrs. Caroline Libs was born in Nennkirchen, Bavaria, November 7, 1836, and came to America with her parents in 1846, settling in Adrian. Her parents were natives of Bavaria. Her father went to California in 1850 and died there that year. Her mother is still living in Adrian, in her sixty-eighth year. Joseph Libs' father, John Libs, was a native of Alsace, and owned a small farm near Strasbourg, where he died in 1870, aged seventy-three years. He married Catharine Dishler, by whom he had six children, Joseph being the second child. Mrs. Catharine Libs died there in 1847. Joseph Libs visited his native place in 1870, remaining there about three months.

———:o:———

HON. WILLIAM CORBIN was born in Nichols, Tioga county, N. Y., July 30, 1825, and lived in that region of country until 1842. His father, Horace Corbin, was born in Charlestown, Sullivan county, N. H., and learned the carpenter's trade, following it until his death, which occurred at Nichols, N. Y., March 31, 1828. January 8, 1824, Horace Corbin married Frances Wright, daughter of Thomas and Sally (Murphy) Wright, by whom he had two children, William and Horace. Horace is now a lawyer of Plymouth, Ind., having been a judge of a court there, and member of the State senate. Mrs. Frances Corbin was born March 13, 1806, at Nichols, N. Y. She married 2d, April 19, 1829, Ebenezer Dunham, who died September 4, 1879. Mrs. Dunham lived with her second husband over fifty years, came to Michigan in the spring of 1863, and settled in Petersburg, Monroe county, where she still resides. She had six children by her second husband, only two of whom are living, James W., a merchant of Petersburg, and Ellen J., wife of David A. Curtis, a Methodist preacher, now stationed at Farmington,

Oakland county. One son, Edwin A., was a soldier in the great rebellion, and died in the service.

William Corbin lived at home until he was fifteen years old, and only received a common school education. At the age of fifteen he went to Burlington Flats, Otsego county, N. Y., to learn the wagonmaker's trade, continuing there only about one year, as the treatment he received from his "boss" was very unsatisfactory. He then went to Chittenango, where he worked for his board during one winter and went to school. In the spring of 1843 he left Chittenango without any settled purpose, went as far as Buffalo, where he formed an acquaintance with a man who was coming to Michigan, and having a little money in his pocket, he purchased a steamboat ticket for Detroit, and landed in the latter city about the first of July. After arriving in Detroit he remembered that a brother of his step-father, Dr. Dunham, lived in Dundee, Monroe county, whither he immediately went, and where he found employment at farm work. He afterward worked on the Michigan Southern railroad, in 1844, under Joseph H. Cleveland, but soon after drifted into other business. He at one time leased a grist and saw mill at Dundee, running them successfully. He then entered the mercantile business, and in 1847 opened a general store at Petersburg, and continued in merchandizing for about fifteen years. During this time he, in company with John W. Conlogue, purchased the water-power and mill property at Petersburg, carrying it on for several years. He at one time owned about 2,000 acres of land in Monroe county, a part of which was valuable farms. Mr. Corbin was the first station agent appointed at Petersburg by the Michigan Southern Railroad company, holding the position about fifteen years. He was elected township clerk, justice of the peace (twelve years), supervisor (three terms), and State senator in 1863. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867. He resided in Petersburg until 1872, when he removed to the city of Adrian. Since his residence in Adrian he has been identified with many important enterprises. He was one of the original incorporators of the Adrian Paper Mill company, being its president during the existence of the company. He subsequently engaged in the hardware business, and finally became a member of the Adrian Packing company, the firm consisting of Lambie, Corbin & Chittenden. He has been a member of the Adrian Board of Education for five years, and secretary of the board three years. He was elected a member of the State House of Representatives in 1880 from the Second district of Lenawee county, which is strongly Republican, he being the only Democrat elected for at least twenty years. December 20, 1849,

William Corbin married Eliza Ann Drew, daughter of William and Margaret Drew, of Dundee, by whom he has had seven children, three of whom are living, as follows: Mary M., now the wife of Frank A. Douglass, of Houghton, Lake Superior; Alice E. and Edward A. Mrs. Eliza Ann Corbin was born in Clarkston, Monroe county, N. Y., March 10, 1827, came to Michigan with her parents in 1831, and settled in Summerfield, Monroe county.

———:o:———

JOHN LEE was born in Springport, Cayuga county, N. Y., January 3, 1825. His father, Wilson Lee, was a native of Ireland, born September 29, 1801, came to America with his parents when a child, and settled in Hunterdon county, N. J. He resided in New Jersey until 1824, when he removed to Livingston county, N. Y., and settled in Mt. Morris. He resided there until 1836, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 24, in Cambridge, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 29, 1850. In 1820 Wilson Lee married Mary La Rue, daughter of John and Rebecca La Rue, of Hunterdon county, N. J., by whom he had thirteen children, John being the third child Mrs. Mary Lee was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., May 4, 1804, and died in Cambridge, August 21, 1866. John Lee came to Michigan with his parents in 1836, and has resided in Cambridge, this county, ever since. He was reared a farmer, but learned the carpenter's trade and followed it for several years, his principal business being that of building barns, as in those days the people mostly lived in log houses, not being able to build frame dwellings. In 1846 he purchased eighty acres of new land on section 23, in Cambridge, where he now resides, having cleared it up, built good buildings, and made a comfortable home. His life has been mostly spent in the quiet pursuits of industry; being of a retiring nature, he never entered into the real strifes and turmoils of life until 1862, when he went into the army. August 8, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Captain C. D. Stevens, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, was soon after made corporal, and served three years. During about eighteen months of this time he was detailed as a nurse in the hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. He has no knowledge of how near he came to being killed while in the army, but he knows just exactly

how narrowly he escaped while plowing on his farm one day. He had set some trees on fire, and was plowing a new piece of land for corn, and while he was passing along holding the plow, a tree fell between himself and the plow handles. The top crushed him down, wounding his scalp badly, and injuring him seriously internally. At another time, while assisting in tearing down a barn, a plank broke, letting him down from the purline plate. He was very severely injured about the head and face, his nose being split open, three ribs were broken, one knee-cap split, together with many other cuts and bruises. May 14, 1848, John Lee married Hannah Young, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Young, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Jenny Lind, born in Cambridge, August 3, 1850, now the wife of Frank D. Avery, of Cambridge; Amanda Jane, born same place, March 20, 1852, now the wife of Jonathan Hand, of Cambridge. Mrs. Hannah Lee was born in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., July 11, 1811, came to Michigan in 1846, and has resided in Cambridge ever since. Morgan Young came from Ireland in 1725, and settled in Randolph, Morris county, N. J., purchasing land of William Penn's agent, where he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1775. His son James inherited his property, and lived on the old farm until his death, July 8, 1819, his wife dying there February 11, 1821. The family were all interred in the Friends' burying-ground, in the town of Randolph. The country was almost a wilderness when Morgan Young settled there. He was a gunsmith, being on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and upon leaving that part of the country they offered him all the land he could see from a neighboring mountain if he would go with them, but he declined. Isaac Young (father of Mrs. Lee), was born in Randolph, N. J., November 1, 1770, was the son of James Young, who was born in the same place, July 8, 1738, being the son of Morgan Young, who was born in County Derry, parish of Windermare, town of Langashalin, Ireland. Morgan Young's father was killed by a Scotchman, while at work at the forge in Scotland. His mother soon after started for America with a family of eight children, died on shipboard, and was cast into the sea a few leagues from Liverpool, near an island called the Lizard. Isaac Young lived in New Jersey until 1796, when he removed to Pennsylvania; in 1806 he removed to Ontario county, N. Y., where he died January 26, 1849. In 1799, he married Hannah Trembly, daughter of John and Peggy (de Bepo) Trembly. Mrs. Hannah Trembly was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., December 21, 1781, and died in Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y., July 29, 1823.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, JR., was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., January 18, 1822, and resided there until 1828, when he came to Michigan with his parents, Samuel and Polly Carpenter, Sr., and settled in this county, about two miles south of the then little hamlet of Logan (now city of Adrian), on land purchased of the government. Samuel Carpenter, Sr., located 320 acres of land in one body, and cleared and improved nearly the whole of it, erecting good buildings, setting out an orchard, etc. It was on Sunday, July 22, 1828, that Mr. Carpenter came into the village with two wagons drawn by oxen, with his family, consisting of his wife and eleven children, and a valuable and favorite dog under one of the wagons. At that time the village consisted of A. J. Comstock's house, a log one, which stood on the east side of the river, where Joseph Jones now resides; Noah Norton's residence, which stood a little east and north, it being constructed of slabs split out of logs, standing one end upon the ground, the other end against a pole held up by two crotches. Captain James Whitney and family resided on the west side of the river. Mr. Carpenter drove directly to Captain Whitney's house, they being old friends and neighbors in the State of New York. Mr. Whitney and family received the new comers gladly, and cared for them cheerfully and kindly for one week. Mr. Whitney's house was a log structure, 16x20, and during that week sheltered and protected the two families, consisting of twenty-four persons. Mr. Whitney and his sons turned out and assisted Mr. Carpenter in putting up his house during this time. Mr. Carpenter was a thrifty, enterprising, well-to-do farmer in New York, and having been a pioneer in Orleans county, he was conversant with all the phases of life in a new country; hence he was a valuable acquisition to the new settlement here. His wide experience gave him confidence in himself, and established him firmly in his new home at once. He soon became known to all the settlers, and was of great assistance to many who came in from time to time. All new comers who applied to him for assistance were kindly received and helped in their efforts to locate and become comfortable. He resided on his farm, which was finally set off into the township of Madison, until his death, which occurred October 3, 1871. He was born in Orange county, N. Y., February 29, 1779, and was the son of Joshua Carpenter, who was a soldier in the revolution. September 10, 1805, Samuel Carpenter, Sr., married Polly Rickey, of Horseheads, Tioga (now Chemung) county, N. Y., by whom he had thirteen children, Samuel, Jr., being the ninth child. Mrs. Polly Carpenter was born in Horseheads, February 11, 1790, and died September 14, 1878. Mr. Carpenter was a sol-

dier in the war of 1812, and drew a pension for many years. Samuel Carpenter, Jr., came to Michigan with his parents in 1828, and has resided in this region of country ever since. He lived with his parents until 1844, when he purchased a farm on sections 21 and 22, in Royalton, Fulton county, Ohio, sixteen miles south of Adrian City, where he now resides. There are only about six or seven men now living in or near Adrian who settled there as early as Mr. Carpenter, and his recollections of early times are very pleasant. His boyhood days were mostly spent here, and his recollections of incidents are vivid. Nathan Pelton was the first constable of Adrian, and owned a pony which he had broken to ride, and had learned to kick at a given signal. One day when he was coming into the village from the south he overtook some Indians and invited a squaw to ride with him, calculating to have "some fun" with her when he got "into town." He expected the pony would kick the squaw off when he gave the signal, but to his great chagrin he utterly failed in his calculations. It should be understood that squaws always ride "man-fashion," and when the pony began to kick the squaw threw her arms around Pelton, and he was obliged to get off himself first, while the people in the street shouted and jeered at him. One day some Indians stopped at Mr. Carpenter's house to beg, and one of their dogs stole two hams which he was smoking in a barrel. Mordecai, one of Mr. Carpenter, Sr.'s sons, declared he could cure the dog of stealing, and at once filled a goose-quill with powder, and plugged it with punk. When the Indians came along again Mordecai took a piece of pork, crowded the loaded quill into the pork, lighted the punk, putting another piece of the punk over the one he had fired to protect the fuse, and threw the morsel down, which was soon swallowed by the dog. During the next half hour there was an explosion and then a dead dog. The incident caused great consternation among the Indians, but they soon buried their favorite canine in the side hill, and never passed there afterward without visiting the grave. Mr. Carpenter's oldest son, John R., was something of a wag. After his marriage he lived on a farm north of his father's. During wash day in the spring, when he was very busy plowing, his wife discovered that she was out of indigo, and hustled him off "to town" to get some, telling him to get four ounces. He started off immediately, going to E. C. Winter's store, which was the only one in town, and ordered *four pounds* of indigo. Mr. Winter told him there must be some mistake about it, it must be *four ounces* that he wanted instead of *four pounds*. But John R. insisted on four pounds, and got that amount. It took nearly all there was in the store, and, as the arti-

cle was then worth thirty cents per ounce, and business was done on credit, Mr. Winter knew he would soon return. His wife sent him immediately back, and he took the *four ounces* home. November 2, 1844, Samuel Carpenter, Jr., married Susan Welch, daughter of George W. and Polly Welch, of Royalton, Fulton county, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Sylvester M., born in Royalton, September 10, 1845, a farmer, and lives at home; George S., died at the age of two years. Mrs. Susan Carpenter was born in Royalton, Orleans county, N. Y., March 9, 1826, came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Royalton, Ohio.

———:o———

HALLAM RICHARDS was born in Windsor, Windsor county, Vt., February 26, 1807, where he resided until he was fourteen years old. In 1821 his parents, Thomas and Clarissa Richards, removed to Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where a farm was purchased, and where Hallam lived for several years. The genealogy of the family has been traced back to one John Richards, a sea-faring man, who owned a vessel and traded between the Colonies and England. About the year 1634 or '44 John Richards sold his vessel in Boston, and settled there, where he raised a family. The family afterward became scattered through Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Vermont, and subsequently into New York. The record says the family in this country sprung from John Richards, who settled in Boston; 2d his son Guy, who also lived in Massachusetts; 3d, Charles; 4th, David; 5th Daniel W., who lived in Connecticut, and was a Revolutionary soldier, disabled in the service; was a tailor by trade, and after his disability got a government contract for clothing, made a little money, with which he purchased a hotel in New London, which was burned by the British; 6th Thomas, born in Connecticut, learned the trade of clothmaker in New Haven, serving seven years, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated to Vermont, settled in Windsor, where he established the first factory and manufactured the first cloth in Vermont. He resided there until 1821, when he sold out and emigrated to Broome county,

N. Y. About the year 1800 Thomas Richards married Clarissa Woods, of Windsor, Vt., by whom he had six children, Hallam being the second child. Thomas Richards died in Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., at the age of forty-nine years. His wife died in Allegany county, N. Y., being over seventy years of age. Hallam Richards, when a young man, went to Monroe county, N. Y., where he followed carpentering and farming until after he was married, when he went to Chautauqua county and purchased a farm, only remaining there a short time, and in 1830 came to Michigan, settling in this county. He first found employment with Addison Comstock at carpenter work, and assisted in erecting many of the first buildings in Adrian. In the spring of 1831 he brought his wife on from New York, and first lived in a log house, which stood on the old Gifford farm, near the present Oakwood cemetery, paying $1.50 per month rent. In 1834 he took up a farm in the present town of Fairfield, residing there until 1838, returning to New York, remaining there until 1848, when he returned to Michigan, and has resided in Adrian most of the time since. The Richards family have all been patriots, having served their country in all its wars, with the exception of the one with Mexico. Hallam Richards was a soldier in the Black Hawk and Toledo wars. August 29, 1829, he married Catharine Zilpha Wilcox, daughter of Joel and Catharine (Randall) Wilcox, of Monroe county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, as follows: Emily M., born in Palmyra, this county, September 1, 1831, now the wife of Micajah Vaughn, of Mason, Ingham county, Mich.; James M., born same place, October 20, 1833, now a resident of Oil City, Pa.; Thomas J., born in Fairfield, this county, February 26, 1835, was a soldier in the great rebellion, and member of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, now a resident of Detroit; Susan C., born same place, November 2, 1837, died October 29, 1852; Catharine M., born in Rushford, Alleghany county, N. Y., August 8, 1842, now the wife of Joel M. Randall, of Adrian City; Ransom S., born in Adrian village, March 21, 1851, a resident of Detroit. Mrs. Catharine Z. Richards was born in Genesee county, N. Y., December 20, 1811, and died in Mason, Ingham county, Mich., October 1, 1879. Her ancestors were English and Scotch, first settling in Rhode Island. Hallam Richards now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Vaughn, at Mason, Ingham county. One circumstance of which Mr. Richards feels proud is that the family have, without a single exception, been followers of the Jeffersonian doctrine since the formation of the Democratic party; but a few years ago his son, Thomas J., went over to the Republican party, which is the first break in their political faith.

JOHN B. DRAKE was born in Allamuchy, Warren county, N. J., May 3, 1812. His father, Adam Drake, was a native of Sussex county, N. J., was a farmer, and lived there until 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Orion, Oakland county, where he purchased a new farm and resided until his death, which occurred in October, 1874, aged eighty-four years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1811 Adam Drake married Sarah Boils, daughter of John and Amy (Hart) Boils, by whom he had ten children, John B. being the oldest. Mrs. Sarah Drake was born in Green, Sussex county, N. J., January 12, 1794, and died there January 13, 1835. John B. Drake lived in New Jersey until 1837, when he came to Michigan and settled in Cambridge, this county. He learned the mason's trade in New Jersey, and followed it there for five years, previous to coming to Michigan. He has worked at his trade for over thirty years in this county, erecting the first brick house in the village of Tecumseh. The house was built for a lawyer, Andrew Backus, during the fall and spring of 1838–9. Mr. Drake did a large amount of work in Tecumseh and Clinton, building the stone foundation for the first grist mill in Clinton. In 1839 he purchased forty acres of land of Francis Dewey, on section 18, in Cambridge, where he now resides. It is situated on the west side of Dewey's lake, and his house faces the lake. He has added to his first purchase until he at one time owned 300 acres in one body. He has cleared and improved over 200 acres, and built a frame house and barns. His farm lies between three beautiful lakes, and in early times, before the country was cleared up, it was an enchanting place. Mr. Drake built his first house of tamarack logs, on the bank of Dewey's lake, only a few rods from the water's edge. At that time the water in the lake was at least four feet higher than it is at the present time, and the lake is not more than one-half as large as it was when Mr. Drake settled on its shore. The lake has been drained by ditching, outlets having been made at both the east and west ends. November 26, 1836, John B. Drake married Clarissa Sheeler, daughter of William and Catharine Sheeler, of Newton, Sussex county, N. J., by whom he has had eight children, as follows: William S., born August 19, 1837, died May 22, 1838; Sarah C., born April 7, 1839, now the wife of George F. Knapp, of Cambridge; Ann E., born October 10, 1841, now the wife of Alfred Dodge, of Montcalm, Montcalm county, Mich.; Lydia J., born July 30, 1843, now the wife of McKinzie Johnston, of Cambridge; Anthony W., born August 31, 1846, a farmer of Cambridge; Emily C., born December 29, 1848, at home; John J., born January 18, 1851, at home; George W. died in infancy. Mrs. Clarissa Drake was born

in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., September 7, 1814, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1837. Her parents were natives of Sussex county, and died there. The ancestors of the Sheeler family were Germans, and it is believed that the ancestors of the Drake family were also Germans.

———:o———

JOHN KERR was born in Crankill, Antrim county, Ireland, May 19, 1827, where he resided until the spring of 1852, sailing from Belfast for America on the evening of the 24th of June that year. After a voyage of thirty-five days from Liverpool he landed in New York city, and left that city the same day for Michigan, arriving in Adrian August 9th. His brother Matthew then lived in the village of Palmyra, where John went and soon found employment with O. M. Rood, who was then engaged in ballasting the track on the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad, the T rail having just been laid. During the first three years of his residence in this county he was sick with ague and chill fever for eleven months. During the fall of 1853 he again worked three months for O. M. Rood, on the Jackson branch, in constructing the Raisin bridge near Asa Sutton's. In December, the same year, he went to Kendallville, Indiana, and for about one year worked on the Air-line railroad. In the spring of 1855 he was employed by the Michigan Southern railroad at Adrian, and had charge of a gang of men. That fall he was made section boss, and had charge of nine miles of track on the Jackson branch, with headquarters at Lenawee Junction, remaining in that position for over nine years. In the spring of 1864 he leased John Richard's farm in Raisin, remaining there one year. In the spring of 1865 he purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 22, in Cambridge, where he has resided ever since. He has added to his farm until he now owns 120 acres of land, has erected a very fine frame house, built good barns, and made a very desirable home. August 15, 1856, John Kerr married Betsey E. Sherrard, daughter of James and Margaret Sherrard, of Tecumseh, by whom he has had nine children, as follows: David T., born August 24, 1857, died October 11, 1863; John J., born in Palmyra, this county, July 8, 1860, died April 10, 1863; John J. 2d, born same

place, August 6, 1863; David T., born in Cambridge, August 1, 1865, died August 3, 1868; Matthew H., born same place, April 15, 1867; Edwin D., born same place, January 9, 1868; Charles A., born November 30, 1870; Herbert B., born same place, June 11, 1873; Robert F., born same place, June 12, 1877. Mrs. Betsey E. Kerr was born in Killeycowan, Antrim county, Ireland, in 1838, came to America with her parents in 1848, and settled in Cambridge, this county. Her parents were natives of Antrim county, Ireland, their ancestors being Scotch. Her father died in Cambridge, in 1851, and her mother is still living in Cambridge, on the farm her husband purchased there. John Kerr has been an active man during his residence in Cambridge, and has taken an interest in the general welfare of his township. He came to America a poor boy, but by constant labor and economy has managed to make a very desirable home, and provide all the comforts of life. [For the history of his parents and ancestors see Matthew Kerr's record on another page of this volume.]

———:o:———

FREDERICK MEDICK was born in Easton, Pa., February 12, 1816. He resided there until 1823, when his parents, Peter and Sarah Medick, moved with their family to Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y. Peter Medick, soon after his removal to Seneca county, was severely injured by being thrown from a horse, and never recovered from it, being paralyzed in the left side. This was a great misfortune to the family, as Mr. Medick was forever after incapacitated for work or any kind of business, and had a family of nine small children. He lived for thirty-five years in that condition, and died in Hector, Schuyler county, at his daughter's, June 12, 1853, aged seventy-three years. About the year 1800 he married Sarah Bird, of Easton, Pa., by whom he had nine children, Frederick being the seventh child. Mrs. Sarah Medick was a native of Easton, and died in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., June 14, 1850, aged seventy-one years. Frederick Medick's boyhood days were not the most pleasant, as he commenced working by the month when he was about eight years old. He first received two dollars per month and board. He worked by the month for over seventeen years, and the best wages he ever received was thirteen dollars per month and board. When he was

twenty-five years old he was married, when an agreement was entered into between Frederick and his brothers, George and John C., to provide a comfortable home for their parents during their life time. Frederick worked a rented farm in Lodi for thirteen years, saved two thousand dollars in money, and in the fall of 1855 he came to Michigan, thinking he could purchase a good farm here with his money. He first settled in Ridgeway and rented a farm for one year, and put in large crops, including thirty-five acres of wheat to be harvested the following season. In the spring of 1857 he rented another farm and put in large spring crops, all promising well. He then had invested about all of his money in buying tools, living and putting in his crops. All promised well, however, and he was elated with his prospects. It was about the 1st of July, on Friday, when he was getting ready to commence harvesting on the following Monday, when one of the most terrific hail storms occurred that has ever been known in this section of country. The storm took in a scope of country about six miles long and one mile wide, destroying all kinds of crops and fruit. There was no glass left facing the storm in any of the houses, all kinds of stock were seriously injured in the fields, and the hail almost ruined the roofs of buildings. All of Mr. Medick's crops were nearly destroyed. On thirty-five acres of good wheat he only got sixty-five bushels, his oats, corn and potatoes amounting to nothing. This great calamity left Mr. Medick nearly penniless. But he was not discouraged, as he was determined to live and have a home besides, and in the spring of 1858 he moved to Adrian township, and resided on one farm fourteen years. He purchased a farm of James E. Curtis, but after a few years sold it and purchased other land. In the spring of 1870 he, in company with W. M. Stone, purchased the old Allen Chaffee farm, adjoining the city limits of Adrian on the north. This was one of the finest and most valuable farms in the county in point of location and productiveness. Mr. Medick has resided there during the past eight years. In the spring of 1880 he sold to the State of Michigan forty acres of the farm for the site of the State Reform School for Girls, the beautiful spot being selected by the committee appointed by the Governor, in preference to any other location offered in the State. The price paid by the State for the land per acre was $187.50. January 5, 1841, Frederick Medick married Jane Kelley, daughter of Joseph C. Kelley, of Lodi, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Joseph W. born in Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., November 22, 1843, a resident of Adrian; Alice M., born same place, June 14, 1846, now the wife of T. J. Kennedy, of Raisin; George M., born same place, May 30, 1849, died June 14, 1849; Clarence S., born

same place, June 17, 1850, a resident of Toledo; Charles V., born same place, December 8, 1852, at home. Mrs. Jane Medick was born in Lodi, N. Y., October 14, 1817, and died in Adrian, January 10, 1874. April 2, 1878, Mr. Medick married Mary J. Young, daughter of William and Jane Young, of Adrian. Her parents are natives of Dublin, Ireland. They settled in Adrian in 1858, and still reside there. Mrs. Mary J. Medick was born in Brockport, Monroe county, N. Y., July 4, 1840.

———:o:———

HOSEA J. CORBUS was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 9, 1828, but only resided there until he was nearly four years old, when his parents, James G. and Nancy M. Corbus, moved to Detroit. After a residence there of about two years, in the spring of 1833 the family moved to Sand Creek, in Hillsdale county, but in 1834 a farm was purchased of the government, on section 13, in Quincy township, in Branch county, where Hosea was brought up and resided until he was twenty-two years old. In the spring of 1850 he went into the employ of the Michigan Southern railroad as section foreman. In the spring of 1854 he was elected treasurer of Quincy township, and about the same time made conductor of a construction train, with headquarters at Coldwater. April 1, 1857, he was appointed roadmaster from White Pigeon to Adrian, and in the spring of 1858 his division was extended from Elkhart to Toledo. He remained on that division until the spring of 1865, when he was appointed division superintendent of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, then under military rule, with headquarters at Loudon, Tenn. He remained there until the spring of 1866, when he returned to Michigan, and April 1st, that year, he was made roadmaster of the Jackson and Monroe branches of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, which position he continued to hold until November, 1880, when he gave up the Monroe branch, and now has charge of the Jackson and Fayette branches and the main line, from Adrian to Air-line Junction, with headquarters at Adrian. Mr. Corbus is one of the oldest employees of the Lake Shore road, having been engaged in some capacity for twenty-nine years. December 30, 1857, Hosea J. Corbus married Margaret J. Hall, daughter of

Andrew and Nellie Hall, of Coldwater, by whom he has had one daughter, Adell L., born in Coldwater, January 1, 1859. Mrs. Margaret J. Corbus was born in Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y., October 24, 1830, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1842, and first settled in Leoni, Jackson county, and resided there about one year. From there the family moved to Albion, residing there also about one year, and then moved to Allens, Branch county, and purchased a farm, residing there for nine years, when Mr. Hall sold and subsequently resided in Coldwater until his death, which occurred October 7, 1872. In 1823 he married Nellie Conover, daughter of John and Margaret Conover, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, Mrs. Corbus being the fourth child and oldest daughter. Mrs. Nellie Hall was born in Fishkill, in 1803, and still resides in Coldwater. Hosea Corbus' father, James G. Corbus, was born in Detroit, in 1804. He married 1st Isbel Eddy, who died about two years after her marriage, leaving an infant daughter, now Mrs. Abel Coon, of Quincy village, Branch county. In 1827 Mr. Corbus became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and during that year he married 2d, Nancy M. Moore, whose parents were pioneers of Cleveland, by whom he had three children, Hosea being the oldest. Mr. Corbus was a prominent man in Quincy, kept a hotel on the old Chicago turnpike for several years, made an overland journey to California in 1858, and again made the journey by water in 1859. He was the second treasurer elected in Quincy township, and occupied many other official positions. He died in Quincy village in 1870. His wife still survives him, and lives in Quincy. She is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and is in her seventieth year.

———:o:———

JONATHAN B. KEENEY was born in New Lyme, Conn., March 15, 1815. His father, Joseph Keeney, was also a native of Connecticut, and was brought up a farmer, but after he was married he engaged in the mercantile business in New Lyme, and remained there until 1817, when he went to Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., where he purchased a new farm. He cleared up his farm, erected good buildings, and made a desirable home, residing there until his death, which occurred in 1842. The turnpike, which was constructed from Buffalo, east through

Batavia and thence to Avon, etc., passed his house. He was a prominent man in his township, and a member of the Baptist church, being one of the organizers of the society in Le Roy. He married Mary Bishop, of New Lyme, by whom he had ten children, six sons and four daughters, Jonathan B. being the seventh child. Mrs. Mary Keeney was born in New Lyme, in 1783, and died in Le Roy, in March, 1877. Jonathan B. Keeney lived at home until he was twenty years old, and was reared a farmer. In the spring of 1835 he came to Michigan and settled in Franklin, this county, on sections 21 and 22. He resided on this farm until 1849, when he sold to his brother, John W. Keeney, and purchased another farm on section 16, in Cambridge, where he now resides. Mr. Keeney has been a very active, industrious man since his residence in Michigan. He cleared sixty acres of land in Franklin, besides putting up comfortable buildings, and has cleared 160 acres on his present farm, besides erecting a fine brick house, good barns, sheds, etc. His farm is situated on the La Plaisance Bay turnpike, one and a half miles west of Springville, and consists of 180 acres. Mr. Keeney has never been a politician or office-seeker, always finding enough to do on his own premises, thinking it far more profitable to work for himself, exercise his privileges at the polls, and leave other folks to do as they choose. He was in politics first a Whig and then a Republican. He was for many years a member of the Baptist church of Franklin, assisting in its organization. May 1, 1839, Jonathan B. Keeney married Amanda Mallery, daughter of Dr. Zalmon and Anna Mallery, of Franklin, this county, by whom he has had thirteen children, as follows: Mary Ann, born in Franklin, August 25, 1840, died February 4, 1850; Ellen Amanda, born same place, August 21, 1842, now the wife of James Ferguson, of Jackson, Mich.; Nancy S., born same place, September 30, 1844, now the wife of J. D. Holmes, of Riley, Clinton county, Mich.; Joseph Z., born same place, September 23, 1846, a farmer of Cambridge; Albert A., born same place, October 3, 1848, died January 26, 1850; James A., born in Cambridge, November 14, 1850, a resident of Riley, Clinton county, Mich.; John W., born same place, February 16, 1853, also a resident of Riley; Nicholas B., born same place, February 7, 1855, a resident of Petoskey, Mich.; Alanson M., born same place, December 19, 1856, a resident of Jackson; Edward C., born same place, March 19, 1859, at home; Charles E., born same place, December 21, 1861, died April 17, 1862; Carrie A., born same place, July 25, 1863, now the wife of F. Groger, of Cambridge; Marshall H., born same place, February 28, 1865, died April 5, 1865. Mrs. Amanda Keeney was born in East

Hampton, Hampshire county, Mass., March 27, 1822, came to Michigan with her parents in the spring of 1836, and settled in Franklin, this county. Her father was born in Montgomery, Hampshire county, Mass., February 10, 1784, was reared a farmer, but after he was twenty-one he studied medicine, and was a successful physician for many years. After coming to Michigan he gave his attention exclusively to farming. He died in Morenci, this county, February 18, 1855. He married July 10, 1811, Anna Gould, daughter of John and Mary Gould, of Russell, Hampshire county, Mass., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Keeney being the youngest. Mrs. Anna Mallery was born in East Haddam, Conn., March 4, 1780, and died in Cambridge, this county, September 6, 1850.

———:o:———

DANIEL B. PRATT was born Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., August 15, 1816, where he resided and followed farming until he was seventeen years old. In the fall of 1833 he came to Michigan with his father, Charles Pratt, and settled in Adrian township. Charles Pratt was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Mass., where he resided until he was about twenty-five years old, when he went to Ontario county, N. Y., and purchased a farm and resided until 1833, when he came to Michigan. About the year 1812 he married Sally Allen, of Cheshire, Mass., by whom he had two children, Daniel B. being the youngest. Mrs. Sally Pratt died in Farmington, in 1816. Mr. Pratt subsequently married Betsey Arnold, widow of Jacob Arnold, of Farmington, N. Y., by whom he had five children. Charles Pratt died in Adrian, in December, 1851. Mrs. Betsey Pratt died in Adrian, in 1864. Daniel B. Pratt has resided in Lenawee county for forty-seven years, and has always followed farming. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one. He worked by the month and job until 1841, when he purchased eighty acres of land on section 8, in Dover. It was wild land at that time, without any improvements whatever. He has cleared and improved the land, built good buildings, and made a good home since that time. He has done most of the work with his own hands, not being able to hire help. He thinks the present and coming gener-

ations can never realize what it is to go into a new country and make a good farm from land covered with heavy timber, without money or assistance. The pioneers of Lenawee county will never be given the credit due them for the incessant toil and hardships they underwent in the first settlement here. There is not a locality in the United States to-day so isolated and inaccesible as Lenawee county was fifty years ago. Railroads and steamboats penetrate almost every point now, and supplies and necessaries are easily obtained. December 24, 1845, Daniel B. Pratt married Mary E. Hathaway, daughter of Asher and Phebe M. Hathaway, of Dover, this county, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Phebe Mariam, born in Dover, January 10, 1847, died in infancy; Mariett, born same place, April 6, 1849, died June 14, 1868; Charlotte B., born same place, December 27, 1850, now the wife of J. W. Torbron, of Clayton; Charles, born same place, April 3, 1854, at home. Mrs. Mary E. Pratt was born in Varick, Seneca county, N. Y., November 27, 1825, came to Michigan with her parents in 1837, and settled on section 19, in Dover. Her father, Asher Hathaway, was born in Varick, Seneca county, N. Y., in 1800, was the son of Jacob and Betsey Hathaway, who were married in New Jersey, and started immediately on horseback for Seneca county, N. Y., where they settled. Asher Hathaway married in 1824 Phebe Mariam Smith, of Orange county, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Pratt being the oldest. Asher Hathaway died in St. Johns, Clinton county, Mich., November 24, 1875. Mrs. Phebe M. Hathaway died in Varick, N. Y., in October, 1833.

———:o:———

WILLIAM J. WILBER was born in Knox, Albany county, N. Y., January 16, 1810. His father, Joseph Wilber, was a native of Rhode Island, and son of John and Priscilla Wilber, also natives of Rhode Island, whose ancestors were English. Joseph Wilber died in Knox, in 1812. He married Ruth Briggs, daughter of Walter and Ruth Briggs, of Schoharie town and county, by whom he had five children, William J. being the fourth child and only son. Mrs. Ruth Wilber was a native of Rhode Island, and died in Schoharie, in May, 1813.

William J. Wilber was left an orphan when he was three years old, and resided with his grandfather Briggs until 1819, when Mr. Briggs died. William then resided with his uncles in Schoharie until he was twenty-one. He was brought up a farmer, and has always followed that avocation. In 1835 he purchased a farm in Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, N. Y., residing there until 1837, when he sold out and removed to Ballston, Saratoga county, where he purchased a farm. He resided there until 1851, when he sold his property and came to Michigan and settled on section 12, in Dover, this county, residing there until 1870, when he sold and purchased a farm on section 8, where he now resides. October 28, 1833, William J. Wilber married Lucretia B. Gale, daughter of James and Dorcas (Blackmar) Gale, of Duanesburgh, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, as follows: Adelia, born April 23, 1835, died in infancy; William Henry, born in Ballston, N. Y., September 9, 1836, died June 27, 1839; James Gale, born same place, October 27, 1838, now a resident of Kilbourn City, Wis.; Mary A., born same place, November 23, 1840, now the wife of Gilbert Torbron, of Clayton; Joseph Oscar, born same place, March 1, 1843, now a farmer of Adrian township; Burr, born same place, October 4, 1845, now a resident of Hillsdale, Mich.; Walter B., born same place, October 8, 1847, now a resident of Portage City, Wis.; Ernest, born in Dover, this county, July 25, 1853, a resident of Denver, Col.; John J., born same place, August 20, 1855, a resident of Dover. Mrs. Lucretia Wilber was born in Duanesburgh, N. Y., October 28, 1811, and died in Dover, this county, October 17, 1867. Her father, James Gale, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., October 12, 1781, and died in Cobleskill, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1843. He was a farmer, and owned a flouring mill in Cobleskill. He married Dorcas Blackmar, by whom he had nine children, Mrs. Wilber being the second daughter and third child. December 15, 1870, William J. Wilber married Mrs. Fidelia A. McLouth, widow of Peter McLouth, of Dover, and daughter of Brackley and Lydia Shaw, of Dover, by whom he has had one child, William E., born May 17, 1873, died January 10, 1874. Mrs. Fidelia Wilber is the mother of two children by Mr. McLouth, as follows: Charles N. McLouth, born in Dover, October 23, 1851, a resident of Chicago; Edward S. McLouth, born same place, April 19, 1857, a resident of Dover. Peter McLouth was born in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., October 18, 1818, and died in Dover, this county, December 28, 1863. Mrs. Wilber's father, Brackley Shaw, was born in Abington, Plymouth county, Mass., in 1790, and resided there until 1815. He served in the war of 1812, being a

commissioned officer in an artillery company. He came to Michigan in 1835, and settled in Dover, this county, on sections 6 and 7, residing there until his death, which occurred May 2, 1869. In April, 1815, he married Lydia Pool, of Abington, Mass., by whom he had eight children, Mrs. Wilber being the sixth child. Mrs. Lydia Shaw was born in Abington, Mass., April 20, 1791, and still resides in Dover with Mrs. Wilber. Mrs. Fidelia A. Wilber was born in Ira, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 30, 1827, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835.

———:o:———

ROBERT BIDELMAN was born in Manham, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 30, 1811. His grandparents on both sides came from Germany and settled in Herkimer county before the Revolutionary war. When Robert was six years old his parents, Henry and Catharine Bidelman, with their family of ten children, Ann, Abram, Daniel, William, Samuel, Solomon, Robert, Charles, Margaret and Catharine, removed from Herkimer county to the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., where Mr. Bidelman purchased a farm. Farming was the occupation of the family for some time, until four of the boys were apprenticed to trades. When Robert was sixteen years old he went to learn the saddle and harness maker's trade, with T. J. Streeter, of Medina, remaining there three years. When he was nineteen years old Mr. Streeter imagined that he had received a call to preach, and left his business in charge of Robert. Soon after Justus Ingersoll suggested to Robert to buy Streeter out. Robert replied that he had no money, when Ingersoll suggested that perhaps his father could help him. Robert said his father could not, as he had told the boys that if he gave them their time to learn trades, that was all he could do for them. Ingersoll then said if he could buy Streeter out on time he (Ingersoll) would go his security, trust him for leather, and give him a letter of credit with which to purchase hardware. Robert made the arrangement with Streeter, and carried on the business there for one year, making his home with John Bagley, father of ex-Governor John J. Bagley, of Michigan. He then removed to the village of Springville, Erie county, N. Y., and carried on business for three years. This he says was the hap-

piest period of his whole life, as he made good acquaintances, mingled in society for the first time, attended the academy there one term, and where he became acquainted with his future wife. In 1832 the Black Hawk war came prominently before the public, and in hunting up the "seat of war" the location of the present great city of Chicago was brought to the notice of many people in the east, who then foresaw the importance of the locality. Mr. Ingersoll again came to Robert and advised him to go to Chicago and establish himself in business there, at the same time setting forth the future of the place. Accordingly, in July, 1833, Robert left Springville for Chicago, but on arriving there he was so disappointed in the looks of the place, everything having so desolate and hopeless an appearance, with only about 300 people, that after remaining about fifteen days he determined to return home and remain until Chicago was large enough to support a harness shop. He returned to Buffalo by the third steamboat that had ever sailed from Chicago, being carried from the beach to the steamer by a yawl boat kept for that purpose. He returned to Medina and remained there until 1845, when he came to Adrian and started in business, building up a good trade, employing from six to twelve men for twenty-one years in the manufacture of harness, saddles and trunks. In 1865, in company with his son Robert Maurice, he went to Toledo, Ohio, and established a large trunk factory, remaining there until 1872, when he sold his interest and returned to Adrian, and again engaged in the harness and trunk business. Mr. Bidelman has been in business for many years, having passed through all of the ups and downs that befall an active life. The panic of 1837 seriously affected him, as did also the one of 1857. He has done a great deal of work and business in his experience, but his reverses by panics, sickness and fire, have proven his misfortunes. He did military duty under the old militia law of New York, and was promoted from a private in the ranks to fourth sergeant, then as sergeant-major in Col. Blanchard's staff, and finally to major, and was regularly discharged. In 1853 he was elected alderman of the Second ward of the city of Adrian, was once elected a director of the poor, and has served for eighteen years as warden of Christ church, Adrian. August 2, 1837, he married Harriet Louisa Cheever, of New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., by whom he had four children, Robert Maurice, Mary Louise, and William Henry; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Harriet L. Bidelman died in Adrian, in 1853. He subsequently married Sarah Cheever, sister of his first wife, by whom he has had one son, who died in infancy. His son William was a soldier in the rebellion, and died in Nashville, Tenn., in 1863. His daughter Mary died in 1867. His

mother died September 10, 1854, aged seventy-six years. His father died September 6, 1859, aged eighty-two years. All of Robert Bidelman's brothers and sisters are dead except Daniel, who lives in Fentonville, Mich., and his sister Margaret, wife of Stephen Young, who resides in Lockport, N. Y. His grandfather, Peter Schen Bidelman, when twenty-one years old was kidnapped in Germany by a sea captain, brought to America and sold for three years' service, to pay his passage.

———:o:———

HENRY P. HOWE was born in Ira, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 23, 1829. He resided there until he was eight years old, when in the spring of 1837 his parents, Hollis and Julia Howe, with their family came to Michigan. They sailed from Buffalo on the old steamer Monroe, passing through about ten miles of ice in Buffalo harbor in getting into the lake. Before reaching Detroit the shaft of the boat was broken, and after drifting about the lake for some time, the steamer Commodore Perry came along and towed the Monroe into Detroit. Mr. Howe first stopped at Truago (now Trenton) on the Detroit river, where he resided about eighteen months. In the fall of 1838 he removed to Lenawee county, and stopped in Dover until the spring of 1839, when he purchased two lots in the then newly-platted village of Clayton, and built a log house. This was the first bulding erected where the village of Clayton now stands. He resided in Clayton until 1857, when he sold out and emigrated to Faribault, Rice county, Minn., where he located land, but resided in the village until his death, which occurred November 24, 1874. He married Julia Bird, daughter of Chauncey and Mary Bird, of Litchfield, Conn., by whom he had three children, Henry P. being the youngest. Mrs. Julia Howe was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1805, and died in Faribault, Minn., in 1878. Hollis Howe was born in Marlborough, Mass., in 1801, and was the son of Aaron Howe, also a native of Marlborough, whose ancestors came from England. Aaron Howe came to Michigan, and died in Hudson, this county. Henry P. Howe has been been a resident of Michigan nearly forty-four years, and has lived in Lenawee county forty-two years. He resided with his parents until he was eighteen years old, having

been brought up a farmer. In the spring of 1848 he hired out to a man named William Reynolds, to assist in driving a drove of cattle to Wyoming county, N. Y., and the following four years he spent in New York and Massachusetts. In the spring of 1853 he returned to Michigan and purchased a farm on section 19, in Dover, this county, where he now resides. At that time the land was covered with heavy timber, consisting mostly of oak, hickory, beech and maple. He has cleared up a good farm, erected a large and handsome dwelling house, with good barns and fine orchard. He has made all the improvements on his farm, which is situated one half mile south of the village of Clayton, and is one of the most desirable places in that vicinity. During Mr. Howe's residence in Dover he has always been ready and willing, to the extent of his ability and means, to assist and recognize all public improvements, believing it to be a part of the duty of all good citizens. He has never been a politician, but has always gone to the polls and voted upon all questions from conviction, and not altogether from a party standpoint. March 23, 1853, Henry P. Howe married Ellen M. Jenks, daughter of Henry and Massilva Jenks, of Belchertown, Hampden county, Mass., by whom he has had four children, as follows: William Frank, born in Clayton village, August 29, 1854, died November 14, 1855; William Clarence, born in Dover, September 18, 1856, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1876; Harry Watson, born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 11, 1859, at home; Minnie B., born in Dover, October 8, 1866, at home. Mrs. Ellen M. Howe was born in Belchertown, Mass., April 1, 1825, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1853. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and were farmers. Her father died in Belchertown, Mass., in 1827, and her mother died in Mill Creek, Huntington county, Pa., September 6, 1850. Massilva Jenks was the daughter of Jared Preston, of Ashford, Conn., whose ancestors came from England.

———:o:———

THOMAS IVESON was born in Beardwood Fold, Manchester, England, February 1, 1816, but when he was thirteen months old, in 1817, his parents, John and Ann Iveson, emigrated to America, and settled in Hyde Park, Queens county, N. Y. John Iveson was born in Haslingden, Lancaster, England,

December 22, 1790, and was the son of James Iveson. At the age of fourteen John Iveson was apprenticed to a merchant at Ferry Bridge, to serve seven years, but after remaining there five years ran away, going to London, where he learned the cabinet-maker's and joiner's trade. When he came to America and settled in Queens county, he found employment with William Cobett, at Carpenter work, continuing with him about one year. Mr. Iveson purchased a farm in the town of North Hempstead, in Queens county, and resided there until the fall of 1837, when he emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Woodstock, this county, purchasing of Benjamin Tolbert 320 acres of land on section 19, and resided there for several years, when he sold out and purchased a smaller farm on section 30, where he died June 16, 1864. He married Ann Beardwood, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Beardwood, of Blackburn, in Lancaster, by whom he had thirteen children, Thomas being the third child. Mrs. Ann Iveson was born at Tennescowes, near Blackburn, August 7, 1789, and died in Raisin, this county, January 22, 1881, in her ninety-second year. John Iveson was a man of good mind, with an active and bright intellect. His early education was good, and his apprenticeship at the mercantile business tended largely to develop his mind. He was a studious, industrious man, active and energetic, taking an interest in politics and all public matters. He was well and favorably known in Woodstock, as well as the entire county. Soon after he came to America he joined the Quakers. In politics he was first a Whig, but afterward became a Democrat, and was a zealous worker until the time of his death. Thomas Iveson came to America when he was but thirteen months old, and has resided in Lenawee county for forty-three years. He lived at home until he was nearly thirty years old, and was brought up a farmer. After he was twenty-one he worked at blacksmithing, carpentering and running a saw mill. In 1844 he purchased a farm on section 13, in Woodstock, and lived there until 1866, when he purchased another farm on sections 13 and 14, where he now resides. Mr. Iveson has always been a hard-working man, commencing in the world with nothing, has raised a family of ten children, and is now in comfortable circumstances. April 7, 1844, Thomas Iveson married Rhoda Kinney, daughter of Amos and Tryphena Kinney, of Woodstock, by whom he has had eleven children, as follows: Joel F., born March 12, 1846, a farmer of Woodstock; Darius J., born January 15, 1847, a farmer of Adams county, Neb.; Joseph, born December 4, 1849, a resident of Vandalia, Cass county, Mich.; Jasper, born October 18, 1851, a resident of Brooklyn, Jackson county; Tryphena A., born May 30, 1853, now the wife

of Herman Chapman, of Marcellus, Cass county, Mich.; John, born October 10, 1855, a resident of Woodstock; Anna, born September 30, 1857, now the wife of Fletcher Pierson, a farmer of Adams county, Neb.; Mary C., born September 8, 1859, at home; Amanda, born July 9, 1861, now the wife of Leonard Sanford, of Woodstock; Benjamin F., born January 16, 1865, at home; George, born August 17, 1867, died July 12, 1868. Mrs. Rhoda Iveson was born in Harrisville, Medina county, Ohio, April 14, 1823. Her parents were very early settlers of Medina county, and resided there for many years. Amos Kinney was probably a native of the State of New York, and died there in Essex county, in 1839. He married Tryphena Chapman, daughter of Reuben and Rhoda Chapman, by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Iveson being the eighth child. Mrs. Tryphena Kinney was a native of one of the New England States, and died in Portland, Ionia county, Mich., in 1855, aged about seventy-five years. Mr. Iveson, like his father, was first a Whig, but afterward became a Democrat, and for many years has been active and earnest in his support of that principle. He has never been an office-seeker.

———:o:———

EZEKIEL M. SANFORD was born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y., September 24, 1823. His father, Malachi Sanford, was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., December 31, 1798, and was the son of Ezekiel and Susannah Sanford, who were natives of New Lebanon, Conn. Malachi Sanford was brought up a farmer, and resided in Ontario county until 1817, when his parents removed to Wales, Erie county. He resided in Erie county, where he owned a farm until 1837, when he sold out and emigrated to Michigan, first locating in Cass county, about seven miles east of Niles, where he remained only about six weeks. He and his wife were attacked with the ague, which, together with homesickness, soon so discouraged them that they determined to return to New York and purchase a farm adjoining the one they had sold there. Mr. Sanford loaded his effects upon his wagon and started for the east, leaving his farm with a crop of wheat on the ground, determined to go back to his old home and stay there. There probably never was a settler in Michigan who suffered from

a worse attack of homesickness than he. He came as far east as Woodstock, this county, where his mother, brother and sisters had settled two years previous. He remained with his relatives about a week, who in the meantime persuaded him to locate among them, and he finally traded his farm in Cass county with his brother, for a farm on section 15, in Woodstock, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1872. He married Balsora Holmes, daughter of John M. and Mercy (Hoyt) Holmes, by whom he had four children, Ezekiel being the oldest, who with his sister Mrs. P. M. Wheaton, are the only survivors of the family. Mrs. Balsora Sanford was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., February 17, 1793, and died in Woodstock, April 3, 1866. Ezekiel M. Sanford came to Michigan with his parents in 1837, and has resided in Woodstock ever since. He has always followed farming, and assisted in clearing up the country, building roads, bridges, etc. He knows nothing about the easy side of life. He was rugged, strong and ambitious, and was determined to dig out a competence by his own labor. He assisted his father in clearing up the old farm, besides clearing his own. When he commenced on his land he was eight hundred dollars in debt, his only hope being to clear his land and raise crops His wife was equal to any emergency. She had one young child, which she would take with her into the fields or woods, and assist her husband in burning brush, laying fence, making log heaps, etc. She did her part and more, for she raised her children, did her housework, and worked upon the farm. That was the character of the mothers and wives of the pioneers of Michigan. What would the women of the present time do in such emergencies? Are they equal to the occasion? It is to be hoped that the children and grandchildren of these mothers, when they look over their possessions now, fully appreciate their toil, hardships and self-denial, and bless and revere their memories. Mr. Sanford now owns 270 acres of land, pays his attention to mixed farming, and raises large amounts of grain, together with horses, cattle and sheep. By constant diligence, economy and strength of purpose, he has succeeded in providing for himself and family. He is a fair specimen of what a man with health, strength and perseverence can accomplish by close application and continuous efforts, who settles in a new country. In 1876 his house burned up with nearly all its contents. This did not discourage him. His house burned at mid-day, and before night the next day he had erected a shanty near by, and had "moved in." Within six weeks he had erected a large new house, and had it finished and furnished. April 14, 1844, Ezekiel M. Sanford married Margaret J. Beck, daughter of Henry and Sophia Beck, of Woodstock, by whom

he has had six children, as follows: Alice S., born November 7, 1846, now the wife of Leonidas Holmes, of Cass, Cass county, Mich.; Lewis K., born March 4, 1854, a farmer of Woodstock; Leonard A., born September 24, 1857, a farmer of Woodstock; Mary A., born May 8, 1860, now the wife of Sylvester M. Shales, of Woodstock; two children died in infancy. Mrs. Margaret J. Sanford was born in Washington, Washington county, Pa., August 23, 1824, came to Michigan with her parents in 1835 and settled in Macon, residing there about five years, when her father sold and went to Tecumseh and kept a hotel called the Brownsville House, for about two years. He then went to Woodstock and purchased a farm on section 20, which was ever after his home. He was a soldier in the Toledo war, and went to Mexico and served under General Scott through the Mexican war, and died at Joliet, Ill., on his way home, of disease contracted in the service, in 1847. He was honorably discharged, and one son is now living on land secured by his land warrants. He married Sophia Shelby, of Washington, Pa., by whom he had seven children, Mrs. Sanford being the oldest. Mrs. Sophia Beck was born in Washington, Pa., and died in Meridian, Ingham county, Mich., April 11, 1875, aged seventy-four years.

———:o:———

JOHN M. BIRD was born in the village of Litchfield, Litchfield county, Conn., January 3, 1810, where he resided only until he was two years old, when his parents, Chauncey and Mary Bird, removed to Verona, Oneida county, N. Y., where a farm was purchased. About the year 1820 Mr. Bird sold his farm and moved into Vienna township, in the same county, and purchased another farm. In 1824 he again sold out and went to Ira, Cayuga county, and purchased another farm, where he resided until 1836, when he came to Michigan and purchased new land on the west one half of the southwest one quarter of section 18, in Dover, this county, where he died October 19, 1858. Chauncey Bird was born in Bethlehem, Conn., September 28, 1777, and was the son of Atwood and Elizabeth (Everett) Bird. Atwood Bird was a Revolutionary soldier. The ancestors of the Bird family came from England. Thomas Bird was first known at Hartford,

in 1644, and died about 1660. Joseph and James Bird are found among the first settlers and proprietors of Farmington, about 1660. In 1800 Chauncey Bird married Mary Rood, by whom he had seven children, John M. being the fifth child. Mrs. Mary Bird was born in Killingly, Conn., February 9, 1780, and died in Clayton, this county, February 11, 1842. John M. Bird lived with his parents until he was twenty-one. He had always worked at farming and in the spring of 1833 he came to Michigan to look for a home. He prospected through Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch and St. Joseph counties, and returned to New York that fall. In the spring of 1835 he again came to Michigan and purchased land on section 18, in Dover, this county, and in the spring of 1836 he settled on it, and has resided there ever since. He has cleared and improved about 150 acres of land, built good buildings, and made a good home out of the wilderness. He has served the township as road commissioner, school inspector eight years, and justice of the peace twelve years. During the early days of the settlement of the township Mr. Bird was active in assisting in the work of organizing schools, and laying out, building and improving roads and bridges. One day in 1835 he went to Lanesville (now Hudson) to see about some lumber, and on his return through the woods he was chased for some two miles by an old bear, which seemed to contest his right to encroach upon her solitude. He distinctly remembers the month of December, 1836. There was about one foot of snow on the ground when it commenced to rain about noon, and before night the snow had turned to water and slush. During the night a wonderful change took place, the mercury going down many degrees below zero, leaving the ground the next morning covered with a heavy body of solid ice. May 3, 1836, John M. Bird married Elizabeth Carncross, daughter of Lewis and Mary Carncross, of Cato, Cayuga county, N. Y., by whom he has had two children, as follows: Juliet, born in Dover, this county, March 8, 1838, now the wife of E. T. Swift, of Dover; Mary Eliza, born same place, February 11, 1842, now the wife of Paris Buchanan, of Dover. Mrs. Elizabeth Bird was born in Clay, Onandaga county, N. Y., November 7, 1815, came to Michigan with her husband in 1836, and died in Dover, October 3, 1846. Her parents were natives of the eastern portion of the State of New York, were farmers, and for many years resided in Cato, Cayuga county, where they died. February 9, 1848, Mr. Bird married Mrs. Sarah Converse, widow of Edward Converse, of Blissfield, and daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Upham) Wilson. Mrs. Sarah Bird is a native of Vermont, and was born November 2, 1809. Her parents were natives of Vermont, and always lived

there. The village of Clayton was named by Mr. Bird in honor of Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, whom William H. Seward then said was fifty years ahead of his time. When Mr. Bird settled in Dover there was no settler between his cabin and Lanesville, a distance of six miles, nor for three miles east, his being the only house for nine miles, and the first frame house erected in Dover. Mr. Bird was, in 1839, without his knowledge nominated as a candidate for Representative, and was elected and served as a member of the State legislature for one term. Mr. Bird was never a favorite of Dame Fortune. With an insatiable thurst for knowledge, but without the advantages to possess it, he has been doomed to plod along at the foot of the hill, with the privilege only of casting his eyes to the top. At the age of seventeen he he was so hungry for knowledge that he devoured every old text-book or musty old volume that came with his reach. He never had the advantage of a library, but struggled along as best he could, reading everything from which he could extract a useful thought. He finally gave up his laudable ambition for knowledge, and resigned himself to the inevitable, and has endeavored to make life as pleasant and happy as possible, by religiously attending to all domestic and filial obligations.

———:o:———

JOSEPH NICKLOY was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., August 15, 1818, where he resided until he was about fifteen years old, when his parents, Wendle and Jane Nickloy, removed to Brighton, Monroe county, and purchased a farm about one mile from the shore of Lake Ontario. Mr. Nickloy resided there until 1835, when he sold out and emigrated to Michigan, and settled in Rome, this county, purchasing a farm on section 1, the same now owned and occupied by Russell Whitney. During the winter of 1837–8 Mr. Nickloy purchased a new farm on section 11, cleared it up, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1852, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Germany, and came to America with his parents when a boy. He married Jane Scott, by whom he had seven children, Joseph being the sixth child. Mrs. Jane Nickloy was also a native of Germany, coming to America with her parents when a

child. She died in 1835, about three weeks after her settlement in Michigan, aged about fifty years. Joseph Nickloy was raised a farmer, and lived at home until after he was twenty-two years old, when his father gave him forty acres of land, when he commenced for himself. He resided on this land eight or nine years, when he sold it and purchased a farm in Cambridge, residing there four years. He then sold and repurchased his farm in Rome, residing there until 1861, when he sold and purchased the Gabriel Todd farm on section 22, in Rome, residing there until 1865, when he again sold out and purchased a farm on section 31, in Woodstock, where he now resides. He has greatly improved this farm since he has owned it, having erected three barns, and repaired and overhauled his dwelling house. Mr. Nickloy was for many years an active, hard-working man; with but one object, and that was success and independence. The forty acres of land his father gave him was covered with heavy timber, which he cleared off and made into a good home. His success, as was the case with hundreds of others, depended entirely upon labor, judgment and perseverance. It was a common saying among the first settlers that people must "work or starve." But the remembrances of those days are very pleasant, and the experiences made men and women noble, brave and generous. October 27, 1840, Joseph Nickloy married Lorinda Ostrander, daughter of Andrew and Dorothy Ostrander, of Rome, this county, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Charles E., born in Rome, July 26, 1843, was killed by lightning while working in a corn field, June 18, 1868; Frank M., born in Cambridge, July 15, 1845, a farmer, and runs the home farm. Mrs. Lorinda Nickloy was born in Clarkston, Monroe county, N. Y., November 22, 1822, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1835. Mr. Ostrander first purchased a farm in Whiteford (now Sylvania), Ohio, but did not like it there, and rented his farm and moved to Madison, renting the Webster farm, and died there August 12, 1837. He was a native of Ontario county, N. Y., and was born August 6, 1791. He married Dorothy Eldridge, daughter of John and Betsey Eldridge, of Brockport, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Nickloy being the third child. Mrs. Dorothy Ostrander was born in Maine, March 25, 1801, and died in Rome, this county, April 11, 1849. Her parents were natives of Maine. About the year 1815 they emigrated to Brockport, N. Y., but the country was then new, and they soon became dissatisfied and returned to Maine, Dorothy, however, remaining in Brockport, where she was soon after married. She never saw her parents or any of her relatives after their return to Maine. When Mr. and Mrs. Nickloy commenced keep-

ing house they had one straw bed, with clothing enough to keep warm, but no bedstead. They had an old-fashioned table that Mr. Nickloy's father had when he commenced keeping house, it being $3\frac{1}{2}$x$4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, and is still in the family. They had three knives and three forks, and no teaspoons. It was four years before they got teaspoons, but they found very little inconvenience, for they had but very little tea, and no sauce or preserves. It was all hard work, anxiety and hope then, and now that they have all the comforts, they reflect back to the old times, and long for the real enjoyments of those days.

———:o———

RICHARD PELHAM was born in Catskill, Greene county, N. Y., August 8, 1810, where he resided until 1826. At that time, when he was sixteen years old, he went to Middletown, Delaware county, and served four years in learning the millwright's trade, and until 1835 he followed his trade in different parts of the State. In October, 1835, he started for Michigan with a team and wagon, and made the journey, arriving in Woodstock, this county, December 6th, after being about six weeks on the road. He came with his father-in-law, Joseph Every. When Mr. Pelham arrived in Woodstock, besides his wife and children, he had a chest of tools and one dollar and fifty cents in money. But he was young and ambitious, soon found employment, and with his first fifty dollars he purchased forty acres of land on section 9, in Woodstock. In the spring of 1836 he was engaged to assist in erecting the Brooklyn grist mill, and during the following four years he worked the most of the time on this mill. He also took a contract to build a saw mill on Goose creek, in Woodstock, for Jesse Osborn and David Tyrrel. In 1840 he went to Ionia county and built a saw mill for John T. Van Vleet. In August, 1837, he located forty acres more land on section 4, and in 1838 he purchased fifty acres of Jesse Osborn, on section 4. In 1845 he purchased of Alvin C. Osborn forty acres more on section 4. In January, 1848, he purchased forty acres on section 3, of Daniel Palmateer. In 1845 he purchased a house and lot in the village of Brooklyn, Jackson county. In January, 1868, he purchased 104 acres of land of Philip A. Hasbrowck, on section 3, in Wood-

stock. Mr. Pelham still owns all the land he has ever purchased in Woodstock, and has erected a large frame dwelling, with good barns and out-buildings. It will be seen that he has been a very active, industrious man, and must have practiced rigid economy, which together with good judgment has made him well off. There are many instances in Lenawee county where young men came in with families in an early day without any means whatever, who are to-day thrifty, well-to-do men, and Mr. Pelham gives us a striking instance. It should be known, however, that during Mr. Pelham's best and most active days, he was attacked with inflammation of the eyes, and was blind for more than eighteen months, during which time he entirely lost the sight of one, and the other was greatly impaired. Richard Pelham's father, Henry Pelham, was born in New Rochelle, Westchester county, N. Y., and was the son of Joseph and Rachel Pelham, who came from France. Henry Pelham married Margaret Gray, of Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., where she was born. They had eight children, Richard being the seventh child. James Pelham was a farmer, and owned a farm in Catskill, N. Y., where he died in March, 1813. His wife survived him until 1876, when she died in Olive, Ulster county, N. Y., aged eighty-four. Richard Pelham married, October 22, 1831, Abigail Every, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Every, of Middletown, N. Y., by whom he has had five children, as follows: Hannah S., born in Middletown, N. Y., December 6, 1831, now the wife of James Peterson, a farmer of Columbia, Jackson county, Mich.; Henry, born same place, February 20, 1833, a farmer of Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich.; Loretta, born in Columbia, Jackson county, Mich., April 18, 1836, now the wife of James R. Turpening, a farmer of Woodstock; Harmon I. Q., born in Woodstock, this county, July 18, 1840, a resident of Woodstock; Charles W., born same place, March 12, 1843, at home. Mrs. Abigail Pelham was born in Middletown, Delaware county, N. Y., January 20, 1810, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1835. Her father was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and was born April 18, 1766, was a farmer, and owned a farm in Middletown, where he resided until 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Columbia, Jackson county, where he died in August, 1853. He married Margaret Ecker, daughter of George A. and Maria (Asher) Ecker, of Olive, Ulster county, N. Y., by whom he had ten children, Mrs. Pelham being the seventh child. Mrs. Maria Pelham was also a native of Dutchess county, of German parents. Her parents met with a misfortune on their passage to America, and lost their luggage en route, and upon their arrival in New York, being unable to pay their passage money, were sold

into servitude by the vessel captain. She died in Columbia, Jackson county, in 1838, aged sixty-two years. Joseph Every brought his mother, Abigail (Emery) Every, to Michigan with him in 1835. She was then in her ninety-eighth year. She lived in Woodstock for over two years, and died when she was ninety-nine years and nine months old. She was blind about twenty-five years, but enjoyed good health during her entire life.

———:o:———

HIRA MORLEY was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 6, 1806, where he resided until 1812, when his parents, Obadiah and Sarah Morley, moved to Harmony, Chautauqua county, where he resided until 1835. He was raised in a new country, as Chautauqua county was just being settled up when his father settled there. The old farm was on the shore of Chautauqua lake, and for twenty years he spent his spare time on or about the water. The old farm consisted of four hundred acres, which was purchased of the Holland Land company, and Mr. Morley cleared and improved nearly all of it. Obadiah Morley married Sarah Fuller, by whom he had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, Hira being the fifth child. Obadiah Morley was a native of Connecticut, learned the trade of millwright, and went into the State of New York when a young man, and at one time owned a part of the land upon which the city of Auburn now stands, and erected for Col. Hardenburg the first mill there. He died in Harmony, Chautauqua county, of heart disease while working in his garden, in April, 1846. Mrs. Sarah Morley died on the old farm, December 12, 1871, in her ninety-fourth year. Hira Morley resided in Chautauqua county until the spring of 1835, when he came to Michigan and settled in Woodstock, this county, purchasing 160 acres of land on section 25, where he now resides. He brought his family on that fall. At that time there were only four families, Joseph Robinson, Charles M. McKenzie (who lived at the head of Devil's lake), Joseph Younglove and Richard Osborn, in his neighborhood, there being no settlers north of him nearer than Mr. Blackmar's, on the Chicago turnpike, four miles distant. Mr. Morley is the only man living who settled in his neighborhood in 1835. He had been

brought up in a new country, and understood thoroughly how to manage to live comfortably with whatever could be obtained. If he could not get good wheat flour, he could get along with corn meal. When corn meal could not be had he subsisted upon vegetables and what game his rifle would kill. He lived the first winter in a shanty covered with deer-skins, and took comfort too. January 4, 1828, Hira Morley married Betsey Dickerson, daughter of William and Susan (Rogers) Dickerson, of Westfield, Chautauqua county, N. Y., by whom he has had seven children, as follows: William R., born in Harmony, August 17, 1829, now a resident of Brooklyn, Jackson county; Julia, born same place, July 25, 1831, now the wife of Albert Uptergrove, of Campbell, Ionia county, Mich.; Celestia, born same place, August 4, 1833, now the wife of James W. Westcott, of Wheatland, Hillsdale county, Mich.; Amos, born in Woodstock, this county, January 30, 1837, died April 7, 1880; James, born same place, February 22, 1843, a resident of Addison village; Sarah A., born same place, September 7, 1846, and died March 23, 1849; Manly, born same place, September 23, 1850, works the home farm. Mrs. Betsey Morley was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 23, 1808, and came to Michigan with her husband in 1835. Her father was born near Albany, N. Y., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a pioneer of Chautauqua, settling there in 1810. He died on his farm in Westfield, of a cancer, in 1818. He married Susan Rogers, daughter of Frederick and Betsey Rogers, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Morley being the oldest. Mrs. Susan Dickerson was born in Vermont, near the Green mountains, and died in Ellisville, Fulton county, Ill., in 1875.

———:o:———

BENJAMIN VAN CAMP was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 29, 1806, where he resided until 1812, when his parents, William and Nancy Van Camp, removed to Utica, N. Y., residing there about one year, and then went to Junius, Ontario county, living there until 1825. They then moved to Groveland, Livingston county, remaining there about five years, and in 1830 removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where William Van Camp died in 1836. William Van Camp married Nancy Gallo-

way, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., by whom he had nine children, Benjamin being the fourth. Mrs. Nancy Van Camp was a native of Ogdensburg, and died in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1840. Benjamin lived with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he commenced working by the month on a farm. In 1825 he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he worked three years in a saw mill. In the spring of 1830 he came to Michigan and settled on section 12, in Tecumseh, this county, locating eighty acres of land. He arrived in Tecumseh with his wife and two children, on the 12th day of June. He resided there for twenty-five years, cleared the entire eighty acres, built a good dwelling house, with barns, etc., and purchased more land near by for a wood-lot. In the spring of 1832 he was warned to appear at Tecumseh, armed and equipped for the Black Hawk war. That spring Mr. Van Camp had the misfortune to fall a tree upon himself, which so disabled him that he was declared unfit for military duty. He was therefore detailed to warn out the settlers. The warning notice read: "By order of Captain Drown, I warn you to appear at Tecumseh, to-morrow morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, fit for military duty, with twenty-four rounds of powder and ball, nine days' provisions, and a blanket." In 1855 Mr. Van Camp sold his farm in Tecumseh, and purchased of Isaac Smith 200 acres of land on section 10, in Woodstock, where he now resides. When Mr. Van Camp came to Tecumseh in 1830 he had a span of horses and a few provisions. He soon found that he could not keep horses, and traded them off for two yoke of oxen. He immediately started for Detroit with his oxen and wagon for provisions, the mud being very deep the entire distance. He was gone nearly one week on the trip, and fifteen hundred pounds was all his team could possibly draw. On the road he met about 3,000 Indians on their way to Detroit to receive their annuities. In 1832 the people commenced going to Monroe for their supplies. They always went in companies of five or six wagons, in order to help one another out of the mud. The teams generally consisted of about two yoke of cattle each. It was very often the case that eight or ten yoke of oxen were attached to one wagon to pull it out of the mud holes. It took a man of some courage to face all the scenes and dangers of the old times. Want, hunger, wolves, bears, Indians, fever and ague, and hard work, comprised the experience of the early pioneers of Lenawee county. One year it was very sickly, when there were not well ones enough to attend to the sick. Dr. Patterson was the physician then, and the people were so poor that they could hardly pay him for his services. Some of the German settlers, as well as others, saved what medicine they

could from his prescriptions, and when they got better they wanted the Doctor to take back what medicine they had saved, and allow them for it in their bills. The Doctor did it, and after accumulating a large amount, he said, he put it all into a large jug, added whisky to preserve it, and whenever he got a case that he could not handle he gave a dose from the jug and took his chances on the result. July 16, 1828, Benjamin Van Camp married Sarah Nixon, daughter, of Patrick and Betsey Nixon, of Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Walter, born in Groveland, August 15, 1829, a farmer of Somerset, Hillsdale county, Mich.; William, born same place, March 22, 1831, a merchant of Sedalia, Mo.; Louisa, born in Tecumseh, March 8, 1833, now the wife of Joel White, of Cleveland, Tenn.; Richard, born same place, March 10, 1835, a farmer of Somerset; Francis, born same place, January 3, 1839, a farmer of Woodstock; Martha, born same place, May 28, 1840, was the wife of Myron Wade, and died March 7, 1866; Alfleda, born same place, April 1, 1842, now the wife of Dellman Wade, of Portland, Ingham county, Mich. Mrs. Sarah Van Camp was born in Groveland, April 27, 1805, and died in Woodstock, May 28, 1869. September 15, 1870, Mr. Van Camp married Mrs. Lucy Selby, widow of Orson Selby, and daughter of Joseph and Mercy Nichols. Mrs. Lucy Van Camp was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 17, 1815. She was stricken with paralysis in 1877, since which time she has been nearly helpless.

———:o:———

HERMAN VISSCHER HART was born in Albany, N. Y., September 7, 1784, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Visscher) Hart. Henry Hart was a merchant and farmer, doing business at the time of his death, in May, 1788, in Washington county, N. Y. He was a native of London, England, and died intestate, leaving a large estate, both real and personal, which was inherited by Herman V. Hart, his sole heir-at-law. Henry Hart married Elizabeth Visscher (or Visger), daughter of Herman Visscher, by whom he had two sons, Herman V. being the oldest. Mrs. Elizabeth Hart's ancestors came from Holland and settled at or near Albany, N. Y. Herman V. Hart was

left an orphan at the age of seven years, his father dying before he was four years old, and his mother when he was seven. Being left with a large property his relatives who lived in Canada took him to Montreal, where he was educated in a French school, and resided until he was about seventeen years old, when he became a clerk for the Northwestern Fur Company, and for seven years his lot was cast with the Sioux Indians in the Northwest Territory, where he was engaged in the fur trade. He became very familiar with the habits, language and traditions of the different tribes, and was named by the Sioux, Hoop-e-hon, which in English signifies "crane's legs." During his long residence among the savage tribes he met with several startling adventures and hair-breadth escapes, and upon one occasion in an altercation his interpreter was killed. He remained among the Indians until he was twenty-three years of age, when in 1807 he was called to Albany to attend to the administration of his estate. Immediately after the death of his father, Henry Hart, Jeremiah Van Rensallaer and Abraham Ten Eyck procured letters of administration from the surrogate of Washington county, on the entire estate, claiming that they were creditors. Herman V. was called to Albany in 1807 by his friends to find, if possible, what had become of his property, and soon discovered that the administrators had fraudulently embezzled the whole of it, telling him that the estate had been exhausted in the payment of debts and necessary expenses. With that determination, force of character and untiring energy which were his distinguishing traits through life, he commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery, of the State of New York, to unwind the tangled web, which the rich and powerful but unscrupulous administrators, taking advantage of his infancy and absence, had sought to wind around his father's estate. He boldly charged them with fraud and perjury, and, after eight years of anxious and untiring litigation, finally obtained from the Court of last resort, of that State, a decree that the acts of the administrators had been corrupt and unjust to him, and that they must pay to him full remuneration for the sums of which they had unjustly defrauded him, the amount being finally fixed by a compromise at $30,000, which was paid over, the entire amount of which was used up in the cost of the suit. Eminent counsel was engaged on both sides, Mr. Hart employing Abram Van Vechten and John V. Henry, of Albany, while the defendants employed Martin Van Buren, Thomas A. Emmet, and John Woodworth. March 14, 1814, Herman V. Hart married Miriam Leonard, daughter of Enoch and Maria Leonard, of Albany, by whom he had ten children, as follows: E. Leonard, Henry, Alexander, Herman V.,

Frederick, Herman V., William, Elizabeth V., Maria and Frances, only three of whom are now living, William, who for many years has been connected with the U. S. Quartermaster's department, and now holds an important position in Washington; Mrs. Maria H. Greenly and Mrs. Frances H. Lantz who reside in the city of Adrian. Mrs. Miriam Hart was born in Albany, N. Y., January 10, 1794, and died in Adrian, Mich., May 2, 1864. Her father was a commissioned officer in the Revolution, afterward a prominent merchant of Albany. His ancestors came from England, and settled in Massachusetts. Her mother was the daughter of Colonel Cornelius Van Vechten, of Revolutionary fame, also born in Albany, and married Anna Knickerbocker. Herman V. Hart resided in Albany where he was a prominent man, being an alderman for several years, and holding other important positions in the city, until he came to Michigan in November, 1843, and settled in Adrian, where he resided until his death, which occurred March 27, 1875, in his ninety-second year.

———:o:———

FREDERICK HART was born in Albany, N. Y., August 23, 1827, where he resided until he was fourteen years old, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian. He was the son of Herman V. and Miriam Hart, whose record will be found on another page of this volume. No man was better known in the city of Adrian than Frederick Hart; and perhaps no man was more universally respected and esteemed, for he was a person possessed of a kind and earnest heart, a universally happy and even temper, ever jovial and genial in his bearing, always carrying an open palm and a pleasant word for every person. To be sure he had his faults—no one is free from them—but Fred. was *more* than an ordinary man, being singularly endowed with the best qualities of business and social attributes. He was the life of any gathering, and his full, manly and resonant voice carried with it the true ring of friendship and good cheer, and all who were within its sound felt its influence and happy impulse. No man was, perhaps, more sought after in the dark hours of sickness and death, for his true, sympathetic nature taught him just what to do, and no one was ever more ready or willing to lend a helping

hand and speak a kind and consoling word, and few in Adrian followed more to Oakwood Cemetery and assisted at the last obsequies, than he. And who was more "useful" or happy at a wedding, in his jolly, good nature, his manly bearing, his social, free and hearty repartee and constant attention to the happiness and joy of all about him? Many, many citizens of Adrian will often think of Fred. Hart as the soul of mirth and joy, and the embodiment of all the accomplishments requisite in the exacting etiquette so necessary on these occasions. He was entirely adequate to all their requirements, and performed them with an ease and grace that always left the most pleasant remembrances. In his business relations he had few equals and no superiors. He was in the dry goods business in Adrian for about seventeen years. Strictly honest, prompt, energetic and self-reliant, he was possessed of good judgment, quick discernment and perception, and, as a book-keeper and accountant, had no superior. For twelve years he filled the position of assistant secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company, and so identified himself with the business and interests of the company, that he was perfectly familiar with all its details, and his relations with all the officers and agents were conducted in so simple and thorough a manner that the entire immense business of the company was as familiar and as easy for him to handle and explain, at a moment's notice, as would be the most ordinary business to many men. He was endowed with a wonderful and accurate memory, and could relate circumstances and recall business transactions of years before with remarkable correctness. His office was always in order, and his papers were in their places, and could be referred to at any time, if they had not been called for in ten years. He was also gifted with a fine executive ability, and early in life identified himself with military and public matters. On the 10th of May, 1848, the year that he was twenty-one years of age, he was elected captain of the Adrian Guards, to which position he was annually elected, until May 10, 1855, when J. H. Bodwell was elected. Captain Bodwell held the position for one year, when Captain Hart was reelected, and was honored by his comrades every succeeding year, by electing him, until the spring of 1861, when the rebellion broke out. Under his command the Adrian Guards were recognized throughout the State as second to none in soldierly bearing, and for their excellent drill and tactics. Not a member of the old company who went into the rebellion (and they nearly all did), but received an appointment to some responsible position, and many of them rose to the rank of colonels and brevet-generals. The old guards were the pride of his younger days, and to his skill and genius they owed their suc-

cess and prominence among the military companies of the West. His well-known ability and soldierly qualities were known and recognized by Governor Blair, and he was ordered to the Ann Arbor camp to drill and discipline men for the field. He was always ready and very active in all public demonstrations which took place in Adrian, and none were so capable of comprehending and carrying out in detail all of the little *minutiæ* that made the whole undertaking a success. He was also a very prominent Mason, passing through most of the degrees, and was the captain-general of the Adrian Knights Templar from their incipiency, which office he filled at the time of his death. Under his guidance and discipline the Adrian Knights became a most excellently drilled body of men, and an honor to the city and State. He was also Master of Greenly Lodge, F. & A. M., of Adrian, and was honored and respected by every member. He was the leader of the choir in Christ church, in Adrian, for fully twenty-five years, and was always at his post, if well enough or not absent from the city. For twenty-five years his beautiful bass voice was heard, and his cheering presence felt through spring and summer, fall and winter, as regularly as the Sabbath came. Here he was missed more impressively than in any other position that he ever filled perhaps, for his peculiarly harmonious voice, his knowledge of the service, and his promptness and punctuality will ever be a constant and sad reminder of him. Frederick Hart died in Allegan, Mich., at the residence of his wife's father, while on a visit there, May 3, 1877. May 2, 1871, Frederick Hart married Mary A. Rossman, daughter of Alba Rossman, of Allegan, Mich., who still survives him.

———:o:———

JEREMIAH WILSEY was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., February 15, 1801, and was the son of Henry and Sabrina Wilsey, who were farmers of Dutchess county. When Jeremiah was five years old his parents moved to Troy, Bradford county, Pa., where he resided until after he was thirty-one years old. In the fall of 1832 he emigrated to Sherman, Huron county, Ohio, where he purchased 160 acres of new land, and resided four years. In the fall of 1836 he sold his land, after having built a

log house and barn, and cleared about thirty acres, and in January, 1837, moved to Michigan and purchased forty acres of new land of Martin Cure, on section 22, in Woodstock, this county. He resided there until the spring of 1848, when he purchased 160 acres of new land on section 26, in the same town. This farm is situated on the north shore of Devil's lake, and on the old Territorial road. Mr. Wilsey cleared up this farm entirely, built good buildings, and was a very industrious and useful man during the settlement of this county. His first house stood very near the shore of the lake, but when he erected his frame house he located it upon the north side of the road, and from its front door can be seen two-thirds of the lake. When Mr. Wilsey first moved to Woodstock, in January, 1837, he resided until spring upon the shore of the lake, on the farm he subsequently owned. At that time the water in the lake was between four and five feet higher than it now is. John Tolbert had erected a mill and put up a dam on the outlet, which raised the water to the hight above mentioned. One season it was very sickly about the lake, and some of the settlers thought the high water was the cause, and finally compelled Mr. Tolbert to destroy his dam and let the water off. It was more sickly, however, after the water was drawn off than it was before. There are now many acres of good land around the lake that were covered with water before the dam was removed. Mr. Wilsey made a pleasant and comfortable home of his lake shore farm, and resided there until his death, which occurred April 9, 1876. March 4, 1830, Jeremiah Wilsey married Betsey Lucus, widow of George Lucus, and daughter of Loudwick and Mary Sanders, by whom he had seven children, as follows: Jane, born in Troy, Bradford county, Pa., January 20, 1831, now the wife of Ira Reynolds, of Brooklyn, Jackson county; Eliza, born in Sherman, Huron county, Ohio, January 6, 1833, now the widow of James Parkhurst, of Woodstock; Betsey, born in same place, March 29, 1835, now the wife of Henry W. Kane, of Woodstock; Ann, born in Woodstock, this county, February 20, 1837, was the wife of Lyman Griffith, and died in Fremont, Neb., September 11, 1873; Jeremiah, born same place, June 17, 1839, was a soldier in the great rebellion, and member of Company I, old Fourth Michigan Infantry, now a farmer of Woodstock; Henry, born November 29, 1841, was also a soldier in the same regiment and company with his brother, was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in a Rebel prison in 1864; William, born same place, April 20, 1844, a resident of Woodstock. Mrs. Betsey Wilsey was born in Middlesmithfield, Pa., December 22, 1805. Her parents moved to Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., where her mother died in September,

1840, aged fifty-two years. Her father died in Woodstock, August 29, 1859, aged eighty-three years. December 9, 1827, Mrs. Betsey Wilsey was married to her first husband, George Lucus, by whom she had one child, Isaiah, who was born in Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y., September 24, 1828, now a farmer of Woodstock, this county. Mrs. Wilsey still survives her second husband, and resides at the old homestead in Woodstock, in remarkably good health, with her children settled around her. Jeremiah Wilsey was twice married, his first wife being Martha Baxter, of Troy, Pa., who died in 1829. She left two children. Martha, born in Troy, September 18, 1825, was the wife of John Gates, of Clinton, this county, and died September 26, 1865; Jeshuron, born same place, September 8, 1827, died in Woodstock, October 8, 1848.

———:o———

JOSIAH CARPENTER was born in Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., November 17, 1801, where he resided until he was twenty-six years old. He was brought up a farmer until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Williamstown to learn the tanner and currier's trade, and remained there about four years, when he made up his mind that farming would suit him better than tanning. He then returned to Adams and worked at farming until 1828, when he went to Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm and resided until the spring of 1836. That year he came to Michigan and located 200 acres of land on section 35, in Woodstock, where he now resides. He brought his family on that fall, coming the entire distance from Saratoga county in a lumber wagon drawn by horses, the family then consisting of his wife and three children. Mr. Carpenter cleared up his farm, built good buildings, and labored for the general improvement of the country. When he settled in Woodstock the township was being quite rapidly settled and improved, and it became the duty of all to assist in the general public improvements, such as making roads, bridges, organizing schools, churches and society, building school-houses, etc. In those days men did not wait to be urged or appointed by some public gathering to do certain things, but all felt an incumbent duty to perform

their share of all there might be to do. Men and women turned out assist each other in erecting houses, or in sickness or trouble of any kind. The most cheerful sight to be seen was an immigrant wagon coming into the country, with a family looking for a home. Good neighbors were desirable, and all turned out to assist a new comer in locating and suiting himself. Mr. Carpenter feels that he did his whole duty regarding his first settlement in Woodstock. He intended to do his share in all things, and now looks back with pleasure and satisfaction to the first years of his experience. January 11, 1828, Josiah Carpenter married Nancy Harkness, daughter of Nathan and Ruth Harkness, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, as follows: Hannah A., born in Greenfield, N. Y., September 29, 1828, died in infancy; Manson, born same place, October 2, 1830, now a farmer of Woodstock; Nathan H., born same place, January 21, 1833, a farmer of Whiteford, Monroe county, Mich.; Hannah A., born same place, May 8, 1835, now the wife of Philip Kelley, of Dover, this county; Uriah, born in Woodstock, April 14, 1838, a resident of Woodstock. Mrs. Nancy Carpenter was born in Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., February 24, 1796, and died in Woodstock, November 3, 1851. Her father, Nathan Harkness, was a native of one of the New England States, and was born February 24, 1769, and died in Greenfield, Saratoga county, March 13, 1817. His wife, Ruth (Kelley) Harkness, was born (probably in Massachusetts), April 19, 1768, and died March 14, 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Harkness were pioneers of Saratoga county. November 21, 1852, Josiah Carpenter married Clarissa A. Pratt, daughter of Charles and Betsey Pratt, of Adrian township, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Albert, born in Woodstock, August 16, 1853, a resident of Woodstock; Nancy A., born same place, February 4, 1857, now the wife of Marshall N. Beckey, of Salina, Kan. Mrs. Clarissa A. Carpenter was born in Farmington, Ontario county, N. Y., March 26, 1818, came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Adrian township. [For her family history see Daniel Pratt's record on another page of this volume.] Josiah Carpenter's father, Uriah Carpenter, was born in Smithfield, R. I., in 1769, was always a farmer, and after he was twenty-one settled in Adams, Mass., where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1829. He married Content Slack, daughter of Baker and Polly Slack, of Rhode Island, by whom he had eight children, Josiah being the second child. One brother and one sister still reside in Massachusetts, and with Josiah are the only survivors of the family. Mrs. Content Carpenter was born in Swansea, N. H., in 1779, and died in Adams, Mass., in 1840.

PETER M. WHEATON was born in Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., August 14, 1822, and was the son of Ichabod and Catharine Wheaton, farmers of Aurelius. When Peter M. was six years old, in the fall of 1828, his parents sold their farm and removed to Victor, Ontario county, where they resided until the fall of 1835, when they emigrated to Michigan and settled in Adrian township, this county. They resided there until their deaths, which occurred in August, 1840. The cause of their deaths was said to be chill fever, Mrs. Wheaton dying on Sunday, and her husband the following Friday. They were natives of the State of New York, their ancestors being English and German, and further than that very little is known. Peter M. Wheaton came to Michigan with his parents in 1835, has been a resident of Lenawee county since that time, and has always followed farming. He worked by the day and month until the fall of 1845, when he purchased a farm on section 21, in Woodstock. It was a new piece of land, without any improvement whatever. Mr. Wheaton cleared and improved about thirty acres, putting up a log house, and resided there for about two years, when he sold and purchased 120 acres on section 16. This was also new land, with no improvement, but after a residence of about eighteen months he again sold out and purchased an improved farm of eighty acres on section 15, where he lived about two years, selling again and purchasing 100 acres on section 27, which he owned about four years. In 1870 he purchased an improved farm on section 15, where he now resides. Mr. Wheaton has been a very active man since his residence in Woodstock. He has owned several farms, and has cleared a great many acres of land. He has been compelled to work out his own fortune. He made his first money by taking a job of chopping and clearing a piece of land for Levi Bennett, on Bean creek, in Rollin. He was engaged two winters on the job, and with the proceeds he was enabled to purchase his first land. He now owns a farm of over 242 acres, with first-class buildings and other improvements. June 25, 1845, Peter M. Wheaton married Loretta Sanford, daughter of Malachi and Balsora Sanford, of Woodstock, by whom he has had fourteen children, as follows: Malachi S., born April 30, 1846, a farmer of Monroe county, Mich.; Alfred A., born January 7, 1848, now a farmer of Woodstock; Erastus M., born September 15, 1849, died August 26, 1851; Horace G., born November 15, 1851, a farmer of Woodstock; Betsey B., born November 3, 1853, now the wife of Alva Bedell, of Woodstock; Catharine R., born November 29, 1855, died April 27, 1862; James O., born December 26, 1857, at home; George, born February 24, 1860, died March 1, 1860; Elmar and

Ellen (twins) born March 3, 1861, at home; Anna H. M., born April 2, 1863, at home; Ira I., born May 17, 1865, at home; Job C., born January 13, 1871, at home; two children died in infancy; all were born in Woodstock. Mrs. Loretta Wheaton was born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y., September 9, 1826, came to Michigan with her parents in 1837, and settled in Woodstock, this county. Her father, Malachi Sanford, was born in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., December 31, 1799, and was the son of Ezekiel and Susannah (Badger) Sanford. Ezekiel was a native of New Lebanon, Conn., and lived among the "Shakers," to which society his parents belonged, until he was fourteen years old. Malachi Sanford died in Woodstock, March 3, 1870. He married Mrs. Balsora Scott, widow of Jared Scott, of Wales, Erie county, N. Y., and daughter of John M. and Mercy (Hoyt) Holmes, of Wales, by whom he had four children, Mrs. Wheaton being the oldest daughter and second child, who, with her brother E. M. Sanford, are the only survivors of the family. Mrs. Balsora Sanford was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., February 17, 1793, and died in Woodstock, April 2, 1866. The ancestors of the Sanford family were English and Irish.

———:o:———

EBER ADAMS was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, N. Y., March 17, 1807. He lived there with his parents until ten years of age, when they moved to the town of Sweden, near Rochester. Eber left home when he was seventeen, going to Rochester, where he resided until he was twenty-one. From Rochester he moved to Albion, where he carried on the livery business for several years. January 1, 1832, he married Miss Myra Ann Hibbard, and moved in the spring of the same year to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the grocery business, and afterward kept the Mansion Hotel, at the same time carrying on the livery business. He subsequently returned to Rochester, and again engaged in the livery business, in which he continued until 1847, when he came to Adrian and purchased the Exchange Hotel, (located where the Lawrence Hotel now stands), and the Prairie Cottage farm, a short distance out from the city. He kept this hotel and property until 1859, and sold out to James Brackett,

of Rochester. In 1867 he went to Chicago, where he resided five years, when he came back to Michigan, and kept the White Pigeon Eating-house for three years. His health failing him, he again returned to Chicago, where he has since resided with his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hinkley, most of the time, until her death, which occurred February 29, 1880. For the past five years Mr. Adams had been troubled with heart disease, but kept about most of the time up to his death, which occurred in Chicago, January 3, 1881. Mr. Adams was the father of two children, Maria, the oldest, married first the gallant Colonel Dwight A. Woodbury, who was killed at Malvern Hill, in the late war of the rebellion. She married the second time Mr. J. H. Hinkley, then and now the paymaster of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. John Q., his only son, is now a resident of the city of New York. Mr. Adams suffered much the day before, but at the time of his death passed away seemingly without a struggle. Mr. Adams' remains were brought from Chicago to Adrian, accompanied by his faithful wife and other relatives and friends, and were met at the depot by quite a large number of residents. The remains were taken to Oakwood cemetery and placed in the vault, where they remained until the weather permited their burial in the family lot. Mr. Adams was a kind husband and father, and was always surrounded by hosts of admiring friends, who were ever ready to enjoy his genial company and generous hospitality. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Gallagher, of Christ church.

———:o:———

SMITH BRIGGS was born in Sempronius (now Moravia), Cayuga county, N. Y., December 22, 1825, where he resided until 1833, when his parents, John and Triphena Briggs, came to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, where a farm was located from the government. John Briggs was born in Easton, Washington county, N. Y., in 1782, and in his early life he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed until after his marriage, when he removed to Sempronious (now Moravia), and purchased land and ever after followed farming. He married Triphena St. John, of Stillwater, N. Y., by whom he had eight chil-

dren, five sons and three daughters, Smith being the sixth child. Mrs. Triphena Briggs was born in Stillwater, and died in Woodstock, this county. John Briggs first settled in Hillsdale county, and was about the first settler in his township. He assisted in the organization of the township, giving it the name of Scipio. He only resided there a few years, when he sold out and came to Woodstock, this county, and purchased a farm on section 11, and lived in Woodstock until his death. Smith Briggs lived with his parents only until he was about eleven years old, when he went to Tecumseh and engaged with General J. W. Brown to drive stage. His first driving was between Tecumseh and Adrian, the stage being a two-horse conveyance, which he drove, carrying the mail for about six months. He was then given a four-horse coach, which he drove for a short time from Tecumseh to Springville. He afterward drove for nearly two years from Springville to Jesse Osborn's, in Woodstock, a distance of about ten miles. He drove for about four years in all, going as far west as Coldwater. After the completion of the LaPlaisance Bay turnpike stages left each day, both Detroit and Monroe, and came together at Tecumseh, where the passengers stayed over night at Jesse Button's hotel. The stages left Tecumseh every morning about three o'clock for Chicago. Mr. Briggs was in favor with General Brown, and during the Toledo war he accompanied the General through the entire campaign, being furnished with a good horse, and otherwise well provided for. In the early spring of 1839 Mr. Briggs abandoned stage driving and went to Auburn, N. Y., where he learned the iron molder's trade, afterward learning to forge scythes and hoes, which he followed for about three years. He then went to Seneca Falls, where he had charge of an iron foundry for about one year, when he formed a partnership with John W. Wheeler, and purchased the foundry, the firm being Wheeler & Briggs. They went largely into the manufacture of pumps. In 1845 he sold his interest in the foundry, and went to Burlington, Vt., and in the spring of 1846 he became connected with the Champlain Transportation Company, then operating a line of steamers on Lake Champlain, from White Hall to St. Johns, Canada. He remained there until the winter of 1852–3, when he went to Albany, N. Y., and was made general agent for the Hudson River Railroad Company at that city, holding the position until 1866, when he became connected with the Swift-Sure Line of steamboats and barges between Albany and New York. This was one of the most important transportation lines on the river, the company consisting of Erastus Corning, Samuel Schuyler, and Smith Briggs. Mr. Briggs remained in the company until 1873, when he became con-

nected with the Albany Car Wheel Company, remaining with it until 1877, when he came to Michigan and settled in Jackson, where his family still resides. He was one of the original stockholders of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, running between Albany and Troy, and was for several years president of the company, resigning in 1877, when he came west. Mr. Briggs still owns his original stock in the road, besides valuable property in Albany. He also has property in Jackson, and owns a farm on sections 11 and 14, in Woodstock, this county, consisting of 320 acres. He carries on mixed farming, but makes a specialty of good horses. In April, 1842, Smith Briggs married Laura Jones, daughter of Thomas and Lucy Jones, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Josephine, now the wife of Charles A. Hoyt, assayist of the gold and silver smelting-works at Omaha, Neb.; Fanny and Gracie, residents of Jackson. Mrs. Laura Briggs was born in Onondaga, N. Y., in 1828, and died in Jackson, August 14, 1880. Mr. Briggs, during the past year, has passed most of his time on his farm in Woodstock, and is determined to make it one of the most desirable farm homes in Lenawee county.

———:o:———

BENJAMIN L. CRANE was born in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., October 29, 1812, and was the second son of George and Charity Crane. George Crane was born in Norton, Bristol county, Mass., March 30, 1783, and died in Palmyra, this county, April 17, 1856. Charity Crane was born in Taunton, also Bristol county, Mass., August 7, 1782, and died in Palmyra, this county, September 21, 1863. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Phila P. Crane, born in Bristol county, Mass., December 6, 1804, and died in Wayne county, N. Y., August 31, 1807; Elizabeth W. Crane, born in Wayne county, N. Y. (as were all the remaining children), February 2, 1807, and died in Hudson, this county, October 23, 1845; Rowena C. Crane, born February 2, 1809, and died in Rollin, this county, December 20, 1850; George L. Crane, born November 20, 1810, and now resides in Madison, this county; the subject of this biography, born as above

stated, and died in the city of Adrian, May 25, 1867; Calvin Crane, born December 25, 1816, and now resides in the city of Adrian; Clarissa P. Crane, born February 22, 1824, and died in Palmyra, this county, March 1, 1857. Benjamin L. Crane resided with his parents on a farm in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y., until May, 1833, where he received a fair common school education, when with them he came to Blissfield (now Palmyra), Lenawee county, Mich., where they settled on what was then a new farm, and remained with them and assisted in clearing up, cultivating and improving the farm, putting up buildings, etc., until the summer of 1838. July 19, 1838, he married Ann Eliza Hoag, who was born December 29, 1818, the daughter of Nathaniel P. Hoag, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1791. In the year 1818 Mr. Hoag married Isabella Morrison, born in Rochester, N. H., in 1789. They settled on a farm in Peru, Clinton county, N. Y., and resided there until the fall of 1832, when they, with their family of four children, removed to Michigan and settled on a new farm in Raisin, this county. In connection with his farm he carried on the nursery business. They were both professed followers of Christ, and consistent members of the Society of Friends. He died at his residence in Raisin, March 23, 1845. In 1857 his widow moved to Minnesota to reside with three of her children, who had removed there in 1855. She died there March 28, 1859. Soon after their marriage in 1838, Benjamin L. Crane and wife settled on a new farm in Madison, this county, and with commendable industry, economy and the exercise of good judgment and business tact, soon cleared up, and erected buildings on their farm, to make for themselves and family a comfortable support and home. After the death of his father, and in the spring of 1857, he removed to the home of his mother, in Palmyra, and took charge of and conducted the home stead farm, and cheerfully attended to all the wants and cares of his aged and beloved mother, to make her home pleasant and agreeable to her during her lonely days of widowhood. Six years prior to her own decease she followed to the grave the fourth and only remaining daughter. In 1864 Mr. Crane purchased a house and lot in the city of Adrian, where he removed the same year, and where he resided until his death, in 1867. His occupation through life was principally devoted to farming, and in which he was successful. His religious associations were with the Society of Friends during the greater part of his life. However the last few years of it were found with the Congregational church. His widow, Ann Eliza Crane, is a member of the Society of Friends, in which she has always felt a lively interest, and of late has occu-

pied the greater part of her time in home and other missionary work, and is now a recognized minister in said society. Benjamin L. and Ann Eliza Crane were the parents of three children, viz.: a daughter, which died in infancy; George M. Crane, born October 1, 1847. He married Ann Eliza Underwood, of Madison, February 28, 1867. They are the parents of three children, viz.: Stella A., Clara Belle and Henry G. His occupation is that of railroad conductor. Will. H. Crane was born September 29, 1855. August 28, 1879, he married Minnie Ketchum, daughter of Daniel and Martha Ketchum, of the city of Adrian, who was born July 29, 1859. They now reside in the city of Adrian. His occupation is that of dealer in ready-made clothing and furnishing goods, in connection with William Wood, conducting a successful business in their line.

———:o———

JOHN L. PERKINS was born in Galen, Wayne county, N. Y., December 25, 1824, and resided there until he was fourteen years old, when in the fall of 1838 his parents, William and Susannah Perkins, came to Michigan and settled in Rome, this county. William Perkins was born in Naples, Vt., where he lived until after he was married, when, in 1818, he removed to Galen, Wayne county, N. Y., and purchased a farm. He married Susannah Hubbard, of Vermont, by whom he had eleven children, John L. being the eighth child. Mrs. Susannah Perkins was a native of Vermont, and died at her son William's, in Adrian township, in 1850, aged sixty years. John L. Perkins came to Michigan in 1838, and was raised a farmer, living at home until he was twenty-one. In the spring of 1845 he went to Buffalo, where he purchased a canal freight boat, and ran between Albany and Buffalo that season. In the spring of 1846 he became interested in several other boats running from Buffalo to New York, and continued in the business for about ten years. In the spring of 1851 he built a steam canal boat, which was the first attempt at steam canal navigation. He made but one trip, the scheme proving impracticable, there not being sufficient water in the canal. In 1852 he engaged quite extensively in buying grain at Buffalo, selling to retailers and consumers. In the spring of 1856 he went

to New Baltimore, on the shore of Lake St. Clair, Mich., and engaged extensively in the manufacture of staves and barrels, shipping to Europe and the Eastern States, also being at the same time engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there four years. In 1860 he purchased his father's old homestead, in Rome, this county, and "farmed it" there and purchased live stock and shipped to New York for ten years. In 1870 he sold his farm in Rome, and removed to Clayton village, where he erected a large brick block, and opened a hardware store, and is still carrying on a successful business there. Since his residence in Clayton he has purchased large amounts of produce and live stock, shipping it East. Mr. Perkins has always been an active business man, alive to the interests of the community in which he has lived, regarding his honor, his good name and his business integrity as the best capital he could have. February 27, 1846, John L. Perkins married Harriet M. Yerington, daughter of Ezekiel Yerington, of Rollin, this county, but has never had any children. Mrs. Harriet M. Perkins was born in Susquehanna county, N. Y., and came to Michigan with her parents in 1836. Her parents were farmers, and both died in Rollin, this county, on the farm they had cleared up from a wilderness.

———:o:———

AVERY A. DOLBEAR was born in Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., February 16, 1825. He resided there until he was about ten years old, when his parents moved to Barre, Orleans county, N. Y., where he resided until the fall of 1842, when the family emigrated to Michigan and settled on section 13, in Rollin, this county. Mr. Dolbear's father, Avery Dolbear, was born in Templeton, Worcester county, Mass., November 26, 1789, and was the son of James Dolbear, who was probably a native of Massachusetts, of English parents. Avery Dolbear was always a farmer, but went to the State of New York previous to his marriage. He cleared up a new farm in Monroe county, living there until 1835, when he sold and removed to Orleans county, residing there about six years. He came to Michigan in the fall of 1842, settled in Rollin, this county, and purchased new land, cleared and improved it, and resided there until his death, which

occurred February 19, 1856. About the year 1820 he married Polly Morgan, of Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., by whom he had eleven children, Avery A. being the third child. Mrs. Polly Dolbear was born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., May 3, 1801, and died in Rollin, July 5, 1879. Avery A. Dolbear lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He followed farming until after he was twenty-one, when he learned the carpenter's trade, following it summers and teaching school winters for several years. In 1855 he purchased a farm on section 14, in Rollin, erecting nearly all the buildings, and resided there until 1875, when he sold out and removed to Greenville, Montcalm county, Mich., and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there only about two years, when he disposed of his interests there, and returned to Rollin. During his residence in Rollin he served the people as school inspector, town treasurer, justice of the peace, and was elected supervisor ten years. In 1880 he was elected register of deeds for Lenawee county on the Republican ticket, and is now filling that position. December 15, 1858, Avery A. Dolbear married Mary J. Crummey, daughter of John and Margaret Crummey, of Hudson, this county, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Mary E., born in Rollin, October 25, 1859; one daughter died in infancy. Mrs. Mary J. Dolbear was born in Albany, N. Y., January 26, 1837, came to Michigan with her parents in 1850, and settled on a farm in Hudson township. Her father was a native of Ireland, came to America when he was about seventeen, and died in Hudson, February 20, 1856, aged about fifty years. Her mother still survives her husband, and resides in Rollin.

———:o:———

DEACON OLIVER HOTCHKISS was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., August 5, 1828. His father, Deacon Cook Hotchkiss, was born in Cheshire, Conn., September 14, 1797, and went to Delaware county, N. Y., with his parents before he was twenty years old. He experienced religion in Homer, N. Y., when he was twenty, and subsequently united with the Baptist church, in Medina, N. Y., where he served in the office of deacon. He was a blacksmith by trade, and carried on a

shop in the village of Medina for several years, until the spring of 1834, when he came to Michigan, in company with John Knapp. They traveled the entire distance on foot, in the month of March, and located together 320 acres of land on section 2, in Medina township, where the village of Medina now stands. After locating their land they immediately returned to New York, traveling on foot as far as Buffalo. About the 1st of May they again started for Michigan with their families and all their effects, coming by their own teams, arriving in Adrian June 2d. Mr. Hotchkiss remained in Adrian, working for Gabriel Todd until January 1, 1835, when he moved on his land in Medina, the purchase which he and Mr. Knapp made there having then been equally divided. Mr. Hotchkiss at once put up a blacksmith shop, making a frame of poles, which he covered with shakes, it being the first shop in the township. Mr. Knapp built his house during the summer of 1834, which was the first in the village of Medina. Charles Prisby came in during that fall, and built his house about the time that Mr. Hotchkiss did his. The village was subsequently platted, upon the land of Hotchkiss and Knapp, principally upon that belonging to Knapp, and was named by them. During Mr. Hotchkiss' residence in Adrian he united with the Baptist church, and was one of the organizers of the Baptist church at Medina village in 1836, serving as a deacon until his death. He was the first justice of the peace in Medina. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was one of the most useful of men in a newly settled country. Upright in deal, able in counsel and dignified in manner, he exerted more than a common influence in the community. He was a Christian in every sense of the word, and never flagged in well doing. He never failed to visit all neighbors, and especially new comers. He made it his business to find out the condition a family was in when they first settled on their land, and if he learned they were in need of anything he could supply, he carried it to them, not even asking them to come and get it. It should be known that many of the lowly pioneers of Lenawee had a certain degree of pride about them, and often suffered before they would make their wants known. Mr. Hotchkiss realized this fact, and bore his alms to them. He was well known by every early settler of the Bean Creek Valley, his house being a meeting-house, alms-house and resting place for all, and no man was ever more sincerely mourned by an entire community than was he at the time of his death, August 28, 1839, after an illness of only one week. December 29, 1818, Cook Hotchkiss married Sally Jewell, by whom he had six children, as follows: Harriet, born January 19, 1820, now the widow of John

C. Lewis, of Juneau, Wis.; Ephraim, died in infancy; Cordelia Ann 1st, died in infancy; Cordelia Ann 2d, born October 18, 1825, now the wife of Levi Salisbury, of Addison, this county; Olive Rosamond, born October 5, 1834, now the wife of K. B. Miller, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mrs. Sally Hotchkiss was born July 24, 1796, and died December 27, 1859. Oliver Hotchkiss came to Michigan with his parents in 1834, and has resided in Medina for forty-six years. He was brought up a farmer, and now owns a portion of his father's old homestead. He was one of the founders of Oak Grove Academy, and has been a trustee nearly ever since its foundation. He united with the Baptist church of Medina in 1850, and has assisted in building all the church edifices in the village, and has tried to bear his part of all the burdens of the community. August 4, 1853, Oliver Hotchkiss married Mary Ann Wooster, daughter of John and Sally Wooster, by whom he has had five children, as follows: Lilla J., born in Medina, October 4, 1854, now the wife of Loren Lawrence, a farmer of Hudson; Carrie, born same place, October 3, 1856; Nellie, born December 28, 1858; Hattie, born January 19, 1863; Anna, born October 18, 1866. Mrs. Mary Ann Hotchkiss was born in Jaffrey, Cheshire county, N. H., June 19, 1825, and came to Michigan in 1852. Her parents were natives of Jaffrey, her father being born in 1791, was a farmer, and died in 1854. Her mother was born in 1795, and is still living in Medina, where she came with her husband, and settled in 1854. Mr. Hotchkiss has been a deacon in the church for about twenty-five years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for about fourteen years.

———:o:———

JOSEPH BELKNAP, Jr., was born in Stafford, Mass., April 25, 1790, and was the son of Joseph and Ruth (Preston) Belknap, Sr., also natives of Stafford. The ancestors of the Belknap family came from Ireland and settled in Massachusetts. The Preston family are of English extraction, and early settlers of New England. Joseph Belknap, Jr., was one of a large family, residing with his parents until he was about fourteen years old, when he went to Boston and resided with an uncle until he was about twenty years old, and where he received a very good

education. In 1810 he removed to Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., where his parents had previously settled in the wilderness. Joseph lived with his parents there, assisting in clearing up the farm for two years. He resided there until 1814, having married in the meantime, when he returned to Massachusetts and settled in Munson, Hampden county, residing there about five years. In 1819 he again returned to Turin, N. Y., where he purchased a farm, and carried on a prosperous dairy business, residing there until the fall of 1830, when he sold out and came to Michigan, purchasing a farm in the town of Adrian, this county, where he resided over thirty years. He cleared up this farm, built good buildings, and made a good home. The farm is located about one mile north of Adrian city limits. At the time of his settlement there his neighbors were Carey Rogers, just opposite; Henry Roe and Anson Howell, a little west and north; Captain James Whitney, one mile south. There were only a few houses in the village of Adrian at that time. All supplies had to be brought in from Monroe, Mr. Belknap, Captain Whitney and Carey Rogers all having good ox teams, spent a good deal of time during the first two or three years in bringing in goods and provisions. On one occasion they went to Detroit for fruit, returning after a two weeks' trip with three wagon loads of green and dried apples, which were soon disposed of at good prices. The only butter-maker then was Mrs. Kedzie, in Blissfield (now Deerfield), who made an excellent article at twenty-five cents per pound. The three families, Belknap, Whitney and Rogers, engaged all she could spare one season, and Mr. Belknap made a special trip to her house upon one occasion, for fear he should fail getting a supply. Mr. Belknap was an earnest man, and in all public matters took an active interest. He assisted in organizing schools, churches, etc., giving liberally of his time and means. The first church organized in Adrian was the Methodist, next the Presbyterian, and December 31, 1831, the Baptist church was organized, with the following members: J. Rickey, Reuben Tooker, B. F. Gouldsbury, John H. Carpenter, John Whitney, J. S. Older, John Myers, Allen Hutchins, J. T. Carpenter, G. Noyes, David Wiley, Maria Hutchins, Lydia Whitney, Delia Older, Eliza Gouldsbury, Lydia Thurston, Eunice Rickey, Lucy French, Elizabeth Parker, Cynthia Upton, Elizabeth Carpenter, Amy Fitch, Lois Stone, Nancy Rickey. The first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Bodley. March 26, 1812, Joseph Belknap, Jr., married Parnal Davis, daughter of Jesse and Mary Davis, of Munson, Mass., by whom he had seven children, as follows: Mary B., born in Turin, N. Y., May 18, 1814, never was married, and now resides in Adrian; David, born same place, April 14, 1816, now a resident of Sher-

man, Texas; Justus H., born in Munson, Mass., December 2, 1819, died in Adrian, October 3, 1865; Joseph 3d, born in Turin, N. Y., August 24, 1822, now a resident of Adrian; Permelia, born same place, July 9, 1817, died in Adrian, August 19, 1840; Parnal, born same place, April 1, 1825, died February 23, 1826; Angie, born same place, August 11, 1829, now the wife of Amos Park, and resides in Adrian. Mrs. Parnal Belknap was born in Munson, Mass., May 20, 1789, and died in Adrian, February 25, 1876. Joseph Belknap, Jr., died in Adrian, June 28, 1870. Both Mr. and Mrs. Belknap were for many years members of the Baptist church, being sincere, earnest Christians, and died in the full faith of a happy future. Mrs. Belknap's ancestors were among the Pilgrim fathers, and landed at Plymouth Rock.

———:o:———

THOMAS W. DAVIS was born in the town of Tiverton, County of Devon, England, April 10, 1805. His father, Thomas Davis, was born in the same town, June 4, 1758; his mother was born in the year 1762, also in the same town. Thomas Davis was a merchant tailor, and carried on that business a life time, and died in his native place, July 6, 1838. Mrs. Davis died some years before. Thomas W. Davis lived at home, going to school, until he was eleven years of age, and worked for his father until the age of sixteen, when he went to the city of Bristol, and shipped aboard of a steam packet, which ran between Bristol and Newport, South Wales, where he remained two years, when he went to Lampeter, Cardinshire, North Wales, where he lived two years more, and returned to the city of Bristol and engaged in a lumber yard, and remained in that business until he was twenty-five years of age. September 11, 1830, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Charlotte Davey, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Davey, of the city of Bridgewater, England, and soon after moved to the city of Bath. By this marriage three children were born, two sons and one daughter, the daughter dying in infancy. Thomas J., the oldest son, was born in the city of Bath, September 21, 1835. Joseph Henry, the youngest son, was also born at Bath, July 21, 1839. In the summer of 1841 Mr. Davis emigrated with his family to America, landing in New York, where he remained until fall, when he came

to Adrian, arriving the 8th day of October of that year. He immediately went to work in the warehouse of Wing & Rice, where he stayed two years. Since that time Mr. Davis has been engaged in various pursuits, such as moving buildings, digging wells, building cisterns, &c. Mrs. Davis was born in the city of Bridgewater, July 30, 1812. Thomas J., the oldest son, married Miss Erilla Brown, daughter of John S. and Sarah Brown, of Adrian, May 15, 1861, and still lives in that city, in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway as foreman in the tin shop, where he has been for nearly twenty years. Joseph Henry, the youngest son, was a machinist, and was also in the employ of the same road up to the time of his death, which occurred at Elkhart, Ind., May 16, 1872. Thomas W. Davis has always been a hard-working man, and by the assistance of an industrious wife they have succeeded in procuring a nice property, which they live to enjoy. They reside on the same property, which they purchased in the year 1843. The older residents can hardly realize the change that has been made in the location and surroundings of their residence since that time. Mr. Davis has always been an enterprising man, and given liberally towards many public enterprises.

———:o:———

SILAS HOLLOWAY was born in Ashfield, Mass., February 14, 1812, residing there and in Conway until he was about five years old, when his father, Dr. William Holloway, removed to York, Livingston county, N. Y. The family resided in York until 1826, when the Doctor removed to Pendleton, Niagara county, living there until the fall of 1833, when he emigrated to Michigan and settled in Raisin. Dr. Holloway was the first physician that settled in Raisin, residing on section 23 until his death, which occurred August 10, 1852. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1781, and was the son of Peter Holloway, also a native of Massachusetts. Dr. William Holloway was three times married; first to Sarah Tobey, by whom he had five children, Silas being the third son and fourth child. Mrs. Sarah Holloway was a native of Massachusetts, and died in Conway. For his second wife he married Melinda Farnham, of Conway, by whom he had four children. She died in Pendleton, N. Y. For his third wife

he married Paulina Fairchild, of Lockport, N. Y., who came to Michigan and survived the Doctor many years. Silas Holloway has always followed farming since he was old enough to work. He came to Michigan in the fall of 1832, and settled in Raisin, where, with his brothers William and Edwin, he took up 160 acres of government land, and purchased 320 acres adjoining on sections 23 and 26. During the winter of 1832–3 Silas chopped and cleared eleven acres, and built a log house on the corner, where his brother Butler's house now stands, which was the first improvement made on the land. Silas resided there until the spring of 1841, when he moved to another farm on section 16, residing until the spring of 1844, when he sold out his interests in Raisin, and purchased a farm on sections 2 and 11, in Dover, where he resided ten years. He then sold, and in 1855 he purchased of Joseph Hagaman 160 acres on section 34, in Adrian township, where he resided until 1866, when he sold out and purchased a house and lot on State street, in Adrian, where he has resided ever since. He now owns a valuable farm on section 31, in Adrian. Mr. Holloway was one of the first settlers of Raisin, and saw the township in its primitive state. The land that the brothers secured was on the edge of the openings, as they believed that the timbered land would always be the best grass land, and the most productive for all purposes. During the first year provisions were scarce, and they went to Tecumseh and purchased a barrel of pork, paying $25 for it. It was what was then known as "one hog" pork, *i. e.*, one hog comprised all there was in the barrel, including the feet, head, etc. They were very fortunate in regard to killing deer. The timbered land east of them abounded in all kinds of wild animals, such as deer, wolves, bear, etc. During the night the deer would go from the timber land to the openings to feed upon the grass, and return to the timber about daylight each morning, when it was no trouble for a marksman to secure a supply of venison. When the country was new it was a beautiful sight to pass through the openings land, especially in the months of May and June. The wild flowers and Michigan roses made the scene almost one of enchantment. Each year a fire burnt over the openings land during the early spring. A grass that grew from five to six feet in hight, completely covered the surface, especially in the valleys and low places, which when burned off made fire enough to destroy everything except the large trees, the fire extending to the timber line, where the moisture and marshy surface stopped its ravages. It was not until after the Indians left this county, and the annual burning over was stopped that the young timber was allowed to grow, and it is upon these

"oak openings" that the most of our "second growth" timber now stands. February 9, 1839, Silas Holloway married Sarah A. Atwater, daughter of Phineas and Nancy (Fairchild) Atwater, of Burlington, Vt., by whom he has had five children, as follows: Harriet L., born in Raisin, September 21, 1840, now the wife of Harvey Hood, of Rome, this county; William A., born in Lockport, N. Y., May 12, 1843, now a farmer of Adrian township; Mary Z., born in Dover, this county, August 24,1845, now the wife of Charles W. Bradley, of Princeton, Ill.; Sarah A., born same place, October 4, 1850, now the wife of D. C. Sinclair, of Troy, Kansas; Lucius L., born same place, June 3, 1854, now a merchant of Hastings, Mich. Mrs. Sarah A. Holloway was born in Burlington, Vt., April 14, 1818, and came to Michigan June 1, 1836. Her father was born in Cheshire, Conn., July 12, 1780, was a prominent man, and died in Lyons, N. Y., January 9, 1860. His ancestors came from England and settled in Connecticut. He married Nancy Fairchild, daughter of Stephen Fairchild, of Georgia, Franklin county, Vt., whose ancestors were English and Welch. She was born March 6, 1794, and died in Burlington, Vt., July 20, 1825.

———:o:———

NEWMAN PERKINS 4th, was born in Bolton, Warren county, N. Y., June 18, 1819, where he resided until 1845. His father, Newman Perkins, 3d, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 18, 1784, and was the son of Christopher, son of John, son of Newman 2, son of Newman 1st, who came from England and settled in Rhode Island. Newman 1st, held a commission of justice of the peace from the King of England, and at his death Newman 2d inherited the commission and held it for about forty years. When Newman Perkins 3d was twenty-one years old he went to Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., where he was married and remained about three years. He then went to Bolton, Warren county, N. Y., where he purchased a farm near the shore of Lake George. He remained there, engaged in farming and lumbering until 1845, when he came to Michigan and settled on section 7, in Dover, this county, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 25, 1859.

He married Betsey Tanner, of Greenwich, N. Y., by whom he had ten sons, eight of whom grew to manhood, and six of whom are now living. Mrs. Betsey Perkins was a native of Rhode Island, and was born December 25, 1785, and died in Coldwater, this State, at her son's, January 12, 1869. Newman Perkins 4th, came to Michigan in May, 1845, and settled in Clayton village, this county. At the age of eighteen he went to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He taught school winters and worked at his trade summers for several years, and finally went into the cabinet and undertaker's business in Bolton. When he settled in Clayton he immediately opened a cabinet and undertaker's shop, which he carried on about five years, when he was burned out, losing all he had. He then worked at the insurance business for about two years, when in 1852 he opened a hotel in Clayton, and established a stage route to Morenci, continuing about seven years, when he erected a saw mill in Clayton, running it until 1866. That year he again opened a cabinet and undertaker's shop, which he still carries on, together with wall paper, crockery and glass-ware. In 1848 he was elected justice of the peace in the township of Hudson, holding the office four years. He then moved across the road into the town of Dover, where in 1859 he was elected school inspector, and in 1860 justice of the peace. In 1869 he moved back to Hudson township (the village of Clayton being on the line between Dover and Hudson), and in the spring of 1874 he was again elected justice of the peace, and has held the office ever since. October 18, 1870, Clayton was incorporated as a village, Mr. Perkins being inspector of the first election, was also first village assessor, and has been one of the board of trustees nearly ever since that time, and is now serving his second term as president of the village. December 23, 1841, in Bolton, N. Y., he married Mary C. French, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey (Church) French, by whom he had two children, as follows: Marion E., born in Bolton, September 12, 1842, now a missionary in Jamaica; Harriet R., born same place, August 2, 1844, died in September, 1845. Mrs. Mary C. Perkins was born in Bolton, October 19, 1820, and died there March 26, 1845. Her grandfathers on both sides were natives of Massachusetts, and were soldiers in the revolution. May 14, 1846, Mr. Perkins married Olive Miller, of Rome, this county, by whom he has had six children, as follows: Almon C., a farmer of Dover, this county; Mary Jane, now the wife of Edward P. Root, of Brady, Saginaw county, Mich.; Eugene, a resident of Mishawaka, Ind.; Earlyville, now the wife of John H. Chandler, of Mishawaka, Ind.; Edwin J., also a resident of Mishawaka. Mrs. Olive Perkins was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., September 24,

1817, came to Michigan in 1844, and settled in Rome. Her father was a native of Connecticut, was a mechanic, and died near Canandaigua, N. Y. Her mother was a native of Amsterdam, N. Y., and was the daughter of Andrew Weatherwax, who came from Germany.

———:o:———

BENJAMIN L. SAYLES was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., August 16, 1830, where he resided until 1838, when his parents, George W. and Sarah Ann Sayles, emigrated west and settled in Gorham, Fulton county, Ohio, where a farm was purchased about one half mile south of the Michigan State line. Benjamin L. resided in Gorham until he was thirty years old, and followed farming. In the spring of 1860 he went to Morenci and formed a partnership with D. M. Blair, and engaged in the wagon, carriage and blacksmith business, continuing two years. In the fall of 1862 he went into the livery business in Morenci, remaining there until the 1st day of March, 1866, when he purchased the Exchange Hotel in Clayton village, establishing a livery and stage line in connection. He carried the U. S. mail between Morenci and Clayton for about fifteen years. He kept the hotel at Clayton until the fall of 1880, when he leased it to David Tubbs for one year. Since his residence in Clayton he has taken an active part in the growth and prosperity of the village. He has been trustee and president of the village, and served as deputy, under Sheriffs William R. Tayer and John G. Mason five years, and was appointed under sheriff by Sheriff James R. Cairns, serving four years. Previous to his first going to Morenci he owned and carried on a farm in Gorham, Ohio. September 5, 1855, Benjamin L. Sayles married Elmina Holiday, daughter of Abram and Nancy Holiday, of Union City, Branch county, Mich. They never have had issue. Mrs. Elmina Sayles was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., February 23, 1833, and came to Michigan in 1839, first settling in Medina, this county, but her parents subsequently purchased a farm near Union City, Branch county, where they resided many years. Her father, Abram Holiday, was born in Victor, Cayuga county, N. Y., August 15, 1808, was the son of Abram and Sylvia Holiday, pioneers of Western

New York. Sylvia Holiday was killed by lightning, and her husband died of fever about three weeks afterward, leaving three daughters and one son, the oldest being only ten years old, Abram, Jr., being the youngest. Abram Holiday died in Northern Michigan in 1877. He married Nancy Ann Clay, daughter of William Clay, a farmer of Cayuga county, N. Y., by whom he had five children, Mrs. Sayles being the oldest daughter and second child. Mrs. Nancy Holiday was a native of Cayuga county, and was born April 2, 1811, came to Michigan with her husband in 1839, and died on the farm near Union City, in February, 1858. Her father came from England, settled in New York, and was a soldier in the American army during the revolution. Benjamin L. Sayles' father, George W. Sayles, was born in Rhode Island, October 7, 1807, was the son of Major Sayles, of Rhode Island, who was a commissioned officer in the revolution. George W. Sayles was raised a farmer, and when quite young went into Western New York and purchased a farm. In 1827 he married Sarah Ann Mace, daughter of Wendle and Mary Mace, of Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, three sons and three daughters, Benjamin L. being the oldest. Mrs. Sarah Ann Sayles was born in 1811, came to Michigan with her husband in 1838, and settled in Gorham, where she is still living with her husband, on the farm they purchased in 1838. Her father, Wendle Mace, was a mechanic, and resided for several years in the Southern States, his ancestors coming from Holland. He maaried Mary Durfee, whose ancestors came from Scotland.

———:o:———

JOHN G. MASON was born in Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., July 9, 1835, where he resided until he was five years old, when his parents, Gardner and Olive P. Mason, came to Michigan and settled on section 12, in Fairfield, this county, in the spring of 1840. Gardner Mason was born in Bristol, Ontario county, August 3, 1808, and was the son of John and Sally Mason. John Mason was born in Swansea, Mass., in 1767, and died in Bristol, N. Y., in 1836. Sally Mason was born in Dighton, Mass., in 1771, and died in Bristol, N. Y., July 11, 1860. When young, John Mason was a sea-faring man and part

owner of a vessel trading between Boston and Newbern, N. C. In 1801 he settled in Bristol, Ontario county, N. Y., where he purchased land in an unbroken wilderness, which he cleared and improved, and where both he and his estimable wife died. Gardner Mason was born on this farm, and was the sixth child in a family of seven children. He "purchased his time" at the age of eighteen, and commenced for himself and purchased a farm after he was married in 1831, in Bristol. He owned three different farms in Ontario county previous to his coming to Michigan. The land he purchased in Fairfield, this county, was entirely new, being covered with heavy timber. He lived on it until the winter of 1854–5, building good buildings and improving about eighty acres. In the summer of 1855 he purchased an improved farm on section 5, in Ogden, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 15, 1865. He married Olive P. West, daughter of Nathan and Sally West, of Richmond, Ontario county, N. Y., by whom he had only one child, John G., the subject of this biography. Mrs. Olive P. Mason was born in Richmond, July 9, 1808, and died in Adrian, at the residence of her son, January 3, 1880. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts and pioneers of Ontario county, and died on the farm they improved there. Gardner Mason was a man of many virtues, being blessed with good intellect, discernment and judgment, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. In fact he was a good man, endeavoring at all times to do the right thing. He was a man of large stature, weighing 210 pounds, and when young was an athlete, and was noted for his strength and athletic powers. John G. Mason came to Michigan with his parents in 1840, and has resided in Lenawee county ever since. He was reared a farmer, and was educated at the district schools, closing his school days in the fall of 1855, at the Adrian public schools. He lived in Ogden until 1872. During his residence there he filled the offices of postmaster three years, school inspector three years, supervisor three years, deputy sheriff under Col. S. B. Smith two years, under sheriff under William R. Tayer four years, and was elected sheriff of Lenawee county in the fall of 1872, holding the office two years, and was renominated by acclamation in 1874, but was defeated by Col. N. B. Eldredge. He removed to the city of Adrian in January, 1873, where he has ever since resided. In January, 1875, he engaged in the drug business in Adrian, which he is still successfully carrying on. Mr. Mason has always been an active man in Lenawee county, and is perhaps as well known as any man within its limits. February 3, 1856, John G. Mason married Amanda D. Carter, daughter of Norman B. and Mentha

M. Carter, of Ogden, this county, by whom he has had two children, as follows: Glendora E., born in Ogden, August 20, 1857, now the wife of Alfred Johnson, of Adrian; Stella D., born same place, September 28, 1859. Mrs. Amanda D. Mason was born in Ashford, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., October 10, 1834, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1836. [For her family history see Norman B. Carter's record, on page 353, in volume 1 of this work.]

———:o:———

JOHN L. HALL was born in Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., December 14, 1813, where he resided until he was about twenty years old. His father, Nehemiah Hall, was a farmer of Monroe county, N. Y., and died in Parma about the year 1820. He married Polly Atchinson, daughter of Bezaleel and Mary (Fuller) Atchinson, of Parma, by whom he had five children, John L. being the fourth child, and Mrs. Allen Washburn, of Adrian, being the oldest. Mrs. Polly Hall was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1783, and died in Quincy, Branch county, Mich., November 12, 1860. She was twice married, the second time to William Buel, by whom she had five children. John L. Hall lived in Parma, N. Y., until the spring of 1833, when he came to Michigan and settled in Adrian, which place he called home until the spring of 1840. Early in 1836 he went to Farmington, Ill., remaining there nearly two years. During the months of May and June, 1836, he was engaged in running a ferry across the Mississippi river at Rock Island, passengers being carried across in a skiff, while horses, wagons, and all live stock were carried on a flat-boat, propelled by poles and oars. In 1840 he was employed on the Michigan Southern railroad, in its construction west of Adrian. In the spring of 1841 he settled on section 14, in Medina, which he located in 1833, where he has resided ever since. At that time he owned eighty acres of new land, without any improvements whatever. He moved into a log house belonging to Amos Knapp, residing there until he could erect a house of his own that summer. He now owns 260 acres of land, has erected a good brick house, with capacious barns and all conveniences. He has cleared 130 acres of land himself, and

has a good farm, having done his share of all there has been to do in improving and developing the township. January 28, 1841, John L. Hall married Clarissa C. Crane, daughter of Turner and Phebe Crane, of Madison, this county, by whom he has had three children, as follows: Caroline, born in Madison, November 5, 1842, now the wife of James E. Drown, of Medina; Harriet I., born in Medina, April 14, 1849, now the wife of Lewis H. Converse, of Medina; Phebe M., born same place, November 29, 1858. Mrs. Clarissa C. Hall was born in New Hampshire, December 13, 1819, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1833, and settled in Madison. Her father, Turner Crane, was born in Norton, Bristol county, Mass., January 24, 1789, and died in Madison, this county, July 23, 1843. He married, in 1812, Phebe Arnold, daughter of Asa and Jemima (Hodges) Arnold, by whom he had eleven children, Mrs. Hall being the fourth child. Mrs. Phebe Crane was born in Norton, Mass., November 10, 1796, and died in Madison, this county, March 10, 1868. Mrs. Hall was married in January, and the following March she moved with her husband into the woods, where she has resided ever since, having passed her life in assisting in building up and improving a new country, but looks back with pleasure and pride when she thinks of the part she has taken and the number she has relieved during her life in Medina. She knows what it is to be a pioneer wife.

———:o:———

ALMOND L. BLISS was born at Blissfield, Lenawee county, Mich., November 7, 1832. His father, Hervey Bliss, was born at Royalston, Mass., in 1779, and was married October 28, 1815, to Nancy Woodbury, and of their lives more will be said further on in this sketch. It is usually a difficult task to trace family history far back into the past, but John Homer Bliss, of Norwich, Conn., the faithful and painstaking chronicler of the Bliss family, says "'tis supposed they are of Norman descent; that the name was originally Blois (gradually modified to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse, Blisse, and in America to Bliss); that its introduction into England occurred at the time of the Norman conquest

(1066), previous to which time hereditary surnames were not assumed in England." The coat-of-arms, as described in Edmonson's Heraldry, and also in volume II., of "Encyclopædia Heraldica," of the Bliss family, was "Gules, a bend vaire, between two fleur-de-lis;" or, it appears that gules (red) is a royal color. The origin of vaire is from the fur of a beast called varus, the fleur-de-lis representing a lily, and as in English Heraldry, the fleur-de-lis indicated the sixth son, it is supposed the original grant of arms to a Bliss was to a sixth son. The motto (on the shield) "semper sursum," translated, means "ever upward." The ancient traditions of the family represent them as living in the south of England, and belonging to that staunch class known as English yeomanry or farmers. From time immemorial they had inclined to Puritanism, detesting the looseness of the clergy and laymen, and the Sunday sports in which they indulged. These Sunday sports had been fostered by Elizabeth, and her successor, James, had reduced them to a system by publishing a book of "Sports on Sunday," and enjoining the practice of them by those of his subjects who had attended church in the morning, and it is said that one of the Blisses was fatally injured while passing the scene of these sports one Sunday. The beginning of the misfortunes of this family in England appears to have occurred in this wise, and brought about by the contentions of King Charles I. and his Parliament. Writs were issued by this King, January 29, 1568, for the assembling of the two Houses of Parliament. There was great excitement throughout the country, and Cassell's History, volume III., pp. 134, shows as one of the causes the court enmity directed against this family (Bliss) a number of foreign troops were about to be brought into the country, and the people were worked up to a pitch of extreme excitement, and sent to the House of Commons men not readily intimidated. Westminster sent up one Bradshaw, a brewer. Huntington elected Oliver Cromwell, a farmer. Two of the men who went up from Devonshire with their "member" were the brothers, Jonathan and Thomas Bliss. They rode two iron grey horses, and remained in the city long enough to be observed by the spies of Charles the I., and very soon thereafter they were fined £1,000 for nonconformity, and thrown into prison, where they lay for many weeks. Even their old father, Thomas Bliss, was dragged through the streets, with great indignity. At another time the three brothers, with twelve more, were led through the market place in Okehampton, with ropes around their necks, and fined heavily; and Jonathan and his father were thrown into prison, where the sufferings of the former caused his death. They began to think England was no

longer a home for them, and they turned their eyes toward the wilds of America.

First Generation.—The first generation of the Bliss family of which we have any reliable information, is comprised of a single individual, Mr. Thomas Bliss, of Belstone Parish, in the County of Devonshire, England. Very little is known of him, except that he was a wealthy land-owner; that he belonged to a class stigmatized as Puritans, on account of the simplicity and purity of their worship, and that he was maltreated, imprisoned and finally ruined in health (and financially) by the many indignities and hardships forced upon him by the intolerant church party. He is supposed to have been born about the year 1550 or 1560. *Second Generation.*—The second generation of this family comprises the children of Thomas Bliss, of Belstone, England, two of whom (Thomas and George) removed to America in 1635, while another, Jonathan (the ancestor of the subject of this biography) languished in prison, where he contracted a fever of which he eventually died. Jonathan Bliss, *third generation*, son of Thomas Bliss, of Belston, England, was born at that village about the year 1575, and, like his father, was doomed to bitter persecution, on account of his non-conformity and opposition to the dominant church party, which had assumed, not only to control the government, but the consciences of men. He died about 1635 or '36. Thomas Bliss, *fourth generation*, of Rhehobeth, Mass., son of Jonathan Bliss, of Belstone, England, was born at Belstone, and upon the death of his father in 1636, emigrated to America, landing at Boston, whence he removed to Braintree, Mass., thence to Hartford, Conn., thence to Weymouth, Mass., from which place he removed in 1643, and commenced a new settlement called Rhehobeth, and died there in June, 1649. Jonathan Bliss, *fifth generation*, of Rhehobeth (son of Thomas), was born in England about 1625, and died in 1687. He was one of the eighty who made the Rhehobeth "North purchase" in 1666, and March 18, 1668, according to "Daggett's History of Attleborough," drew a lot in said purchase. Samuel Bliss, *sixth generation*, of Rhehobeth, Mass., son of Jonathan, born June 24, 1660, died February 8, 1705 or '6. Captain Nathaniel Bliss, *seventh generation*, of Rhehobeth, Mass., born August 28, 1702, died February 21, 1767. Timothy Bliss, *eighth generation*, of Royalston, Mass., son of Captain Nathaniel, born January 4, 1733, died January 4, 1822. Israel Bliss, *ninth generation*, a farmer of Royalton, Vt., son of Timothy, born February 14, 1760, died ————————. Hervey Bliss, *tenth generation*, of Blissfield, Lenawee county, a farmer, son of Israel, was born in 1789, and was married to Nancy Woodbury (as above

stated). He died in December, 1841; she died April 28, 1849, aged fifty-eight. In 1814 Hervey Bliss, with his brother Sylvanus, moved to the (then) far West, and settled in Huron county, Ohio. In the spring of 1816 he removed to Monroe, then a hamlet of four families, and a year later, with several other families, settled on government land, thirteen miles up the river Raisin, from which, in 1819, with the other families, they were driven from their houses by the Indians, who claimed the land, and which land was subsequently set apart as the "Macon Reserve." He then removed to Raisinville, three miles below, and resided there until the year 1824, when he moved some twenty miles up the river, cutting his way through heavy timber from Petersburg, a distance of ten miles (which was the nearest place from whence supplies could be had), and purchased and settled on government land, now occupied by the village of Blissfield, of which he was the founder, and which was named in his honor. He was ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, which he joined in 1829. In 1827 he was commissioned by Governor Cass, as justice of the peace, which office, with that of township clerk and postmaster, he held at the date of his decease. He left four sons and two daughters, all living (a son, Whiting Bliss, having died in infancy), William W. Bliss, the eldest, being a successful merchant at Blissfield, having held many offices of honor in his town and county, and is prominent in the religious and social interests of his locality; Hiram W. and Harvey K. Bliss being worthy men and farmers in this county. The daughters, Emeline E. Printup, and Caroline L. Knight being also residents of this county, and crowned in their old age with the laurels of a life of pure womanhood. Almond L. Bliss, eleventh generation, son of Hervey Bliss, attended the district school in his native village until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Marvin L. Stone, then the leading merchant of Blissfield, and gained the confidence of his employer so rapidly that the second year he was selected from the force of employes as book-keeper of the establishment, and confidential clerk to his employer. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Bliss formed a copartnership with his then brother-in-law, Myron E. Knight, under the firm name of Knight & Bliss, and kept a general stock of merchandise, the firm continuing business about two years, when a new firm was organized (Mr. Knight retiring,) under the firm name of A. L. Bliss & Co., with Sewall S. Goff as copartner, and the business was continued until 1856, when Mr. Bliss was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, in the ever memorable "Fremont campaign" of 1856, and his services being so acceptable to his constituents he was reelected in 1858

and again in 1860, a compliment to efficient services then unprecedented in the political history of the county. Mr. Bliss was elected clerk of his township as soon as he arrived at his majority, and was continued in said office until 1856, and was twice elected by the Board of Supervisors as one of the county superintendents of the poor. In 1858 (while clerk of the county) Mr. Bliss commenced the compilation of the records of land titles of Lenawee county, which system has since been universally adopted in all the Western States, and has built up an extensive land business, and acquired a well-merited reputation as an examiner of land titles. Mr. Bliss removed to Adrian in January, 1857, and was connected with the choir of Plymouth church and Sabbath-school most of the time as chorister, for more than twenty years, and until the disorganization of the church and society in 1879, and is identified with the musical interests of this city and county, and has gained much local notoriety as a singer, and is active and efficient in all public enterprises of the day. Mr. Bliss, on the 25th of November, 1853, was married at Blissfield, to Miss Almira A. Goff, only daughter of the late Sewall S. Goff (his former partner), by whom he has had two children, as follows: Nellie S., born October 6, 1854, died May 1, 1857; Eloise M., born at Adrian, May 27, 1860 (now living with her parents), who graduated with honor, both from the public schools of Adrian, and from the musical department of Adrian College. Mrs. Almira A. Bliss was born at Blissfield, January 7, 1834, received a good common school education, and takes a lively interest in educational matters in our city. She is interested in music, and has sung in the church choirs with her husband since her childhood. Her father was born January 29, 1811, at Royalston, Mass., removed to Blissfield in 1829, was supervisor and justice of the peace of his township for many years, and represented his district creditably in the State Legislature for one term; was a successful farmer and merchant, and died January 23, 1865, respected and honored by his fellow citizens. The mother of Mrs. Bliss, Esther Margaret Goff, was a woman possessed of all the womanly virtues of her sex, and died at Blissfield, in 1839.

"One generation comes,
Another goes and mingles with the dust;
And thus we come and go,
Each for a brief moment filling
Some little space; and thus we disappear
In quick succession. And it shall be so
Till time in one vast perpetuity
Be swallowed up."

LENAWEE.

FROM WHAT DID THE NAME OF OUR COUNTY ORIGINATE?

Abel Whitney, Esq., of this city, who has given the subject study, advances the following theory:

"Lenawee appears to be a compound of the words *Lena* and *wee*, the etymology of Lena being 'a sluggard,' as applied to man; to a stream, small, slow, sluggish, shrunken; and wee, vile, wretched. Therefore, the small, slow, sluggish Raisin, or sluggard men who inhabited the region embraced within the limits of Lenawee county (the Indians); the presumption is that the name was given this region of country by the French from the above reasons, and adopted by the Territorial Council, in giving name to the county."—*Adrian Times, June* 10, 1878.

:o:

ERRATA.

In Aaron S. Baker's record, on page 110, his second wife's father's name should be "Cornelius," and not "Joseph" Lowe.

In Levi Jenning's biography, on page 154, where it reads "Boston," it should read "New Bedford."

In Simeon Davidson's biography, on page 222, the following dates came to hand too late for insertion in their proper places:

Isaac Miller died June 8, 1859, aged eighty-eight years. His wife, Anna Miller, died July 10, 1862, aged eighty-six years.

Cyrena Davidson died March 22, 1840, aged thirty-two years.

Clarissa Davidson died in March, 1821, aged eleven years.

George Davidson died October 19, 1850, aged twenty-three.

INDEX.

Lenawee County One Hundred Years Ago 6
Cambridge 9
Woodstock 20
Clinton 30
Hudson 34
Rollin 37
Raisin 48
Ridgeway 54
Palmyra 56
Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad 68
Lenawee and Errata 488

Abbott, Ezra 79
Ayers, Mrs. Altha W 85
Ayers, David S 138
Avery, Frederick 158
Aldrich, Silas 165
Aldrich, Morganza 167
Andrews, Dr. Edwin P 201
Abbott, Aaron 252
Aldrich, Stephen H 268
Allis, William 354
Aldrich, William 411
Adams, Eber 463
Burns, William 82
Baker, Norman C 87
Brittain, Abram W 100
Boyd, Robert 105
Baker, Aaron S 108
Bloomer, Egbert J 110
Baker, Captain Lyman W 113
Brazee, John, Jr 143
Beal, Porter 174
Baxter, Hon. Witter J 186
Baxter, Levi, Sr 187
Baxter, Hon. Levi, Jr 188
Barber, Deacon Elijah 190
Bowen, Henry 195
Barrett, Mrs. Elizabeth 197
Baker, Cheselton 218
Bowen, Mrs. Catharine 234
Bennett, Hon. Stillman W 249
Bancroft, Cornelius 260
Baker, Joseph F 267
Buck, George 287
Bangs, Alanson 297
Barker, William 304
Bates, John H 319
Boodry, Nathan 336
Brown, Eugene Murat 345
Bragg, Oliver 350
Boyd, Jr., James 369
Brooks, David 378
Bury, Richard A 397
Benedict, Julius H 407
Bridges, Samuel 416
Bliss, Almond L 483
Bidelman, Robert 438
Bird, John M 445
Briggs, Smith 464
Belknap, Jr., Joseph 472
Comfort, Woolston 76
Colvin, James B 84
Clement, John B 89
Chapman, Jonathan 92
Comfort, Aaron 97
Clark, Hon. Elihu L 120
Clark, Daniel H 126
Cheney, Jervis 164
Chatfield, Eli 176
Carpenter, Benjamin 189
Crane, James K 254
Camp, Robert 274
Colbath, Hiram C 276

Crockett, William....282
Clegg, James....284
Cole, Elvin C....300
Cross, Darius....309
Chase, David H....328
Colyer, Deacon William....331
Canniff, Lewis B....353
Chittenden, Jr., Henry....385
Cornelius, William H....390
Cornelius, William....398
Camburn, William....413
Corbin, Hon. William....420
Carpenter, Jr., Samuel....424
Corbus, Hosea J....432
Carpenter, Josiah....460
Crane, Benjamin L....466
Davis, Captain Ebenezer....130
Dalton, Mrs. Polly....132
Doty, William E....156
De Camp, Dennis....212
Davidson, Simeon....222
Davidson, Edward Y....292
Deming, Hon. Daniel H....326
Drew, Delos....340
Daniels, Calvin....415
Drake, John B....428
Dolbear, Avery A....469
Davis, Thomas W....474
Eddy, Crowell....262
Eaton, James A....376
Frary, Stephen....134
Fischer, Joseph....256
Fischer, Jacob....275
Goodwin, Lewis....81
Galloway, Stephen....205
Graves, Job....244
Grandy, William H....301
Goodsell, Ira....335
Gilmore, Lyman....337
Grandy, Dr. Francis....367
Hoadley, Frederick A....94
Hyatt, Jeremiah....95
Hawkins, John R....116
Helme, James W....118
Howell, Jared A....136
Hood, William....139
Hayward, Micajah....149
Howes, Isaac....151
Hickok, Albert B....159
Hart, Samuel E....192
Howland, Jr., Jonathan....214
Hoadley, Henry....215
Haskins, Luther....217
Harmon, Ebenezer....235
Hamilton, Dr. Increase S....237
Hamilton, Samuel M....242
Horton, George B....279
Hoadley, George....351
Holmes, William C....359
Humphrey, Charles....374
Hill, Francis....375
Harkness, Rev. Richard....388
Holdridge, Eleazer....417
Howe, Henry P....440
Hart, Herman V....454
Hart, Frederick....456
Hotchkiss, Deacon Oliver....470
Holloway, Silas....475
Hall, John L....482
Ingalls, Ira....78
Ingersoll, Jonathan E....357
Iveson, Thomas....441
Judson, Lucius....146
Jennings, Levi....154
Jordan, Edward A....206
Jack, Fulton....321
Knapp, John....163
Kies, Joseph S....220
King, William F....248
Kinzel, John....289
Kerr, Matthew H....305
Kimball, Dr. Nelson H....318
Kent, Jr., Richard....371
Kerr, John....429
Keeney, Jonathan B....433
Laing, Benjamin I....129
Lum, William S....161
Lord, James....183
Luce, Charles R....232
Lawrence, Willis T....257
Langdon, Henry W....339
Lehman, William....373
Luther, George W. A....387
Libs, Joseph....419
Lee, John....422
Moe, Abraham....147
Maynard, Hayden W....194
Merrick, Rufus....227
Mills, Ebenezer G....239
Maynard, John O....245
Main, John....306
McConnell, John....314
Mudge, Dyer H....325
McRobert, Luther....381
McKey, Hon. Anthony....382
Merrett, Joseph A....401
Medick, Frederick....430
Morley, Hira....451
Mason, John G....480
Nash, Jr., Samuel....229
Nickerson, Melvin T....285
Newell, James J....391
Nickloy, Joseph....447
Onsted, Peter....293
Parker, Hon. James H....71
Patterson, John....104

Prentiss, Warren.....169
Palmer, Stephen H.....181
Pennington, Israel.....198
Pawson, John.....209
Patterson, James M.....270
Potter, James K.....323
Poucher, Anthony.....332
Pope, Horatio G.....356
Payne, George F.....406
Pratt, Daniel B.....435
Pelham, Richard.....449
Perkins, John L.....468
Perkins, Newman.....477
Russell, Asa.....231
Rogers, Dwight.....246
Rogers, Comfort.....329
Rogers. William L.....347
Rexford, Luther.....348
Raymond, Alva.....402
Richards, Hallam.....426
Satterthwaite, Samuel..... 99
Smith, David, Sr.....111
Stone, William H.....124
Stewart, Ira.....152
Smith, Nelson.....170
Smith, Robert.....173
Smith, Charles F.....184
Swick, John E.....203
Schureman, John B.....226
Sloan, Ephraim.....241
Sears, Walter S.....271
Sutton, Mrs. Mary E.....278
Schwartz, Henry.....281
Southworth, Albert.....311
Still, Smith.....333
Stever, David.....364
Seger, Dr. Alexander W.....366
Sigler, Artimus.....370
Smith, Jr., Joseph.....400
Sheffield, Charles W.....404
Sanford, Ezekiel M.....443
Sayles, Benjamin L.....479
Thurber, Joshua W..... 90
Townsend, Henry F.....144
Treat, Butler.....200
Todd, Dr. Daniel.....264
Thorp, William T.....317
Temple, Jr., Samuel W.....343
Underwood. Dr. Daniel K.....360
Van Doren, Chester C.....224
Vannatter, William B.....308
Van Vleet, Edgar C.....362
Voorhees, Francis.....410
Van Camp, Benjamin.....452
Wiley, David.....102
White, Josephus.....107
Wilson, John.....114
Whitnah, William B.....128
Wooden, Robert.....133
Walworth, Cornelius.....141
Weter, Thomas S.....177
Witherell, Ansel.....179
Waltermire, David, Jr.....208
Ward, Cornelius.....211
Whitmore, Ancil K.....251
Wing, Walden.....265
Wells, Charles C.....290
Whitney, Abel.....295
Wood, Alfred H.....299
Walker, Edson.....312
Wood, William.....315
Wilson, Jacob.....322
Wheeler, James K.....379
Whitney, Channing.....393
Wheaton, Job C.....395
Wilber, William J.....436
Wilsey, Jeremiah.....458
Wheaton, Peter M.....462

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA